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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 25--77th Congress

Chapter 32--1st Session

H. R. 3836

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FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION ACT, 1941. Under Civilian Conservation Corps, transfers \$1,500,000 from "pay, subsistence, clothing (and repair thereof), transportation, and hospitalization of enrollees" to an item available for repair of equipment.

Under Federal Works Agency, appropriates \$75,000,000 additional for defense housing under the Lanham Act (Public No. 849 - 76th Congress).

Department of Agriculture:

National Forest protection and management, \$50,000 additional.

Fighting forest fires, \$3,480,000 additional.

Foreign plant quarantines, \$18,000 additional.

Control of incipient and emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases, \$2,225,000 additional.

Judgments and authorized claims:

Claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property (Act of December 28, 1922), as set forth in H. Doc. 102 - 77th Cong., \$3,199.14 for Department of Agriculture and as set forth in S. Doc. 25 - 77th Congress, \$829.69 for Department of Agriculture.

Judgments rendered by Court of Claims, as set forth in H. Doc. 107 and S. Doc. 26 - 77th Congress, \$1,160 for Department of Agriculture.

Claims allowed by CAO (Act of July 7, 1884), as set forth in H. Doc. 113 and S. Doc. 30, 77th Congress, including items for Department of Agriculture.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 3836.

~~January~~
~~February~~ 24, 1941 The Budget estimates on which the bill is based were submitted in House Documents Nos. 52, 53, 54, 55, 58, 61, 62, 64, 65, 69, 71, 72, 75, 77, 79, 80, 81, 84, 87, 88, 90, 91, 92, 94, 95, 96, 100 to 113, inclusive, 117 and 121.

February 25, 1941 Hearings: House, H. R. 3836.

March 6, 1941 House Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 3836. House Report 185. Print of the bill as reported.

March 7, 1941 H. R. 3836 was debated and passed the House with amendments.

March 8, 1941 H. R. 3836 was referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Print of the bill as referred.

March 10, 1941 Hearings: Senate, H. R. 3836.

March 19, 1941 Senate Committee reported H. R. 3836 with amendments. Senate Report 115. Print of the bill as reported.

March 20, 1941 H. R. 3836 debated and passed the Senate with amendments.
Senate Conferees appointed.
Print of the bill with the amendments of the Senate numbered.

March 21, 1941 House Conferees appointed.

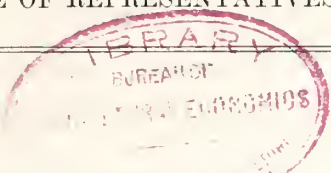
March 25, 1941 The Conference Report was submitted in the House. House Report 326. Print of the Conference Report.

March 27, 1941 The House agreed to the Conference Report.
The Senate agreed to the Conference Report. (p. 2634).

April 1, 1941 Approved. Public Law 25.

Feb. 1903

(Jan. 1903)



SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, EXPORT-IMPORT BANK
FOR 1941

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATION FOR ADMINIS-
TRATIVE EXPENSES, EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON,
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1941, AMOUNTING TO \$40,000

JANUARY 24, 1941.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, January 23, 1941.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration
of Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for adminis-
trative expenses, Export-Import Bank of Washington, for the fiscal
year 1941, amounting to \$40,000.

The details of this estimate, the necessity therefor, and the reasons
for its submission at this time are set forth in a letter of the Director
of the Bureau of the Budget transmitted herewith, with whose com-
ments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., January 22, 1941.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration
a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Export-Import Bank

of Washington for the fiscal year 1941 in the amount of \$40,000, as follows:

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

Export-Import Bank of Washington: For an additional amount for administrative expenses of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, fiscal year 1941, payable from the funds of the Export-Import Bank of Washington.....	\$40,000
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By the acts approved March 2, 1940 (Public No. 420), and September 26, 1940 (Public No. 792), Congress authorized increases in the amounts of loans which can be outstanding at any one time from \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000 and \$700,000,000, respectively. These acts result in an increase of 600 percent in the lending capacity of the bank without provision being made for administrative expenses. As of December 31, 1940, the volume of loans outstanding and commitments available for disbursement have increased 321 percent over original estimates for the fiscal year 1941. Whereas, earnings for the fiscal year 1941 were originally estimated at \$2,200,000, as of December 31, 1940, they were \$4,046,404.

The foregoing estimate of appropriation is required to meet contingency which has arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1941, and its approval is recommended.

Very respectfully,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR
THE STATE DEPARTMENT, 1941 AND 1942

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

THREE SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR
THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1941
AND 1942, AMOUNTING TO \$26,000

JANUARY 24, 1941.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, January 23, 1941.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress three supplemental estimates of appropriations for the Department of State, for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, amounting to \$26,000.

The details of these estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reason for their transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., January 22, 1941.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration three supplemental estimates of appropriations for the Department of State, for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, totaling \$26,000.

The following three conferences are proposed to be held in pursuance of resolutions adopted at the Eighth International Conference of American States held at Lima, Peru, in 1938, and are authorized by section 6 of article 6 of the Pan American Union Convention, which reads as follows:

The Governing Board may promote the meeting of international conferences of experts to study problems of a technical character of common interest to the countries, members of the Union, and to this end may request the governments to appoint experts to represent them at these conferences, which shall meet at the place and time determined by the Board.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES

Third General Assembly of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, Lima, Peru, 1941----- \$5, 000

For the expenses of participation by the Government of the United States in the Third General Assembly of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, to be held at Lima, Peru, in 1941, including personal services in the District of Columbia or elsewhere; travel expenses; communication service; stenographic reporting, translating, and other services by contract if deemed necessary; local transportation; equipment; transportation of things; rent; printing and binding; entertainment; official cards; purchase of newspapers, periodicals, books and documents; stationery; and such other expenses as may be authorized by the Secretary of State, including the reimbursement of other appropriations from which payments may have been made for any of the purposes herein specified, fiscal year 1941, \$5,000 (Convention February 20, 1928; 53 Stat. 1290).

The Governing Board of the Pan American Union has arranged for this assembly to be held at Lima, Peru, in March 1941. The Ambassador of Peru at Washington has extended an invitation to the United States to be represented at this assembly. By authority of Public Resolution No. 42, approved August 2, 1935 (49 Stat. 512), the United States is a member of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, and makes an annual contribution of \$10,000 toward its support. The United States has been represented at the two prior general assemblies of the institute, the last one having been held in Washington in October 1935.

The purpose of the assembly is to discuss problems of common interest to the Americas in the fields of geography and history, some of which will be human, historical, and economic geography; pre-Columbian history and archeology; history of the colonial epoch; clarification of frontier questions; and archives of historical maps and documents relating to the Americas.

This estimate is for the expenses of the United States delegation attending the assembly, consisting of six outstanding authorities in the fields of American geography and history.

Inter-American Conference on National Parks and Monuments, Historic Sites and Antiquities, 1941-42----- \$12, 000

For the expenses of organizing and holding the Inter-American Conference on National Parks and Monuments, Historic Sites and Antiquities, in the United States in 1941, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, without regard to civil service and classification laws; stenographic reporting, translating and other services by contract if deemed necessary, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); communication service; rent; travel expenses; local transportation; transportation of things; purchase of necessary books, documents, newspapers, and periodicals; stationery; equipment; official cards;

printing and binding; entertainment and other expenses which may be actually and necessarily incurred by the Government of the United States in the observance of appropriate courtesies to foreign participants; and such other expenses as may be authorized by the Secretary of State, including the reimbursement of other appropriations from which payments may have been made for any of the purposes herein specified, fiscal years 1941 and 1942, \$12,000 (Convention February 20, 1928; 53 Stat. 1290).

Resolution CIV, adopted at the Eighth International Conference of American States held at Lima, Peru, in December 1938, requests the Governing Board of the Pan American Union to convoke whenever necessary conferences between the American Republics to consider questions of a technical character of common interest to the countries members of the Union.

The Governing Board of the Pan American Union at its meeting on November 6, 1940 recommended that an inter-American conference be convened in the United States during August 1941, to consider the adoption of administrative and other measures to give further practical effect to inter-American conventions, and resolutions of the international conferences of the American States, pertaining to the preservation and protection of national parks and monuments, historic sites and antiquities.

This estimate is for the expenses of the United States in acting as host for the conference.

Eighth Pan American Child Congress, 1941-42 \$9,000

For the expenses of organizing and holding the Eighth Pan American Child Congress in the United States in 1941, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, without regard to civil service and classification laws; stenographic reporting, translating, and other services by contract if deemed necessary, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); communication service; rent; travel expenses; local transportation; transportation of things; purchase of necessary books, documents, newspapers, and periodicals; stationery; equipment; official cards; printing and binding; costs of assembling, installing, packing, transporting, safekeeping, demonstrating, and renovating a suitable exhibit, by contract, if deemed necessary, without regard to said section 3709, and the purchase of supplies incident thereto; entertainment and other expenses which may be actually and necessarily incurred by the Government of the United States in the observance of appropriate courtesies to foreign participants; and such other expenses as may be authorized by the Secretary of State, including the reimbursement of other appropriations from which payments may have been made for any of the purposes herein specified, fiscal years 1941 and 1942, \$9,000; *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of the appropriation "Eighth Pan American Child Congress, San Jose, Costa Rica" made in the Urgent Deficiency and Supplemental Appropriation Act, fiscal years 1939 and 1940, approved June 30, 1939, and continued available for the same purposes in the "Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940," approved June 27, 1940, is hereby made available for the purposes enumerated herein, and continued available until June 30, 1942 (Convention, February 20, 1928; 53 Stat. 1290).

The Urgent Deficiency and Supplemental Appropriation Act, fiscal years 1939 and 1940, made an appropriation of \$5,000 for expenses of participation by the United States in the Eighth Pan American Child Congress, scheduled to be held in San Jose, Costa Rica, in August 1939. It has been found impracticable to hold the meeting in Costa Rica, and the Governing Board of the Pan American Union passed a

resolution on November 6, 1940, recommending that the Congress be held in Washington, D. C., during September next.

The purpose of the Congress is to consider problems of medicine hygiene, education, sociology, psychology, and protective legislation for the betterment of children of the Western Hemisphere.

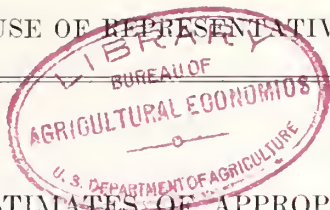
This estimate is for expenses of the United States in acting as host for the Congress, including those for personal services, entertainment travel, printing and binding, etc.

The foregoing supplemental estimates of appropriations are to meet contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budgets for the fiscal years involved. I recommend that they be transmitted to Congress.

Very respectfully,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.





SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR
THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FISCAL YEAR
1941

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

THREE SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR
THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1941, FOR THE DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE, TOTALING \$5,516,000

JANUARY 29, 1941.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington, January 28, 1941.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration
of Congress three supplemental estimates of appropriations for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, for the Department of Agriculture,
totaling \$5,516,000.

The details of these supplemental estimates of appropriation, the
necessity therefor, and the reasons for their submission at this time
are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget,
transmitted herewith, with whose comments and observations I
concur.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,

Washington, D. C., January 27, 1941.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration three sup-
plemental estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year ending June

30, 1941, for the Department of Agriculture, totaling \$5,516,000, as follows:

FOREST SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Fighting forest fires: For an additional amount for fighting and preventing forest fires (5 U. S. C. 511, 512; 16 U. S. C. 551, 553; 31 U. S. C. 534; 54 Stat. 86, 547) ----- \$3, 480, 000

Because of the impossibility of determining definitely in advance the amount of funds required during any fiscal year for fighting and preventing fires in the national forests, the annual appropriation act for the Department of Agriculture for a number of years past has provided only the nominal sum of \$100,000 for this purpose, and the practice has been to supplement this sum to the extent actually required by the use of funds appropriated for general expense purposes of the Forest Service. After the close of the forest-fire season each year, estimates have been submitted and Congress has appropriated the funds needed to reimburse these general expense appropriations. The purpose of this supplemental estimate of appropriation is to provide similar reimbursement for expenditures actually incurred by the Forest Service since July 1, 1940, and to provide for estimated expenditures during the remainder of the fiscal year 1941.

From early spring to the fall of 1940 the fire situation on some of the national forests was unusually severe, especially in the northern and western regions. During the month of June 1940 it was so critical in many places that the expenditures necessary for the protection of the forests were more than the amount which remained in the 1940 appropriation. Thus it was necessary to charge the sum of \$94,098 against the "immediately available" provision of the 1941 Appropriation Act, which act provided the customary nominal amount of \$100,000 for fighting forest fires for that year.

The estimate of \$3,480,000 may be summarized as follows:

Expenditures, July 1 to Dec. 31, 1940, for fire suppression and fire prevention in the national forests-----	\$2, 995, 128
Expenditures, July 1 to Dec. 31, 1940, for fire suppression and prevention on unappropriated public lands-----	82, 244
Estimated expenditures, Jan. 1 to June 30, 1941, in the national forests-----	380, 483
Estimated expenditures, Jan. 1 to June 30, 1941, on unappropriated public lands-----	28, 047
Total-----	3, 485, 902
Less amount remaining under 1941 appropriation-----	5, 902
Basis for estimate-----	3, 480, 000

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Foreign plant quarantines: For an additional amount for the enforcement of foreign plant quarantines, fiscal year 1941 (7 U. S. C. 141-145, 151-167, 281, 282; 54 Stat. 553-554) ----- \$36, 000

For many years the work associated with the importation of plants and plant products under special permit was carried on at Washington, D. C., in inadequate quarters located in the Mall at Twelfth Street and Constitution Avenue. In anticipation of the demolition of these quarters as a part of the improvement program, a new

building was constructed at Hoboken, N. J., having been completed the latter part of June 1940.

This new inspection house is of the most modern construction and has provided important and long-needed facilities for the inspection and treatment of incoming plant materials to exclude insect pests and plant diseases from this country. While it was expected that the building would be ready for occupancy sometime early in the current fiscal year, it was not possible to estimate with accuracy the additional expenses that might be involved in its operation during the fiscal year 1941. Consequently, no provision was made in the appropriation for the fiscal year 1941 for this purpose.

The present estimate of \$36,000 will provide for operation and maintenance of this important inspection station during the fiscal year 1941, without the necessity for curtailing other essential work now being carried on in other parts of the United States with funds which are appropriated under this same item.

CONTROL OF INCIPIENT AND EMERGENCY OUTBREAKS OF INSECT PESTS AND PLANT DISEASES

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the provisions of and for expenditures authorized by the joint resolution approved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), fiscal year 1941, \$2,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1942 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e; 54 Stat. 86, 640)----- \$2, 000, 000

Joint Resolution No. 91, Seventy-fifth Congress, approved May 9, 1938, authorizes the appropriation annually of such sums as may be necessary for use by the Secretary of Agriculture, in cooperation with authorities of the States concerned, organizations, or individuals, for the control of incipient or emergency outbreaks of insect pests or plant diseases, including grasshoppers, Mormon crickets, and chinch bugs.

The present estimate is based, as usual, upon field surveys carried out largely during the autumn and early winter months, in cooperation with responsible State agencies, to secure information upon pests which are still occurring in outbreak numbers over considerable areas. Indications are that grasshoppers will occur in large numbers in certain localities during the next crop season and that unless controlled will cause excessive crop damage and may spread into new territories where new infestations may be built up. However, the extensive grasshopper outbreak which has occurred during the past few years is apparently declining, and the area where grasshoppers are expected to occur in outbreak numbers next season is less extensive than that over which they occurred during the past season.

With respect to Mormon crickets, the extensive infestations of the past few years in many sections have been so reduced that they do not threaten crops. There are, nevertheless, many thousand acres where crickets will occur in such large numbers as to cause serious crop losses unless properly controlled. Recent surveys indicate that the heaviest concentrations of crickets now occur in Nevada, southeastern Oregon, and southern Idaho.

It will be necessary to continue the cooperative efforts with certain of the Southern States in the quarantine and control work on white-fringed beetles. Damage done in agricultural areas where the pest has been found has been such as to indicate that the insect, if allowed to proceed unhampered, is potentially one of the most serious intro-

duced agricultural pests. The importance of controlling, suppressing, and preventing its spread is necessary not only to the States immediately concerned but to all other States.

In July 1939 an infestation of pear psylla was discovered in the Spokane Valley, Wash. Extensive inspections carried on recently have located a number of comparatively minor infestations in new areas in Washington. Cooperative control measures will be continued to attempt to suppress and eradicate this pest.

Surveys carried on cooperatively with States disclose that unusually large numbers of chinch bugs have entered hibernation over a considerably wider area than was shown by surveys of a year ago. It has been demonstrated clearly that intensive efforts will be necessary to prevent the further spread of this insect from its present locations into the corn-producing regions.

Because of the necessity of starting the annual campaign for pest control early in the spring, the policy has been adopted of submitting the estimates for this purpose for consideration by Congress in connection with the first deficiency bill of each session, rather than in the annual Budget.

The foregoing supplemental estimates of appropriation are made necessary by reason of contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1941. I recommend that they be transmitted to Congress.

Very respectfully,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.





SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR
THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, 1941

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

FOUR SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE
DEPARTMENT OF STATE, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1941,
AMOUNTING TO \$1,092,000

JANUARY 31, 1941.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, January 30, 1941.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of
Congress four supplemental estimates of appropriations for the
Department of State, for the fiscal year 1941, amounting to \$1,092,000.

The details of these estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reason
for their transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the
Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, with
whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., January 30, 1941.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration four supplemental estimates of appropriations for the Department of State, for the fiscal year 1941, totaling \$1,092,000 as follows:

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES

Salaries, Foreign Service clerks, 1941: For an additional amount for salaries, Foreign Service clerks, fiscal year 1941 (54 Stat. 184)----- \$94, 000

The purpose of this estimate is to provide for the salaries, during the remainder of the fiscal year 1941, of 231 temporary employees now on the rolls. This temporary force has been reduced from 347 since September 30, last, but it is not believed that it will be possible to make further reductions and keep current the increased work in our foreign posts occasioned by the present international situation. The salaries of these 231 employees, on an annual basis, amount to \$192,060, toward which it has been possible to allot \$100,890 from the funds already appropriated for the current fiscal year. Of this allotment, \$99,347 had been expended on December 31 last. As it will require \$96,030 to carry the present force from January 1 to June 30, 1941, there is an existing deficit as of January 1 amounting to \$94,487, for which a deficiency appropriation of \$94,000 is requested.

Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service, 1941: For an additional amount for miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1941 (54 Stat. 185)----- \$18, 000

The regular appropriation for the fiscal year 1941 provided for 3 couriers in the European war area. Communication service in this area has been so greatly disrupted that it has been necessary to appoint 8 additional couriers in order to maintain reasonably regular service between American missions on the European Continent. The total obligation for these 11 couriers, on an annual basis, is \$33,000, for which \$9,000 was provided. By utilizing lapses of approximately \$1,000 which accumulated in the first 2 months of the current fiscal year, and by anticipating savings in other items provided for in this appropriation, the additional obligation of \$24,000 can be met by a deficiency appropriation of \$18,000.

Transportation, Foreign Service, 1941: For an additional amount for transportation, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1941 (54 Stat. 183)----- \$330, 000

Because of extremely urgent conditions in the war zones, and sharp increases in transportation rates, absolutely necessary expenditures for the movement of Foreign Service personnel have already exhausted the funds provided for this purpose in the appropriation for the current fiscal year. These increased expenditures were of a character which could not possibly have been foreseen and for which accordingly it was impracticable to estimate. An analysis of this appropriation as of December 31, 1940, indicates that a deficiency appropriation of at

least \$330,000 will be required to provide for transportation imperatively necessary during the remainder of the current fiscal year.

Contingent expenses, Foreign Service, 1941: For an additional amount
for contingent expenses, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1941 (54 Stat.
175, 185, 650)----- \$650, 000

Available funds for contingent expenses of the Foreign Service for the fiscal year 1941 amount to \$1,260,685. Due to emergency war conditions it has been necessary to incur obligations under this appropriation for items which could not possibly have been foreseen, particularly communication services and courier travel, greatly in excess of that estimated for, with the result that the present rate of obligation will exhaust this appropriation before March 15, 1941. The minimum requirements for the remainder of the fiscal year necessitate a supplemental appropriation of \$650,000.

The foregoing supplemental estimates of appropriations are to meet contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year involved. I recommend that they be transmitted to Congress.

Very respectfully,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.





DRAFT OF PROPOSED PROVISION PERTAINING TO
EXISTING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE CIVILIAN CON-
SERVATION CORPS, 1941

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

DRAFT OF A PROPOSED PROVISION PERTAINING TO EXISTING
APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS,
FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1941.

FEBRUARY 17, 1941.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 13, 1941.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration
of Congress a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to existing
appropriations for the Civilian Conservation Corps, Federal Security
Agency, for the fiscal year 1941.

The details of the proposed provision, the necessity therefor, and
the reason for its transmission at this time are set forth in the letter
of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith,
with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., February 12, 1941.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for your consideration
a proposed provision pertaining to an appropriation for the Civilian

Conservation Corps, Federal Security Agency, for the fiscal year 1941, as follows:

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS, FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

The Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1941, as amended by the First Supplemental Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1941, approved October 9, 1940, is further amended by striking out the figures "\$166,880,000" under the heading "Civilian Conservation Corps" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$163,880,000."

Experience of the Civilian Conservation Corps during the first 6 months of the fiscal year 1941 has indicated that due to changed economic conditions the average daily enrollment in the Corps will be somewhat lower than anticipated at the time the estimates for 1941 were submitted. Experience during the same period has also revealed an unanticipated volume of repair work to be done in the Motor Repair Division, together with increased costs applicable to current purchases of equipment, supplies, and materials. It is anticipated that \$3,000,000 of the amount which is now available only for certain direct enrollee cost items will, when made available with your approval for other objects of expenditure and added to other savings made by the Corps, provide sufficiently for the added items of cost which have developed.

The foregoing provision is required to meet a contingency which has arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1941. I recommend that it be transmitted to Congress.

Very respectfully,

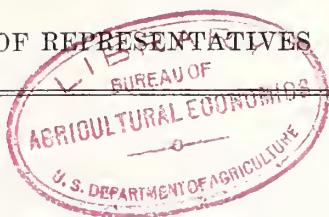
HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

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77TH CONGRESS }
1st Session }

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

{ DOCUMENT
No. 100



SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR
THE NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION, FEDERAL
SECURITY AGENCY, 1941

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE
NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION, FEDERAL SECURITY
AGENCY, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1941, AMOUNTING TO \$22,500,000

FEBRUARY 18, 1941.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered
to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 18, 1941.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress supplemental estimates of appropriations for the National Youth Administration, Federal Security Agency, for the fiscal year 1941, amounting to \$22,500,000.

The details of these estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for their transmission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., February 15, 1941.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration supplemental estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year 1941, for the National Youth Administration, Federal Security Agency, totaling \$22,500,000, as follows:

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION

For additional amounts for the National Youth Administration, as follows:

For the purposes and objects specified under par. 1 (b) under the heading "National Youth Administration" in the "Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1941," of which \$25,000 shall be available to the U. S. Employees' Compensation Commission for the purposes of par. 18 under such heading	\$21,080,000
For salaries and other administrative expenses specified in par. 2 under this heading of which sum so much as may be necessary may be transferred to appropriations of the Treasury Department in accordance with and for the purposes of such paragraph--	1,400,000
For printing and binding	20,000
Total	22,500,000

In the First Supplemental Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1941, approved October 9, 1940, Congress provided an additional \$32,500,000 for the National Youth Administration in order to enable that agency to revise its program of work and to employ additional youth under a program adapted toward qualifying youth for employment in defense industries. This program is now well under way and results to date appear to be very satisfactory.

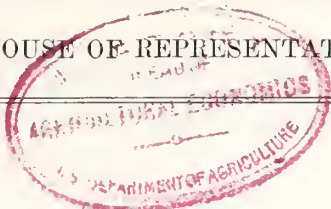
The additional funds requested herein are required in order to maintain youth on defense training projects at a level which will permit utilization of new facilities which were established with funds already provided and to meet the demands of defense industry for youth trained under this program.

As funds for additional facilities were provided in the appropriations made by Congress on October 9, 1940, most of the funds requested here will be used for the payment of youth wages and project supervision. Further, as industry is gradually absorbing a number of the unemployed youth, it appears now that the amount requested herein will be reasonably adequate to meet the needs of the National Youth Administration for the balance of this fiscal year.

These estimates of appropriations are required to meet contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the budget for the fiscal year 1941, and their approval is recommended.

Very respectfully,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.



ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS TO PAY CLAIMS FOR
DAMAGES TO PRIVATELY OWNED PROPERTY

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS SUBMITTED BY THE SEVERAL EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND INDEPENDENT OFFICES TO PAY CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES TO PRIVATELY OWNED PROPERTY IN THE SUM OF \$14,226.60

FEBRUARY 19, 1941.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 18, 1941.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress estimates of appropriations submitted by the several executive departments and independent offices to pay claims for damages to privately owned property in the sum of \$14,226.60 which have been considered and adjusted under the provisions of the act of December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), and which require appropriations for their payment.

Respectfully,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., February 18, 1941.

THE PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration estimates of appropriations submitted by the several executive de-

partments and independent offices to pay claims for damages to privately owned property which have been considered and adjusted under the provisions of the act of December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), and which require appropriations for their payment, as follows:

DAMAGE CLAIMS

For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent offices, under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case," approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in House Document No. — of the Seventy-seventh Congress as follows:

Federal Security Agency.....	\$42.35
Railroad Retirement Board.....	10.00
Department of Agriculture.....	3,199.14
Department of Commerce.....	1,749.39
Department of the Interior.....	1,557.01
Department of Justice.....	57.01
Navy Department.....	539.02
Treasury Department.....	1,308.38
War Department.....	4,981.31
Post Office Department, payable from postal revenues.....	782.99
Total.....	14,226.60

The letters from the several departments and independent offices submitting these estimates are transmitted herewith.

In accordance with the provisions of the act providing for these submissions, I recommend that these estimates be transmitted to Congress.

Very respectfully,

HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY,
Washington, January 31, 1941.

HON. HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SMITH: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved December 28, 1922 (42 Stat. 1066; 31 U. S. C. 215-217), I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined the following-described claims on account of damages to privately owned property, caused by the negligence of employees of the Government acting within the scope of their employment, and presented to this Agency within 1 year of the date of accrual of the said claims.

These claims have been examined by the general counsel of the Agency who advises me that they are legal claims for submission under said act. I certify the amounts due the claimants, as herein set forth, as legal claims and recommend that they be submitted to Congress for payment out of appropriations that may be made therefor. Below are brief statements of the character of the claims, the amounts claimed, and the amounts allowed.

On July 19, 1940, Mr. James E. Daw, of 2617 Forty-second Street NW., Washington, D. C., an employee of the Public Health Service, with the permission of the Director of the National Institute of Health, parked his privately owned automobile on a parking lot at that institution maintained for such purposes. While this car was thus parked, it was damaged as the result of a heavily loaded Government-owned truck being backed into it. The vision of the driver of the truck was partially or wholly obscured by the load carried, and the truck was backed without outside guidance. The amount claimed is \$9.50, and the amount allowed is \$8.50.

On August 28, 1940, the passenger automobile of Mr. Robert A. O'Neil, of 2015 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, was damaged as the result of a collision in Cleveland with an automobile truck attached to the United States Marine Hospital in that city. The Government truck was headed north and pulled out from its parking position at the curb to make a U turn to proceed south, another car in the lane immediately to the truck's left remaining stopped to allow the truck to make the turn. Mr. O'Neil was in the lane of traffic immediately to the left of this stopped car and was proceeding north on the green light showing at the intersection ahead when the collision occurred. U turns were forbidden by the traffic regulations of the city of Cleveland. The amount claimed is \$33.85, and the amount allowed is \$33.85.

Sincerely yours,

PAUL V. McNUTT, *Administrator.*

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD.

Washington, February 8, 1941.

HON. HAROLD D. SMITH,

Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SMITH: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved December 28, 1922, Public No. 375 (31 U. S. C. 215-217), I have considered, ascertained, and determined the following-described claim accruing after April 6, 1917, on account of damage to or loss of privately owned property due to the unavoidable performance of the Board's car operated by an employee of the Board, acting within the scope of his employment, and presented to the Railroad Retirement Board within 1 year from the date of occurrence. I certify the amount to be due the claimant as herein set forth is a legal claim, and recommend that it be submitted to Congress for payment out of an appropriation that may be made therefor.

J. H. Brooks, 1422 Ninth Street NW. For damage to his International truck resulting from an unavoidable collision on June 24, 1940, at about 7:50 a. m., with the Board's station wagon, license No. 10-863, at Fourth and M Streets NW., Washington, D. C., due to the temporarily locking of the steering wheel of the Board car which forced same to collide with a 1930 International truck parked double on the north side of M Street close to the intersection for the purpose of delivering ice. The amount of the claim is \$10. The amount found to be due is \$10.

Sincerely yours,

MURRAY W. LATIMER,

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Washington, January 22, 1941.

HON. HAROLD D. SMITH,

Director, Bureau of the Budget.

DEAR MR. SMITH: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress of December 28, 1922 (42 Stat. 1066), this Department

has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined the following claims on account of damage to or loss of privately owned property caused by the negligence of officers or employees of the Department acting within the scope of their employment. These claims were presented by the claimants within 1 year from the date of their accrual, and it is recommended that the amounts found due the claimants, as hereinafter indicated, be reported to Congress for payment:

1. M. R. Adams Auto Co., Meridian, Miss. May 22, 1940, near DeKalb, Miss., claimant's car, approaching a truck of the Soil Conservation Service, was struck and damaged by a wheel which became detached from the axle of the Government truck.

Claimed and allowed, damage to car, \$33.10.

2. Mrs. Jane Amster, 20 Steele Street, Worcester, Mass. March 20, 1939, in Worcester, Mass., the driver of a Forest Service vehicle attempted to make a left turn at a street intersection without first ascertaining if the move could be made in safety, and a collision with claimant's car resulted.

Claimed and allowed, damage to car, \$58.75.

3. A. F. Beck, Green Forest, Ark. February 29, 1940, near Green Forest, Ark., employees of the Soil Conservation Service engaged in burning brush on land adjacent to claimant's, allowed the fire to spread to claimant's property, where it burned a house belonging to the claimant.

Claimed, value of house, \$500; allowed, \$50.

4. F. Q. Bowman, Route 2, Carmel, N. Y. Claimant's cows died on or about August 5, 1940, as the result of licking the ground where paper bags which had contained arsenite of lead were burned by an employee of the Forest Service. It was shown that the Government employee failed to completely dispose of the poisonous substance.

Claimed and allowed, value of cows, \$107.

5. Carolina Insurance Co., 200 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif. January 8, 1940, at a street intersection in Portland, Oreg., the driver of a truck of the Forest Service disregarded a "Stop" sign, proceeded to cross the intersection and in so doing collided with the car of claimant's assured, Alfred Vogel, which was proceeding through the intersection in a proper manner.

Claimed and allowed, damage to car, \$28.50.

6. Michael Cesar, 20975 Arbor Avenue, Euclid, Ohio. July 9, 1940, in Cleveland, Ohio, an employee of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, driving at an excessive speed in view of the prevailing road conditions, did not have his vehicle under sufficient control to enable him to stop or turn out in time to avoid colliding with claimant's car, which was stopped at the intersection.

Claimed and allowed, damage to car, \$8.12.

7. Sydnie L. Cochran, Cornersville, Tenn. Claimant's pony, which was under contract to the Bureau of Dairy Industry at Lewisburg, Tenn., was improperly stabled on March 4, 1940, by employees of that Bureau. The pony wandered from the station, fell off of a bridge, and died as the result of injuries received.

Claimed and allowed, value of pony, \$25.

8. Leon Glatfelter, 329 Jefferson Street NW., Washington, D. C. May 23, 1940, in Washington, D. C., the driver of an Agricultural Adjustment Administration car did not have his vehicle under sufficient control to avoid colliding with the rear of claimant's car which was stopped in obedience to a traffic light.

Claimed, damage to car, \$7.50; allowed, \$5.50.

9. Mrs. Anga Grant, Conner, Mont. During 1938 employees of the Forest Service, engaged in building a road near Conner, Mont., diverted Bitterroot River into a new channel adjacent to claimant's property. The employees failed to provide proper riprap or to take other precautions to prevent damage to claimant's land, and as a result, a current of water was diverted over the land leaving a deposit of gravel and debris which resulted in the loss of claimant's 1938 and 1939 hay crop.

Claimed, value of hay crop, \$150; allowed, \$50.

10. Hamilton, Ohio, city of, by M. C. Thomas, director of finance, Hamilton, Ohio. When backing from a garage in Hamilton, Ohio, March 26, 1940, a Soil Conservation Service truck driver failed to maintain a proper look-out, and as a result, collided with claimant's lamppost.

Claimed and allowed, damage to lamppost, \$31.69.

11. Henry C. Hansen, Juneau, Alaska. December 19, 1939, near Juneau, Alaska, the driver of a Forest Service truck did not have his vehicle under sufficient control to stop or turn to the left in time to avoid colliding with claimant's car, which had stopped to offer a pedestrian a ride.

Claimed and allowed, damage to car, \$44.60.

12. Iron Cooperative Oil Association, Seventh Street, Hurley, Wis., March 11, 1940, in Superior, Wis., the driver of a car of the Soil Conservation Service rounded a blind curve at an excessive rate of speed, skidded on the ice and collided with claimant's truck, which was approaching from the opposite direction.

Claimed, damage to truck, \$115; allowed, \$50.

13. Mrs. W. E. Owens, Box H, Milwaukie, Ore. May 15, 1940, at an intersection near Portland, Ore., a Forest Service truck driver, when passing a preceding vehicle, drove his truck into the inner traffic lane and collided with claimant's car, which was properly stopped at the intersection waiting to make a left turn.

Claimed and allowed, damage to car, \$47.05.

14. John L. Parker, Route 1, Holt, Fla. May 25, 1940, near Munson, Fla., the driver of a truck of the Soil Conservation Service sighted claimant's cow on the side of the highway, but did not have his vehicle under sufficient control to avoid striking the animal when it attempted to cross the highway in front of the truck. It was shown that the cow was properly on the highway since free ranging of livestock is permitted in the locality where the accident occurred.

Claimed, value of cow, \$50; allowed, \$41.67.

15. Leon L. Peck, Mountain City, Elko County, Nev. When a Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine Mormon cricket control camp was moved from Allegheny Creek, Nev., employees of that Bureau left a quantity of mixed sodium arsenite and lime where it was accessible to claimant's cattle. Three of claimant's cows died on or about July 7, 1940, as the result of eating this mixture.

Claimed and allowed, value of cattle, \$197.50.

16. E. E. Smith, Atwood, Tenn. February 13, 1940, near Huntingdon, Tenn., the driver of a car of the Soil Conservation Service, following claimant's truck at an excessive rate of speed, was unable to stop in time to avoid colliding with the rear of the private vehicle when claimant made a proper left turn at an intersection.

Claimed and allowed, damage to truck, \$15.44.

17. Luis Somoza, Box 2352, San Juan, P. R. April 9, 1940, in Hato Rey, P. R., the driver of a Forest Service vehicle, when passing a bus, drove to the left of the center of the street and collided with claimant's car which was approaching from the opposite direction in a proper manner.

Claimed and allowed, damage to car, \$10.

18. Mrs. Fred J. Treiber, 159 Brewster Road, Scarsdale, N. Y. May 8, 1940, at East Chester, N. Y., claimant's car was struck by a truck of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine when the Government driver made a left turn without first ascertaining if the way were clear and without giving a hand signal that was visible to traffic approaching from the rear.

Claimed and allowed, damage to car, \$12.

19. Anthony J. Turiano, 3100 Connecticut Avenue NW., Apartment 243, Washington, D. C., June 24, 1940, in Washington, D. C., when a Farm Credit Administration truck driver released the emergency brake of the Government truck which was parked at a right angle with the rear wheels on the curb, the truck rolled forward into the street and collided with claimant's car proceeding along the street in a proper manner.

Claimed and allowed, damage to car, \$9.50.

20. Richard Weindling, Clemson, S. C. April 22, 1940, in Clemson, S. C., a Soil Conservation Service truck driver backed his vehicle from a garage into the street without first ascertaining that the way was clear and a collision with claimant's car resulted.

Claimed and allowed, damage to car, \$27.80.

21. E. W. Wilson, 6210 Edward Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio. April 23, 1940, at an intersection near Mount Healthy, Ohio, the driver of a Forest Service truck failed to stop in obedience to a stop sign, drove into the intersection and collided with claimant's truck, which was proceeding along the arterial highway in a proper manner.

Claimed and allowed, damage to truck and contents, \$391.25.

Total, \$1,244.47.

Sincerely,

GROVER B. HILL, *Acting Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, January 29, 1941.

HON. HAROLD D. SMITH,

Director, Bureau of the Budget.

DEAR MR. SMITH: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress of December 28, 1922 (42 Stat. 1066), this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined the following claims on account of damage to or loss of privately owned property caused by the negligence of officers or employees of the Department acting within the scope of their employment. These claims were presented by the claimants within 1 year from the date of their accrual, and it is recommended that the amounts found due the claimants, as hereinafter indicated, be reported to Congress for payment:

1. Clark Beauchamp, Somers, Mont. July 2, 1940, near Libby, Mont., a Forest Service truck driver, proceeding on a narrow road, did not have his vehicle under sufficient control to enable him to stop before colliding with claimant's car which approached from the opposite direction and stopped prior to the collision. An examination of the Government truck revealed that it was equipped with faulty brakes.

Claimed and allowed, damage to car, \$25.75.

2. Edward G. Berg, 3312 Virginia Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. July 30, 1940, an employee of the Agricultural Marketing Service, when leaving a Government vehicle on a parking lot in St. Louis, Mo., failed to set the emergency brake securely. The car rolled from the parking lot, across the sidewalk, and collided with claimant's properly parked car.

Claimed and allowed, damage to car, \$9.

3. D. G. Bradford, 269 West Main, Watonga, Okla. July 19, 1940, employees working under the supervision of the Forest Service left a Government truck containing strychnine-treated grain unguarded in claimant's pasture near Watonga, Okla. Claimant's horse ate a sufficient amount of the grain to cause its death.

Claimed and allowed, value of horse, \$75.

4. John Bright Co., by J. M. Bright, treasurer, 7 Second Street, Warren, Pa. July 31, 1940, the driver of a Forest Service truck, after pulling tubing from a well, failed to lower the boom of a Government wrecker truck, and when attempting to drive under rods attached to claimant's oil well, the boom struck the rods, pulling them down and damaging other equipment attached to the oil well.

Claimed and allowed, damage to oil-well equipment, \$32.52.

5. B. A. Evans, route A, box 5, Perkinston, Miss. July 27, 1940, near Perkinston, Miss., the driver of a truck of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, proceeding at an excessive rate of speed, was blinded by the lights of an approaching vehicle and failed to observe claimant's two cows on the highway. The Government truck struck the cows killing them instantly. It was shown that the cows were properly on the highway since free ranging of livestock is permitted in the locality where the accident occurred.

Claimed and allowed, value of cows, \$80.

6. Ivo Goedde, Orchard, Nebr. June 3, 1940, at a garage in Orchard, Nebr., the driver of a Forest Service truck backed his vehicle without first ascertaining that the way was clear and collided with claimant's car, which was properly parked in a parking area.

Claimed and allowed, damage to car, \$11.

7. Anna M. Herpst, 475 Kinderkamack Road, Westwood, N. J. July 10, 1940, in Old Tappan, N. Y., when attempting to change his course, an Entomology and Plant Quarantine truck driver backed his vehicle without first ascertaining if the move could be made in safety and collided with claimant's car, which was parked on private property.

Claimed and allowed, damage to car, \$10.

8. Inez J. Holloway, Chappells, S. C. January 23, 1940, near Ninety Six, S. C., a Soil Conservation Service truck driver, following claimant's car at excessive speed in view of the slippery condition of the snow-covered roadway, did not have his vehicle under sufficient control to avoid colliding with the rear of claimant's car, which was stationary.

Claimed and allowed, damage to claimant's car, \$85.42.

9. William S. Kasper, box 454, Terry, Mont. June 2, 1940, at Terry, Mont., employees of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine left a grasshopper poison-bait mixer where it was accessible to claimant's cattle. Four of claimant's cows died as the result of eating the poison bait.

Claimed and allowed, value of cows, veterinary fees, and other incidental expenses, \$383.85.

10. Dr. Harold W. Miller, Woodstock, Va. April 18, 1940, in Woodstock, Va., a Forest Service truck driver failed to yield the right-of-way to claimant's car, which entered the intersection from the Government driver's right, and a collision resulted.

Claimed and allowed, damage to car, \$24.80.

11. Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Co., St. Louis, Mo. July 2, 1940, at Atoka, Okla., a Soil Conservation Service employee, driving a tractor coupled with a grader and rotary fresno, did not allow sufficient room for clearance when passing claimant's depot. The blade and moldboard attached to the tractor struck a protruding bay window, causing the damage claimed.

Claimed and allowed, damage to building, \$27.54.

12. S. M. Moody, Lost Hills, Calif. July 22, 1940, after rounding a sharp curve near Pinelhurst, Calif., the driver of a Forest Service truck and logging trailer slowed his vehicle to permit claimant's car to pass. When the Government driver slowed the forward motion of his truck, the trailer tongue became unhitched and the trailer swayed to one side, sideswiping claimant's vehicle. An investigation after the accident revealed that Forest Service supervisory personnel had failed to instruct the enrollee driver as to the proper method of fastening the safety chain to the truck.

Claimed, damage to car, \$22.16; allowed, \$20.41.

13. National Cylinder Gas Co., Coraopolis, Pa. A fire which was started as the result of the negligence of a Forest Service employee, burned a repair shop at Civilian Conservation Corps Camp S-116, Clearfield, Pa., February 8, 1938, destroying six oxygen and acetylene cylinders belonging to the claimant.

Claimed and allowed, value of cylinders, \$61.30.

14. William Pemberton, 430 South Stephens Street, Roseburg, Oreg. November 2, 1938, in Roseburg, Oreg., when attempting to move from a parked position at the curb, the driver of a Forest Service truck placed his vehicle in reverse gear and backed his truck without first ascertaining if the way was clear. A collision with claimant's properly parked car resulted.

Claimed and allowed, damage to car, \$14.20.

15. Philadelphia Electric Co., 1000 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. June 12, 1940, near Green Lane, Pa., the driver of an entomology and plant quarantine truck rounded a curve at an excessive speed, and in order to avoid striking some children, swerved to the left off of the roadway and collided with claimant's light pole, causing the damage claimed.

Claimed and allowed, damage to light pole, \$25.

16. William C. Robinson & Son Co., Caroline and Dock Streets, Baltimore, Md. January 14, 1940, between Bedford, Pa., and Johnstown, Pa., the driver of a vehicle of the Farm Security Administration, proceeding down hill on a slippery snow-covered road, applied the brakes in an effort to decrease the speed of his car, but the vehicle skidded into the left traffic lane and collided with claimant's car, which was approaching from the opposite direction on its proper side of the highway.

Claimed, damage to car, \$323.80; allowed, \$277.80.

17. Norman J. Shea, Chamounix Road, St. Davids, Pa. July 22, 1940, the driver of a truck of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine stopped at an intersection near Wayne, Pa., to permit a truck and trailer to turn in front of him. In order to allow additional room for the truck and trailer to turn, the Government driver placed his vehicle in reverse gear, proceeded to move backward, and in so doing, struck claimant's car, which had stopped to the rear of the Government vehicle in a proper manner.

Claimed and allowed, damage to car, \$12.50.

18. Edgar T. Snipes, Lincoln Highway, Morrisville, Pa. During the occupancy of claimant's garage by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, under lease dated August 18, 1939, seven heavy window panes were broken and a metal window frame was badly bent at the result of the negligent operation of Government trucks.

Claimed and allowed, damage to garage, \$16.30.

19. Southern California Edison Co., Ltd., 601 West Fifth Street, Los Angeles, Calif. February 9, 1940, near Visalia, Calif., employees of the Farm Security

Administration engaged in tree topping operations, allowed a large limb to fall on claimant's electric power lines causing the damage claimed.

Claimed and allowed, damage to power lines, \$40.69.

20. Southern California Water Co., by W. W. Franklin, Big Bear Lake, Calif. July 11, 1940, near Big Bear Lake, Calif., when a Forest Service truck rounded a curve, a 400-gallon tank loaded thereon shifted, causing the truck to tip. The top of the tank struck claimant's guy pole, damaging it to the extent of the amount claimed. An investigation revealed that the tank was improperly braced in the truck.

Claimed and allowed, damage to guy pole, \$25.36.

21. James W. Spry, 729 East Fourth Avenue, Mitchell, S. Dak. July 10, 1940, in Mitchell, S. Dak., claimant's trailer was struck and damaged when a cultivator became unhitched from a Forest Service tractor. An investigation disclosed that the cultivator was attached to the tractor with a bolt fastener that would work loose when the tractor was driven over rough road.

Claimed, damage to trailer, \$66.76; allowed, \$21.76.

22. Textile Home Building and Loan Association of Paterson, N. J., by Arnold M. Smith, treasurer, 160 Market Street, Paterson, N. J. July 22, 1940, in Prospect Park, N. J., when directing the backing of a Government truck into the entrance of claimant's building, an Entomology and Plant Quarantine employee failed to notice a log protruding from the side of the truck. The log struck the building, causing a portion of the front wall to cave in.

Claimed and allowed, damage to building, \$118.50.

23. Widmann & Teal, Inc., 57 Bellefonte Avenue, Lock Haven, Pa. September 13, 1940, in Lock Haven, Pa., the driver of a Forest Service truck, proceeding down a narrow alley, failed to ascertain if he had sufficient clearance before attempting to pass claimant's parked truck. A collision resulted.

Claimed and allowed, damage to truck, \$17.05.

Total, \$1,415.75.

Sincerely,

CLAUDE R. WICKARD, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, February 12, 1941.

HON. HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director, Bureau of the Budget.

DEAR MR. SMITH: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress of December 28, 1922 (42 Stat. 1066), this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined the following claims on account of damage to or loss of privately owned property caused by the negligence of officers or employees of the Department acting within the scope of their employment. These claims were presented by the claimants within 1 year from the date of their accrual, and it is recommended that the amounts found due the claimants, as hereinafter indicated, be reported to Congress for payment:

1. Herman W. Albert, care of The Mechanics Bank, Richmond, Calif., November 14, 1940, in Oakland, Calif., an Entomology and Plant Quarantine employee stopped his truck at an intersection behind claimant's car to wait for the traffic light to change from red to green. When the light changed both of the drivers started to make a left turn but due to traffic approaching from the opposite direction claimant was forced to stop. The Government driver did not have his vehicle under sufficient control to enable him to stop in time to avoid colliding with the rear of claimant's car.

Claimed and allowed, damage to car, \$23.31.

2. Jackson Angel, McKee, Ky. August 28, 1940, near McKee, Ky., when attempting to pass a private vehicle on a culvert too narrow for safe passage, the Government truck driver drove his vehicle to the extreme right edge of the roadway. The shoulder gave way and the Government truck and trailer rolled down a 5-foot embankment damaging claimant's fence and corn crop. An in-

vestigation revealed that safe passage could have been effected on either side of the culvert.

Claimed and allowed, damage to fence and corn crop, \$25.

3. Clifford E. Bowman, What Cheer, Iowa. September 2, 1939, near Greenfield, Iowa, the driver of a truck of the Soil Conservation Service attempted to make a left turn into a private road without first ascertaining if the move could be made in safety and collided with claimant's car proceeding along the highway in a proper manner.

Claimed, damage to car and personal injuries, \$324.98; allowed, damage to car, \$172.95.

4. Francis M. Costello, 1159 Clay Avenue, Bronx, New York, N. Y. August 27, 1940, near Franklin, N. J., the driver of an Entomology and Plant Quarantine vehicle proceeding down grade on a slippery roadway, applied the brakes of his car in such a manner as to cause his vehicle to skid into the left traffic lane and collide with claimant's car, which approached from the opposite direction and stopped prior to the collision.

Claimed and allowed, damage to car, \$41.88.

5. O. D. Ellis, 244 McKinley Avenue, Bend, Oreg. When making a left turn at an intersection in Bend, Oreg., October 1, 1940, the driver of a Forest Service vehicle "cut the corner" and collided with claimant's car which was approaching the intersection in a proper manner.

Claimed and allowed, damage to car, \$11.50.

6. A. A. Hawman, 334 Juniper Street, Walla Walla, Wash. July 29, 1940, at a street intersection in Portland, Oreg., a Forest Service truck driver made a right-hand turn from the center lane of traffic and collided with claimant's car which was proceeding in the right-hand traffic lane in a proper manner.

Claimed and allowed, damage to car, \$7.76.

7. Insurance Company of North America, 209 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. March 16, 1940, near Laurel, Mont., the driver of a truck of the Forest Service allowed his vehicle to cross to the left of the center of the highway when rounding a curve and collided with the car of claimant's assured, James C. Reynolds, which was approaching from the opposite direction in a proper manner.

Claimed, damage to car, \$111.94; allowed, \$61.94.

8. Dallas S. Lee, Clearwater, Nebr. July 20, 1940, near Elgin, Nebr., the driver of a Forest Service truck entered the highway from a private road without first ascertaining if the way were clear and collided with claimant's car, which was proceeding along the highway in a proper manner.

Claimed, personal injuries and damage to car, \$124.50; allowed, damage to car, \$75.

9. W. Y. Pettit, 1038 Camelia Street, Baton Rouge, La. July 12, 1940, in Baton Rouge, La., the driver of a Soil Conservation Service truck did not have his vehicle under sufficient control to avoid colliding with the rear of claimant's car which was stopped at an intersection in obedience to a traffic light.

Claimed and allowed, damage to car, \$15.08.

10. Robert M. Ramstad, private first class, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Field Artillery, Headquarters Battery, Camp Murray, Fort Lewis, Wash. Claimant's wearing apparel and other personal effects were lost July 16, 1940, while being transported in a Forest Service truck from one temporary station to another near Cabin Lake Ranger Station, Fort Rock, Oreg. An investigation disclosed that due to a shortage of rope claimant's property had not been securely fastened to the truck.

Claimed and allowed, value of property lost, \$14.50.

11. Mike McDowell Toler, Route 2, Columbia, Miss. January 15, 1940, at an intersection near Collins, Miss., the driver of a Soil Conservation Service truck failed to yield the right-of-way to claimant's car, which was approaching the intersection on a through highway and to the right of the Government driver. A collision resulted.

Claimed, personal injuries and damage to car, \$425; allowed, damage to car, \$90.

Total, \$538.92.

Sincerely,

GROVER B. HILL,
Acting Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,

Washington, November 6, 1940.

HON. HAROLD D. SMITH,

*Director, Bureau of the Budget,**Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. SMITH: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved December 28, 1922, Public, No. 375 (31 U. S. C. 215-217), I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined the following-described claim accruing after April 6, 1917, on account of damage to or loss of privately owned property, due to the negligence of officers or employees of the Civil Aeronautics Authority (now the Civil Aeronautics Administration, Department of Commerce), acting within the scope of their employment, and presented to the Civil Aeronautics Authority within 1 year from date of accrual.

This claim has been examined by the Solicitor for the Department of Commerce, who advises me that it is a legal claim for submission under said act.

I certify the amount found due the claimant, as herein set forth, to be a legal claim, and recommend that it be submitted to the Congress for payment out of an appropriation to be made for that purpose.

Grace Edith Thomas, 1413 Kalmia Road NW., Washington, D. C.: On July 31, 1940, on Fifteenth Street between Constitution Avenue and E Street NW., Washington, D. C., an employee of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, in attempting to leave official parking space on the east side of Fifteenth Street headed north, negligently failed to give a signal or assure himself that no interference would be had with moving traffic, which resulted in his striking an automobile operated by Grace Edith Thomas, which was proceeding north on Fifteenth Street.

Amount claimed, \$37.90; amount allowed, \$37.90.

Very sincerely yours,

SOUTH TRIMBLE, JR.,

Acting Secretary of Commerce.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,

Washington, November 7, 1940.

HON. HAROLD D. SMITH,

*Director, Bureau of the Budget,**Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. SMITH: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved December 28, 1922, Public, No. 375 (31 U. S. C. 215-217), I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined the following-described claims accruing after April 6, 1917, on account of damage to or loss of privately owned property, due to the negligence of officers or employees of the Civil Aeronautics Authority (now the Civil Aeronautics Administration, Department of Commerce), acting within the scope of their employment, and presented to the Civil Aeronautics Authority within 1 year from date of accrual.

These claims have been examined by the Solicitor's office, which advises me that they are legal claims for submission under the said act.

I certify the amounts found due the claimants, as herein set forth, to be legal claims, and recommend that they be submitted to the Congress for payment out of an appropriation to be made for that purpose.

C. W. Roland, Congress Junction, Ariz.; Aetna Insurance Co., 890 Security Building, Phoenix, Ariz.; E. E. Chambers, 301 South Fourth Avenue, Phoenix, Ariz.: On February 4, 1940, on United States Highway No. 60, approximately 20 miles south of Wickenburg, Ariz., an employee of the Civil Aeronautics Authority was proceeding south on wet, slippery road, in Government car 667, which began a gradual drift or skid to the left-hand side of the white center line on the highway, approximately 30 feet from two cars approaching him from the opposite direction. Government employee, in attempting to attain the proper side of the road, skidded and sideswiped the first car, operated by C. W. Roland. The operator of the second car, Mr. E. E. Chambers, in attempting to avoid an accident, drove to the left side of the highway and was struck by the Government car.

C. W. Roland: Amount claimed, \$2,861; amount allowed, \$58.

Aetna Insurance Co. (paid Mr. Roland \$180 for cost of his motor vehicle as a result of the accident): Amount claimed, \$180; amount allowed, \$150.

E. E. Chambers: Amount claimed, \$214.55; amount allowed, \$214.53.

Sincerely yours,

SOUTH TRIMBLE, JR.,
Acting Secretary of Commerce.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
Washington, November 14, 1940.

The honorable the DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. DIRECTOR: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved December 28, 1922, Public, No. 375 (31 U. S. C. 215-217), I considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined the following-described claim accruing after April 6, 1917, on account of damage to or loss of privately owned property, due to the negligence of officers or employees of the Civil Aeronautics Authority (now the Civil Aeronautics Administration, Department of Commerce), acting within the scope of their employment, and presented to the Civil Aeronautics Authority within 1 year from the date of accruing.

This claim has been examined by the Solicitor's office, which advises me that it is a legal claim for submission under the act.

I certify the amount found due the claimant, as herein set forth, as legal claim, and recommend that it be submitted to Congress for payment out of an appropriation that may be made therefor.

Donald A. Kepler, 30 Maplewood Avenue, Maplewood, N. J.: On February 10, 1940, on Route No. 7 in West Cornwall, Conn., an employee of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, while proceeding in a southerly direction on Route No. 7, which runs north and south, in attempting to negotiate a sharp right curve, negligently proceeded on the wrong side of the road and collided head-on into the claimant's automobile, which was proceeding north on its proper side of the road.

Amount claimed, \$241.70; amount allowed, \$241.70.

Sincerely yours,

SOUTH TRIMBLE, JR.,
Acting Secretary of Commerce.

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE,
Washington, November 14, 1940.

HON. HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SMITH: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved December 28, 1922, Public, No. 375 (31 U. S. C. 215-217), I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined the following claim, accruing after April 6, 1917, on account of damage to or loss of privately owned property, due to the negligence of officers or employees of the Coast and Geodetic Survey of the Department of Commerce, acting within the scope of their employment, and presented to the Department within 1 year from date of accrual.

This claim has been examined by the Solicitor of the Department of Commerce, who advises me that it is a legal claim for submission under said act.

I certify the amount found due the claimant, as herein set forth, to be a legal claim, and recommend that it be submitted to the Congress for payment out of an appropriation to be made for that purpose.

Alaska Commercial Co. of San Francisco, Calif.: On April 29, 1940, in effecting a landing at the claimant's wharf at Dutch Harbor, Alaska, the Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer *Pioneer* was so negligently operated by the engineer on watch as to be in collision with the wharf with such force as to damage it greatly.

Amount claimed, \$999.91; amount allowed, \$999.91.

Very sincerely yours,

JESSE H. JONES,
Secretary of Commerce.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
Washington, January 31, 1941.

HON. HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SMITH: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved December 28, 1922, Public, No. 375 (31 U. S. C. 215-217), I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined the following-described claim accruing after April 6, 1917, on account of damage to or loss of privately owned property, due to the negligence of officers or employees of the Civil Aeronautics Authority (now the Civil Aeronautics Administration, Department of Commerce) acting within the scope of their employment, and presented to the Civil Aeronautics Administration within 1 year from date of occurrence. This claim has been examined by the Assistant Solicitor for the Department of Commerce, who advises me that it is a legal claim for submission under said act.

Claim of Mrs. Jean Crowley, 3126 Columbia Pike, Arlington, Va., for damage to automobile: The above-named has submitted her claim for damage to her automobile resulting from a collision with a Government truck identified as US No. 1123, at the intersection of Fourteenth Street and Maine Avenue SW., Washington, D. C., due to the negligence of the Government employee operating such Government truck, in that he was either driving at an excessive rate of

speed, was following Mrs. Crowley's car too closely, or was not exercising sufficient caution to avoid the collision. The amount of the claim is \$47.35. The amount found to be due is \$47.35.

I certify the amount found due the claimant, as herein set forth, to be a legal claim, and recommend that it be submitted to the Congress for payment out of an appropriation to be made for that purpose.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT H. HINCKLEY,
Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 30, 1941.

THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET.

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved on December 28, 1922 (42 Stat. 1066), I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined the following-described claims on account of damage to privately owned property due to the negligence of employees of the Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, acting within the scope of their employment, and presented to the Department within 1 year from the date of accrual of the claims.

These claims have been examined by the Solicitor of the Department, who advises me that they are legal claims for submission under the said act. I therefore certify the amounts due the claimants, as herein set forth, as legal claims and recommend that they be submitted to Congress for payment out of appropriations that may be made therefor.

1. M. 30593. The Home Insurance Co., of New York, N. Y., subrogee of Mr. M. D. Griffin, of Key West, Fla., for damage to Mr. Griffin's car as the result of a collision on October 28, 1939, with a Bureau of Biological Survey (now Fish and Wildlife Service) automobile.

Amount claimed, \$410.82; amount allowed, \$410.82.

2. M 30861. Dr. H. V. Fall, of Roswell, N. Mex., for damage to his car as the result of a collision on February 8, 1940, with a Bureau of Fisheries (now Fish and Wildlife Service) truck.

Amount claimed, \$120.06; amount allowed, \$120.06.

3. M. 31024. Mr. Robert A. Mayer, of Washington, D. C., for damage to his car as the result of a collision on August 12, 1940, with a Fish and Wildlife Service truck.

Amount claimed, \$5; amount allowed, \$5.

Summary (3 claims)

Total amount claimed.....	\$535.88
Total amount allowed.....	535.88

Very truly yours,

OSCAR L. CHAPMAN,
Assistant Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 31, 1941.

HON. HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director, Bureau of the Budget.

MY DEAR MR. SMITH: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved December 28, 1922 (42 Stat. 1066), I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined the following-described

claims accruing after April 6, 1917, on account of damage to privately owned property, due to the negligence of employees of the Bonneville Power Administration, Department of the Interior, acting within the scope of their employment, and presented to the Department within 1 year from the date of the accrual of said claims.

These claims have been examined by the Solicitor of the Department who advises me that they are legal claims for submission under the said act.

I certify that the amount due the claimants, as herein set forth, as legal claims, and recommend that they be submitted to Congress for payment out of appropriations that may be made therefor:

1. R. M. Divers, of Goldendale, Wash. In the spring of 1939 the surveyor crew for the Bonneville Power Administration set a number of stakes in a planted field of wheat which stakes were not removed. The stakes became invisible as the grain developed, and at time for harvest some of the stakes caused damage to the sickle of the farm machinery and other stakes or stake punched a bad hole through a new 7½ by 36 rubber tire attached to an International combine, also cutting a hole in the inner tube. This damage was to the extent of \$27.

Amount claimed, \$27; amount allowed, \$27.

2. City of Goldendale, Wash. On February 13, 1940, a negligently operated Government-owned truck collided with the claimant's ½-ton 1937 Ford pick-up truck, which was parked at the side of a street in Goldendale, Wash., damaging it to the extent of \$225.

Amount claimed, \$350; amount allowed, \$225.

A statement has been received from the claimant indicating its willingness to accept the amount allowed in full settlement of its claim.

Summary (2 claims)

Total amount claimed.....	\$377
Total amount allowed.....	252

Sincerely yours,

A. J. WIRTZ, *Under Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 31, 1941.

HON. HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director, Bureau of the Budget.

MY DEAR MR. SMITH: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved December 28, 1922 (42 Stat. 1066), I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined the following-described claim accruing after April 6, 1917, on account of damage to or loss of privately owned property because of negligence of officers or employees of the Department of the Interior, Grazing Service, Civilian Conservation Corps, acting within the scope of their employment, and presented to the Department within 1 year from the date of accrual of said claim.

This claim has been examined by the Solicitor of the Department, who advises me that it is a legal claim for submission under the said act.

I certify the amount due the claimant, as herein set forth, as a legal claim and recommend that it be submitted to Congress for payment out of appropriations that may be made therefor.

1. Dudley T. Brown, Miles City, Mont. On January 11, 1940, near Lovelock, Nev., F. Sommer Schmidt, an engineer assigned to Civilian Conservation Corps

Camp G-120, while operating a Government automobile, failed to exercise that degree of care required in view of the extreme icy condition of the road, which resulted in the Government car skidding across the icy road to the claimant's side of the road, thereby causing a head-on collision between the cars of the claimant and the Government.

Amount claimed, \$513.65; amount allowed, \$417.

The claimant has agreed to accept the lesser amount.

Summary (1 claim)

Total amount claimed	\$513.65
Total amount allowed	417.00

Sincerely yours,

OSCAR L. CHAPMAN, *Assistant Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, January 31, 1941.

HON. HAROLD D. SMITH,

Director, Bureau of the Budget,

Executive Office of the President.

MY DEAR MR. SMITH: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved December 28, 1922 (42 Stat. 1066), I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined the following-described claims accruing after April 6, 1917, on account of damage to privately owned property, due to the negligence of employees of the Alaska Road Commission, Department of the Interior, acting within the scope of their employment, and presented to the Department within 1 year from the date of accrual of said claims.

These claims have been examined by the Solicitor of the Department, who advises me that they are legal claims for submission under the said act.

I certify the amounts due the claimants, as herein set forth, as legal claims, and recommend that they be submitted to Congress for payment out of appropriations that may be made therefor:

1. Mr. Ray Carden, of Fairbanks, Alaska. On August 26, 1940, a negligently operated Government-owned truck collided with the claimant's automobile, damaging it to the extent of \$12.50.

Amount claimed, \$12.50; amount allowed, \$12.50.

2. Mrs. Violet LaFollette, of Kodiak, Alaska. In May 1935, negligent blasting of rock caused damage to the home of claimant to the extent of \$40.50.

Amount claimed, \$40.50; amount allowed, \$40.50.

3. Thomas McKinnon, Fairbanks, Alaska. On June 7, 1940, a Government-operated dump truck was handled in such a negligent manner that a privately owned motor vehicle was damaged.

Amount claimed, \$66; amount allowed, \$66.

Sincerely yours,

OSCAR L. CHAPMAN,

Assistant Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, January 31, 1941.

HON. HAROLD D. SMITH,

Director, Bureau of the Budget.

MY DEAR MR. SMITH: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved December 28, 1922 (42 Stat. 1066), I have con-

sidered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined the following-described claims accruing after April 6, 1917, on account of damages to privately owned property due to the negligence of employees of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, acting within the scope of their employment, and presented to the Department within 1 year from the date of accrual of said claims.

These claims have been examined by the Solicitor of the Department, who advised me that they are legal claims for submission under the said act.

I therefore certify the amounts due the claimants, as herein set forth, as legal claims, and recommend that they be submitted to Congress for payment out of appropriations that may be made therefor:

1. Mr. Warren F. Perry, of Silver Spring, Md. On December 1, 1939, a negligently operated Government-owned truck collided with the claimant's automobile, damaging it to the extent of \$23.75.

Amount claimed, \$23.75; amount allowed, \$23.75.

2. Mr. Jesse D. Diller, of Arlington, Va. On July 11, 1940, a negligently operated Government-owned truck collided with the claimant's automobile, damaging it to the extent of \$21.25.

Amount claimed, \$21.25; amount allowed, \$21.25.

3. Mr. James A. Brown, of Alexandria, Va. On February 14, 1940, a negligently operated Government-owned truck collided with the claimant's automobile, causing damage to the extent of \$69.10.

Amount claimed, \$86.50; amount allowed, \$69.10.

A statement has been received from the claimant indicating his willingness to accept the amount allowed in full settlement of his claim.

Summary (3 claims)

Total amount claimed-----	\$131. 50
Total amount allowed-----	114. 10

Sincerely yours,

A. J. WIRTZ, *Under Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, February 12, 1941.

HON. HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director, Bureau of the Budget.

MY DEAR MR. SMITH: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved December 28, 1922 (42 Stat. 1066), I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined the following-described claims accruing after April 6, 1917, on account of damage to privately owned property due to the negligence of an employee of the Division of Investigations, Department of the Interior, acting within the scope of his employment and presented to the Department within 1 year from the date of accrual of said claims.

These claims have been examined by the Solicitor of the Department, who advises me that they are legal claims for submission under the said act.

I therefore certify the amounts due the claimants as herein set forth as legal claims, and recommend that they be submitted to Congress for payment out of appropriations that may be made therefor:

1. James Barone of Walsenburg, Colo. On March 5, 1940, an automobile operated by an employee of the Department collided with the automobile of

Mr. Barone near the Huerfano-Costilla County line on LaVeta Pass, Colo. The employee applied his brakes when he saw Mr. Barone approaching, and because of the icy condition of the road, skidded completely around, hitting Mr. Barone's automobile. The amount of the damage was \$119.03, of which \$69.03 was paid by the General Exchange Insurance Co., leaving the sum of \$50 for which claim is made by Mr. Barone.

Amount claimed, \$50; amount allowed, \$50.

2. General Exchange Insurance Corporation of Denver, Colo., subrogee of James Barone of Walsenburg, Colo., for the amount of \$69.03, which it paid for repairs to the automobile of Mr. Barone pursuant to a policy of insurance which obligated it to indemnify him against such damage.

Amount claimed, \$69.03; amount allowed, \$69.03.

Summary (2 claims)

Total amount claimed-----	\$119.03
Total amount allowed-----	119.03

Sincerely yours,

E. K. BURLEW,
First Assistant Secretary and Budget Officer.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, February 10, 1941.

HON. HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SMITH: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved December 28, 1922 (42 Stat. 1066; 31 U. S. C. 215), the Attorney General has considered, adjusted, and determined the following claims on account of damage to privately owned property caused by officers or employees of the Government acting within the scope of their employment.

The claims were presented to this Department within the time limit prescribed by said act, and it is recommended that the amounts found due the claimants be certified to Congress as legal claims for payment out of appropriations that may be made therefor.

A brief statement of the character of each claim, the amount claimed, and the amount allowed is listed below:

1. Master Chevrolet Sales, Inc., 40 East Bank Street, Petersburg, Va. On July 26, 1939, certain Federal prisoners escaped from a Bureau of Prisons bus near Thornburg, Va., and stole the personally owned Chevrolet coach of Mrs. Ruby Lee Thurston McRae. This bill covers motor-vehicle parts furnished by the claimant for repairs to the said car as the result of damage caused by the prisoners.

Amount claimed, \$10.13; amount allowed, \$10.13.

2. James M. Hays, 3332 Winter Street, Los Angeles, Calif. On March 2, 1940, an official car of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, driven by Francis J. Hickey, a guard, accompanied by J. B. Prendergast, an immigration inspector, both Government employees acting within the scope of their employment, collided with the claimant's car. The accident occurred at the intersection of Fifty-seventh and Figueroa Streets in the city of Los Angeles, Calif., at about 11:15 a. m., the weather being clear and dry with the sun shining. The official service car was proceeding in a southerly direction along Figueroa Street and struck the side of the car of the claimant, who at the moment of impact was endeavoring to execute a left turn in order to proceed in a westerly direction along Fifty-

seventh Street, having been traveling north on Figueroa Street. The claimant received severe personal injuries, compensation for which is not requested herein. Damages to the claimant's car consisted of a bent front axle, broken windshield, destruction of two tires, broken glass, and bent rod. A report of an attorney for the Immigration and Naturalization Service holds that the preponderance of evidence supports the conclusion that the official car was negligently operated, indicating that the car was driven with excessive speed while the brakes were defective, whereas the evidence does not establish the fact that the operation of the claimant's car was the principal cause of the collision.

Amount claimed, \$46.88; amount allowed, \$46.88.

Summary (2 Claims)

Amount claimed-----	\$57.01
Amount allowed-----	57.01

Sincerely yours,

T. D. QUINN.

Administrative Assistant to the Attorney General.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., October 3, 1940.

The DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Executive Office of the President, Washington, D. C.

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved December 28, 1922 (42 Stat. 1066; 31 U. S. C., secs. 215-217), I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined the following-described claim accruing after April 6, 1917, on account of damage to privately owned property due to the negligence of officers or employees of the Government acting within the scope of their employment and presented to the Navy Department within 1 year from the date of accrual.

This claim has been examined by the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, who advises me that it is a legal claim for submission under the aforesaid act. I certify the amount found due the claimant, as herein set forth, as a legal claim, and recommend that it be submitted to the Congress for payment out of an appropriation that may be made therefor:

1. Lonie Virgil Joseph McDill, chief water tender (A. A.), United States Navy, care of Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., for reimbursement for damage to household effects while in shipment under change of station orders. Claimant's household effects were prepared for shipment at the Naval Supply Depot, Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Va., and shipped to San Diego, Calif., via Government carrier.

Upon arrival of this shipment at point of destination, it was discovered that certain articles included in the shipment, had been damaged. The evidence obtained on investigation shows that the privately owned property of claimant was damaged as the result of negligence on the part of employees at the Naval Supply Depot, Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Va., in failing to exercise proper care in handling claimant's property.

Amount claimed, \$33.83; amount allowed, \$33.83.

Respectfully,

LEWIS COMPTON,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., October 28, 1940.

THE DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,

Executive Office of the President, Washington, D. C.

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved December 28, 1922 (42 Stat. 1066; 31 U. S. C., secs. 215-217), I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined the following-described claim accruing after April 6, 1917, on account of damage to privately owned property due to the negligence of officers or employees of the Government acting within the scope of their employment and presented to the Navy Department within 1 year from the date of accrual.

This claim has been examined by the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, who advises me that it is a legal claim for submission under the aforesaid act. I certify the amount found due the claimant, as herein set forth, as a legal claim, and recommend that it be submitted to the Congress for payment out of an appropriation that may be made therefor:

1. Lt. Comdr. H. A. Houser, United States Navy, care of Judge Advocate General of the Navy, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., for reimbursement for damage to household effects while in shipment under change of station orders. Claimant's household effects were prepared for shipment at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

Upon arrival of this shipment at point of destination, it was discovered that certain pieces of household effects, included in the shipment, had been damaged. The evidence obtained on investigation shows that the privately owned property of claimant was damaged as the result of faulty packing by employees at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

Amount claimed, \$45.63; amount allowed, \$45.63.

Respectfully,

JAMES V. FORRESTAL,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., November 13, 1940.

THE DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,

Executive Office of the President, Washington, D. C.

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved December 28, 1922 (42 Stat. 1066; 31 U. S. C., secs. 215-217), I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined the following-described claim accruing after April 6, 1917, on account of damage to privately owned property due to the negligence of officers or employees of the Government acting within the scope of their employment and presented to the Navy Department within 1 year from the date of accrual.

This claim has been examined by the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, who advises me that it is a legal claim for submission under the aforesaid act. I certify the amount found due the claimant, as herein set forth, as a legal claim, and recommend that it be submitted to the Congress for payment out of an appropriation that may be made therefor:

1. Lt. (Jr. Gr.) Samuel H. Griffin, Jr., United States Navy, care of Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., for reimbursement for damage to electric refrigerator while in shipment under change-of-station orders. Claimant's household effects were prepared for shipment in the Naval Supply Depot, San Diego, Calif., and shipped to Boston, Mass.

Upon arrival of this shipment at point of destination, it was discovered that an electric refrigerator, included in the shipment, had been damaged. The evidence obtained on investigation shows that the refrigerator was damaged as the result of faulty packing by employees of the Naval Supply Depot, San Diego, Calif.

Amount claimed, \$27; amount allowed, \$27.

Respectfully,

JAMES V. FORRESTAL,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., December 5, 1940.

The DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF THE BUDGET.

Executive Office of the President, Washington, D. C.

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved December 28, 1922 (42 Stat. 1066; 31 U. S. C., secs. 215-217), I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined the following-described claim accruing after April 6, 1917, on account of damage to privately owned property due to the negligence of officers or employees of the Government acting within the scope of their employment and presented to the Navy Department within 1 year from the date of accrual.

This claim has been examined by the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, who advises me that it is a legal claim for submission under the aforesaid act. I certify the amount found due the claimant, as herein set forth, as a legal claim, and recommend that it be submitted to the Congress for payment out of an appropriation that may be made therefor:

1. Francis Eldon Crombie, aviation machinist mate, first-class, United States Navy, care of Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., for reimbursement for damage to household effects while in process of shipment under change-of-station orders. Claimant's household effects were prepared for shipment at the naval supply depot, San Diego, Calif., and were shipped to Pearl Harbor, T. H., via Government carrier.

Upon arrival of the shipment at point of destination, it was discovered that certain articles included in the shipment had been damaged. The evidence obtained on investigation shows that the privately owned property of claimant was damaged as result of negligence of the employees at the naval supply depot, San Diego, Calif., in that when the effects were being loaded on a lighter incident to being placed aboard the U. S. S. *Kanaucha* for shipment a box containing certain articles was dropped overboard and its contents were submerged in salt water, thereby bringing about a salt-water corrosion and subsequent complete destruction thereof.

Amount claimed, \$77.50; amount allowed, \$66.88.

Respectfully,

JAMES V. FORRESTAL,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., December 17, 1940.

The DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: In compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C., secs. 215-217), I have considered, ascertained, and determined the following-described claims accruing after April 6, 1917, on account of damages to or losses of privately owned property due to the negligence of officers and employees of the Government acting within the scope of their employment, and presented to the Navy Department within 1 year from date of accrual.

These claims have been examined by the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, who advises me that they are legal claims for submission under said act. I certify the amounts found due the claimants, as herein set forth, as legal claims, and recommend that they be submitted to the Congress for payment out of appropriations that may be made therefor:

1. Lt. C. S. Seabring, United States Navy, care of Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. On December 28, 1939, Navy ambulance No. 6846 was backed out of the dispensary garage at the submarine base, Pearl Harbor, T. H., without proper precautions to insure that the way was clear, and collided with claimant's parked car.

Amount claimed, \$36.60; amount allowed, \$36.60.

2. James H. Wilson, Jr., 629 West Twenty-ninth Street, Norfolk, Va. On November 13, 1940, claimant's car, parked in an authorized area at the naval operating base, Norfolk, Va., was struck by Navy dump truck No. 4100, the operator of which backed without taking precautions to see that no other vehicle was in the vicinity.

Amount claimed, \$39.54; amount allowed, \$39.54.

3. Arthur Culosio, 4219 Seventy-ninth Street, Elmhurst, Long Island, N. Y. On August 25, 1939, Navy truck No. 6517 was driven through a stop sign at Jackson Heights, N. Y., and collided with claimant's car proceeding on a green light. Claim was made for personal injuries of \$70, and property damage between \$200 and \$225. Personal injuries were disallowed, and the property-damage claim reduced to bluebook value of car, \$123.

Amount claimed, \$295; amount allowed, \$123.

4. Lt. Comdr. George M. Brydon, Jr., United States Navy, 245 East Forty-first Street, Norfolk, Va. On August 29, 1940, Navy truck No. 6836 while being backed at the naval operating base, Norfolk, Va., collided with claimant's car that had come to a complete stop.

Amount claimed, \$7; amount allowed, \$7.

5. Southern California Telephone Co., 740 South Olive Street, Los Angeles, Calif. On July 11, 1940, a 5-inch artillery crane while being moved at San Diego, Calif., was operated so negligently as to permit the boom to strike claimant's telephone cable.

Amount claimed, \$37.55; amount allowed, \$37.55.

6. Charles I. Ostrom, public works department, submarine base, Coco Solo, C. Z. On July 9, 1940, claimant's car while parked at the submarine base, Coco Solo, C. Z., was damaged when a railroad flatcar was loaded in such a manner that the load protruded and struck the supports of the garage, causing the corner post to dislodge and the roof to fall across claimant's car.

Amount claimed, \$16.75; amount allowed, \$16.75.

7. George Theodore Thompson, Bayville, N. J. On August 28, 1940, claimant's car while parked at the naval air station, Lakehurst, N. J., was struck by Navy truck No. 4452 when the operator failed to familiarize himself with the mechanism, neglected to have the gears properly set on starting, as a result of which the truck backed instead of proceeding forward, thereby colliding with claimant's car.

Amount claimed, \$19.23; amount allowed, \$19.23.

8. Commander R. F. Whitehead, United States Navy, care of Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. On March 7, 1940, claimant's car proceeding on a boulevard giving it the right-of-way was struck by Navy Plymouth sedan No. 6200, the driver of which failed to yield the right-of-way. Claim for \$24 was reduced by eliminating an item of \$6 for polishing and waxing.

Amount claimed, \$24; amount allowed, \$18.

9. George O. Voss, 1305 Duncan Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. On October 14, 1940, Navy truck No. 7539, while making a right-hand turn from the wrong lane of traffic in Cincinnati, Ohio, struck claimant's car, proceeding in an authorized manner.

Amount claimed, \$4; amount allowed, \$4.

10. James E. Westfall, 221 Fourth Avenue, South Charleston, W. Va. On August 9, 1940, claimant's car while stopped in a line of traffic at a railroad crossing at South Charleston, W. Va., was struck by Navy truck No. 5650, when the driver failed to keep it under proper control to avoid colliding with a stopped vehicle.

Amount claimed, \$64.01; amount allowed, \$64.01.

Summary (10 claims)

Total amount claimed_____	\$543.68
Total amount allowed_____	363.68

Very respectfully,

JAMES V. FORRESTAL,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 12, 1941.

The DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF THE BUDGET.

SIR: There is transmitted herewith, for your consideration, with a view to its submission to Congress, an estimate of appropriation in the amount of \$1,308.38, under the provisions of the act approved December 28, 1922, entitled "An act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case" (U. S. C., title 31, secs. 215-217), as follows:

Claims for damages, act Dec. 28, 1922, Treasury Department_____ \$1,308.38

This estimate arises out of the following claims accruing since April 6, 1917, and presented within 1 year from the date of their accrual, on account of damage to privately owned property caused by the negligence of employees of the Treasury Department, acting within the scope of their employment.

COAST GUARD

Claim of William V. Boncher_____ \$279.15

On January 13, 1940, Coast Guard passenger car No. 567 collided with and damaged the automobile owned and operated by Mr. William V. Boncher, Rudyard, Mich. The accident was caused by negligence on the part of the driver of the Government vehicle, acting within the scope of his employment in that immediately prior to the happening of the collision he was driving 40 to 50 miles per hour on an icy road in a car which he knew had faulty brakes. Mr. Boncher has submitted a certified bill for \$279.15 covering repairs to his automobile as the result of the accident, the amount of the above claim, which is considered just and reasonable.

Claim of W. I. Clark Co._____ \$500

On May 17, 1940, Coast Guard truck No. 1237, while being operated on Huntington Street, New London, Conn., collided with and damaged the automobile of the W. I. Clark Co. The accident was caused by negligence on the part of the Government employee, acting within the scope of his employment, in that he failed to use due care in the operation of the vehicle, in view of the existing traffic conditions. The W. I. Clark Co., New Haven, Conn., has submitted a claim for \$500, in full settlement for damages to its car, which is considered just and reasonable.

Claim of Edward Coombs----- \$260

On September 23, 1939, Coast Guard vehicle No. 501, while en route to Portland, Maine, collided with and damaged the automobile of claimant. The accident was caused by negligence on the part of the Government employee, acting within the scope of his employment, in failing to operate the Coast Guard vehicle with due care, by driving at such a speed and in such manner as to cause him to lose control of the car immediately prior to the accident. Mr. Edward Coombs, Portland, Maine, owner of the damaged automobile, originally submitted a claim for \$600 covering damages to his automobile but has since agreed to reduce it to the lowest estimate received for repairing the car, namely, \$260, the amount of the above claim, which is considered just and reasonable.

Claim of Frank A. Gatto----- \$67.48

On April 1, 1940, Coast Guard truck No. 1459 collided with and damaged the automobile of claimant, while in the act of overtaking and passing the latter car. The accident was caused by negligence on the part of the Government employee, acting within the scope of his employment, through failure to properly judge the distance between the truck and the claimant's automobile. Frank A. Gatto, Alameda, Calif., owner of the damaged machine, has submitted a certified statement covering repairs as the result of the accident, in the sum of \$67.48, the amount of the above claim, which is considered just and reasonable.

Claim of Irving Hendel----- \$70.75

On May 17, 1940, Coast Guard truck No. 1237, while being operated on Huntington Street, New London, Conn., caused damage to the automobile of claimant, as the result of a collision in which the Coast Guard truck was involved. The accident was caused by negligence on the part of the Government employee, acting within the scope of his employment, in that he failed to use due care in the operation of the vehicle in view of the existing traffic conditions. Irving Hendel, New London, Conn., has submitted a certified bill for \$75.75, but after a careful consideration of the facts in the case, the damage as the result of the accident has been fixed at \$70.75, the amount of the above claim, which is considered just and reasonable.

Claim of William K. Price----- \$74.50

On November 16, 1940, Coast Guard truck No. 1479, while being operated on Meeting Street, Charleston, S. C., collided with and damaged the automobile of claimant, which had stopped in traffic. The accident was caused by negligence on the part of the driver of the Government vehicle, acting within the scope of his employment, in that he was driving at too great a speed and too close to the car ahead to enable him to stop when that car stopped. Mr. William K. Price, Charleston, S. C., has submitted a certified bill for \$74.50, covering repairs to his automobile as the result of the accident, the amount of the above claim, which is considered just and reasonable.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

Claim of I. G. Empey----- \$6.50

On June 23, 1940, while Customs Patrol Inspector, Frederic E. Miles, was backing customs vehicle No. 12-545, the front bumper collided with and damaged the machine of the claimant, which was parked at the time. The accident was caused by negligence on the part of the Government employee, acting within the scope of his employment, in that he did not use proper caution in backing the Government car. Mr. I. G. Empey, Farmington, Minn., owner of the damaged automobile, has submitted a certified bill for \$6.50 covering

repairs as the result of the accident, the amount of the above claim, which is considered just and reasonable.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

Claim of Sam Cadney----- \$50

On February 22, 1933, Sam Cadney, Port Gibson, Miss., forwarded by registered mail two gold coins to the United States Mint at New Orleans, La., for appraisal as to their value. The coins were lost after their receipt at the mint through negligence on the part of a Government employee, acting within the scope of his employment. Mr. Cadney, owner of the lost coins, has submitted a sworn affidavit in support of his claim for \$50 covering the loss of the coins in question, the amount of the above claim, which is considered just and reasonable.

The above claims have been submitted to the General Counsel for the Treasury, who has rendered opinions to the effect that they fall within the provisions of the act of December 28, 1922.

In view of the facts above stated, the above claims totaling \$1,308.38 are certified for submission to Congress as legal claims against the United States, which have been considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined by me under, and by virtue of, the act of December 28, 1922, above-mentioned.

Very truly yours,

D. W. BELL,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 22, 1941.

HON. HAROLD D. SMITH,
Director, Bureau of the Budget,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SMITH: In accordance with the act of Congress approved December 28, 1922 (U. S. C., title 31, secs. 215-217), this Department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined each of the following claims accruing after April 6, 1917, on account of damages to or loss of privately owned property caused by the negligence of officers or employees of the War Department acting within the scope of their employment. Each claim was duly presented to this Department within 1 year from the date of the accrual thereof. The amounts found due the several claimants are hereby certified as legal claims, and it is recommended that they be submitted to Congress as legal claims for payment out of appropriations that may be made therefor. Below is a brief statement of the character of each claim, the amount claimed, and the amount allowed:

1. Thomas M. Chaddock, 24 Pinkham Road, Medford, Mass. On August 2, 1940, the operator of an Army truck failed to be sufficiently careful when following claimant's car too closely, and when said car stopped at a changing traffic light, the Army truck crashed into it. The loss to claimant as a result of the damage to his car amounted to \$45.25.

Amount claimed, \$45.25; amount allowed, \$45.25.

2. S. S. Denney, 612 East Grove Avenue, Rantoul, Ill. On May 1, 1940, the operator of an Army school bus proceeded over the center of the roadway and collided with claimant's oncoming car, damaging it to the extent of \$30.72.

Amount claimed, \$30.72; amount allowed, \$30.72.

3. John M. Frieler, Bellevue, Nebr. On June 28, 1940, the operator of an Army motorcycle, when making a right turn at an intersection, failed to exercise due

precaution and collided with claimant's approaching car, damaging it to the extent of \$36.

Amount claimed, \$36; amount allowed, \$36.

4. John R. Evans, Sr., 215 South Irving Street, Arlington, Va. On April 24, 1940, the operator of an Army truck, when following claimant's car too closely in traffic, was unable to stop when traffic stopped for a stop sign, and the Army truck struck claimant's car damaging it to the extent of \$64.30.

Amount claimed, \$64.30; amount allowed, \$64.30.

5. Wilbur R. Gaylord, Rural Free Delivery No. 5, South Omaha, Nebr. On March 4, 1940, the operator of an Army motorcycle failed to exercise due precaution when attempting to pass ahead of a truck proceeding in the same direction at a point where claimant's car was entering the highway from a side road. The motorcycle struck claimant's car damaging it to the extent of \$52.45.

Amount claimed, \$53.05; amount allowed, \$52.45.

6. Willard H. Head, Sr., 693 Maple Street, Manchester, N. H. On April 10, 1940, the operator of an Army sedan, while driving inattentively, failed to observe a stop sign and entered an intersection without coming to a stop and collided with claimant's passing car damaging it to the extent of \$120.90.

Amount claimed, \$120.90; amount allowed, \$120.99.

7. Paul H. Hebb, Parkland, Wash. On August 10, 1938, Government personnel were burning brush and timber cleared from a portion of McChord Field reservation in the State of Washington. Failure to exercise proper precaution caused live embers to start a fire in claimant's adjoining property, the resulting damage to claimant's trees amounting to \$70.

Amount claimed, \$300; amount allowed, \$70.

8. Roy E. Hobbs, 8 Lafayette Street, Plattsburg, N. Y. On March 1, 1940, the operator of an Army sedan entered an intersection without stopping at a stop sign and collided with claimant's passing car damaging it to the extent of \$50.

Amount claimed, \$88.70; amount allowed, \$50.

9. Yoshito Kinoshita, Kawaihoa, Waialua, Oahu, T. H. On November 10, 1938, the operator of an Army motorcycle, when rounding a curve at too great a rate of speed for proper control of his vehicle, proceeded over the center of the highway and struck claimant's passing car, damaging it to the extent of \$115.12.

Amount claimed, \$115.12; amount allowed, \$115.12.

10. Vincent L. Laustsen, 9310 Two Hundred and Sixth Street, Bellaire, Long Island, N. Y. On October 5, 1939, the operator of an Army scout car failed to take due precaution when passing claimant's car on a narrow, muddy road and skidded into claimant's car, damaging it to the extent of \$46.62.

Amount claimed, \$51; amount allowed, \$46.62.

11. Donald Luye, 1500 Montana Street, El Paso, Tex. On May 1, 1940, the operator of an Army truck, when rounding a V-turn at an excessive rate of speed, failed to have his vehicle under proper control and collided with claimant's momentarily stopped car, damaging it to the extent of \$34.75.

Amount claimed, \$34.75; amount allowed, \$34.75.

12. Paul Marquardt, 137-35 Springfield Boulevard, Springfield Gardens, N. Y. On February 6, 1940, the operator of an Army reconnaissance car, when making a left turn across a lane of through traffic, failed to be sufficiently cautious and collided with claimant's oncoming car, damaging it to the extent of \$75.

Amount claimed, \$103; amount allowed, \$75.

13. Robert E. McKee, Jr., 2237 Ala Wai Boulevard, Honolulu, T. H. On June 18, 1940, the operator of an Army motorcycle was not sufficiently cautious when following a car too closely in traffic. Traffic stopped suddenly, and to avoid crashing into the car ahead the motorcycle swerved to the left and struck claimant's passing car, damaging it to the extent of \$32.75.

Amount claimed, \$32.75; amount allowed, \$32.75.

14. W. W. Leonard, 21 Prospect Street, Norwood, N. Y. On May 20, 1940, the operator of an Army truck failed to exercise due precaution when making a left turn across a lane of traffic and collided with claimant's passing car, damaging it to the extent of \$28.72.

Amount claimed, \$28.72; amount allowed, \$28.72.

15. Theodore W. Parker, first lieutenant, Seventy-ninth Field Artillery, Fort Bragg, N. C. On June 4, 1940, the operator of an Army truck when driving into a parking space failed to maintain proper control of his vehicle and struck the rear of claimant's parked car, the damage to the car causing a loss to claimant in the amount of \$45.50.

Amount claimed, \$52.24; amount allowed, \$45.50.

16. Albenie C. Roy, Box 95, Madawaska, Maine. On January 15, 1940, the operator of an Army truck, without assuring himself that the way was clear, backed his vehicle and struck claimant's properly parked car damaging it to the extent of \$4.75.

Amount claimed, \$4.75; amount allowed, \$4.75.

17. United Services Automobile Association, Fort Sam Houston, Tex. On October 18, 1939, the operator of an Army truck backed his vehicle without assuring himself that the way was clear and collided with the momentarily stopped car of Col. Charles D. Deyton, insured by claimant, the resulting damage to the car causing a loss to claimant in the amount of \$68.31.

Amount claimed, \$68.31; amount allowed, \$68.31.

18. United Services Automobile Association, Fort Sam Houston, Tex. On December 22, 1939, the operator of an Army reconnaissance car failed to be sufficiently alert when proceeding in the middle of the road around a curve where visibility was limited, and collided with the oncoming car of Brig. Gen. Karl Truesdell, United States Army, insured by claimant, the damage to said car causing a loss to claimant in the amount of \$238.

Amount claimed, \$238; amount allowed, \$238.

19. United Services Automobile Association, Fort Sam Houston, Tex. On September 8, 1939, the operator of an Army truck, without assuring himself that the way was clear, backed his vehicle and collided with the car of Warrant Officer Ethelbert V. Burrell, insured by claimant, the damage to said car causing a loss to claimant in the amount of \$27.

Amount claimed, \$27; amount allowed, \$27.

20. John R. Steck, 1397 Kenyon Street NW., Washington, D. C. On July 1, 1940, the operator of an Army sedan failed to be sufficiently careful when following claimant's car too closely, and when said car stopped suddenly at a traffic signal the Army vehicle collided with it, the damage to the car causing a loss to claimant in the amount of \$13.10.

Amount claimed, \$13.10; amount allowed, \$13.10.

21. Walter W. Bartlett, Rural Delivery No. 3, Pataskala, Ohio. On June 15, 1940, the operator of an Army reconnaissance car failed to exercise due precaution when attempting to pass between claimant's parked car and an approaching vehicle, and skidding on the slippery street struck said parked car, the damage thereto causing a loss to claimant in the amount of \$50.

Amount claimed, \$50; amount allowed, \$50.

22. Daughters of the Eucharist, Inc., Maiden Choice Lane, Catonsville, Md. On July 2, 1940, the operator of an Army truck failed to be sufficiently careful when proceeding from a parking space, and making a right turn struck claimant's parked car damaging it to the extent of \$11.18.

Amount claimed, \$11.18; amount allowed, \$11.18.

23. Milton C. Danielson, second lieutenant, Engineers Reserve, Casual Camp, Little Falls, Minn. On August 1, 1940, the operator of an Army truck backed his vehicle without assuring himself that the way was clear and collided with claimant's parked car, damaging it to the extent of \$17.25.

Amount claimed, \$17.25; amount allowed, \$17.25.

24. Government Employees Insurance Co., Investment Building, Washington, D. C. On February 7, 1940, the operator of an Army truck attempted a left turn across a lane of traffic without giving the necessary signal and without first assuring himself that the way was clear and collided with the car of Dr. Harry George Beck, insured by the claimant, the damage to said car causing a loss to claimant in the amount of \$83.

Amount claimed, \$83; amount allowed, \$83.

25. Dr. Harry George Beck, contract surgeon, Civilian Conservation Corps, Fort Lewis, Wash. On February 7, 1940, the operator of an Army truck attempted a left turn across a lane of traffic without giving the necessary signal and without assuring himself that the way was clear and collided with claimant's passing car, the damage thereto causing a loss to claimant in the amount of \$25.

Amount claimed, \$25; amount allowed, \$25.

26. Home Insurance Co. of New York, care of Selby, Donovan & Milligan, attorneys at law, 16 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio. On June 15, 1940, the operator of an Army reconnaissance car failed to exercise due precaution when attempting to pass between an oncoming vehicle and the parked car of Walter W. Bartlett, insured by claimant; and skidding on the slippery street, the Government vehicle struck said parked car, the damage thereto causing a loss to claimant in the amount of \$22.50.

Amount claimed, \$22.50; amount allowed, \$22.50.

27. Miss Martha E. Nystrom, 555 West Goldengate Avenue, Detroit, Mich. On March 30, 1940, the operator of an Army truck, when rounding a right turn at an excessive rate of speed, veered over the center of the road and struck claimant's passing car, causing damage to the extent of \$11.25.

Amount claimed, \$11.25; amount allowed, \$11.25.

28. Philippine Constabulary, port area, Manila, P. I. On November 29, 1939, the operator of an Army school bus, when proceeding from a parking place, failed to assure himself that the way was clear and collided with claimant's passing truck, damaging it to the extent of \$228.25.

Amount claimed, \$228.25; amount allowed, \$228.25.

29. Mrs. M. F. Summers, box 1181, Brownsville, Tex. On July 15, 1940, the operator of an Army reconnaissance car failed to have his vehicle under proper control when following claimant's truck on a slippery street, and when said truck came to a sudden stop the Army car crashed into it, the damage to the truck causing a loss to claimant in the amount of \$17.50.

Amount claimed, \$17.50; amount allowed, \$17.50.

30. Harry Wilhelm, 112 Nummery Lane, Catonsville, Md. On June 18, 1940, the operator of an Army truck was following claimant's car too closely and struck said car when it stopped suddenly at a changing traffic signal, the damage to the car amounting to \$20.

Amount claimed, \$20; amount allowed, \$20.

31. Harrison Wooley, 3387 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif. On March 14, 1940, the operator of an Army sedan failed to exercise due precaution when entering an intersection and collided with a car which had the right-of-way, which car struck claimant's parked car, damaging it to the extent of \$43.02.

Amount claimed, \$43.02; amount allowed, \$43.02.

32. Y. T. Barks, 2100 West Main Street, Belleville, Ill. On August 6, 1940, the operator of an Army truck, without assuring himself that the way was clear, backed his vehicle and struck claimant's properly parked car, damaging it to the extent of \$5.50.

Amount claimed, \$5.50; amount allowed, \$5.50.

33. Harry Welker, 403 Ninth Street, New Cumberland, Pa. On June 13, 1940, the operator of an Army station wagon, when entering an intersection, failed to yield to claimant's passing car the right-of-way to which it was entitled and struck said car, damaging it to the extent of \$26.35.

Amount claimed, \$26.35; amount allowed, \$26.35.

34. The Writer Bros., Inc., 4021 East Eleventh Avenue, Denver, Colo. On January 23, 1940, the operator of an Army truck failed to exercise due care when backing out of a driveway and struck claimant's tile wall, knocking down a portion of it, the resulting damage causing a loss to claimant in the amount of \$17.

Amount claimed, \$17; amount allowed, \$17.

35. M. E. Wester, headquarters district A, Civilian Conservation Corps, office of the district quartermaster, Fort Bragg, N. C. On March 6, 1940, the operator of an Army truck backed his vehicle from a parking space without assuring himself that the way was clear and collided with claimant's parked car, damaging it to the extent of \$28.15.

Amount claimed, \$30.65; amount allowed, \$28.15.

36. A. W. Annis, 2168 Navarro Avenue, Altadena, Calif. On June 6, 1940, the operator of an Army truck backed his vehicle from a parking place without assuring himself that the way was clear and collided with claimant's momentarily stopped car, damaging it to the extent of \$17.95.

Amount claimed, \$17.95; amount allowed, \$17.95.

37. Thomas O. Barnwell, sergeant, Battery F, Sixth Field Artillery, Fort Hoyle, Md. On March 16, 1940, the operator of an Army truck failed to be sufficiently careful when following claimant's car on a slippery road, and when said car stopped suddenly in traffic the Army truck crashed into it, damaging it to the extent of \$50.42.

Amount claimed, \$50.42; amount allowed, \$50.42.

38. J. V. Buenaventura, 17 Porvenir Street, Pasay, Rizal, P. I. On February 22, 1940, the operator of an Army ambulance, when driving around a traffic officer's booth, backed his vehicle without assuring himself that the way was clear and collided with claimant's passing car, damaging it to the extent of \$12.50.

Amount claimed, \$20; amount allowed, \$12.50.

39. Severino Chavez, 120 Real Street, Paranaque, P. I. On January 21, 1940, the operator of an Army truck, towing another truck, failed to allow sufficient clearance when attempting to pass ahead of claimant's carretela, and the towed truck collided with said carretela, damaging it to the extent of \$1.78.

Amount claimed, \$7.50; amount allowed, \$1.78.

40. Commonwealth of Massachusetts, department of public works, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Mass. On June 13, 1938, the operator of an Army truck was driving inattentively when proceeding around a curve, and veering across the roadway struck claimant's guardrail and guardrail posts, damaging them to the extent of \$6.15.

Amount claimed, \$6.15; amount allowed, \$6.15.

41. Harry Crystal, 1004 Congress Street SE., Washington, D. C. On August 17, 1940, the operator of an Army tractor, towing a trailer loaded with tent platforms protruding beyond the trailer bed, failed to allow sufficient clearance when attempting to pass claimant's parked car, and the platforms struck said car, damaging it to the extent of \$50.

Amount claimed, \$50; amount allowed, \$50.

42. Harry Hunter, O'Fallon, Ill. On March 25, 1940, the operator of an Army truck, without assuring himself that the way was clear, backed his vehicle and collided with claimant's properly parked car, damaging it to the extent of \$3.50.

Amount claimed, \$3.50; amount allowed, \$3.50.

43. Fred W. H. Kalor, 19 Willow Street, South Portland, Maine. On June 3, 1940, the operator of an Army reconnaissance car, without assuring himself that the way was clear, backed his vehicle into claimant's momentarily stopped car, damaging it to the extent of \$12.45.

Amount claimed, \$12.45; amount allowed, \$12.45.

44. Joseph H. MacDonald, care of Pacific Commercial Co., Manila, P. I. On April 6, 1940, the operator of an Army truck, when entering an intersection, failed to yield to claimant's car the right-of-way to which it was entitled and collided with said car, damaging it to the extent of \$100.

Amount claimed, \$100; amount allowed, \$100.

45. Daniel F. Miller, Jr., 3961 First Street SW., Washington, D. C. On September 7, 1940, the operator of an Army truck with defective brakes approached an intersection at too great a rate of speed and collided with claimant's car, which had stopped in a line of traffic, the damage to said car amounting to \$40.

Amount claimed, \$40; amount allowed, \$40.

46. Miss Mary Lee Poindexter, 1312 Virginia Place, Fort Worth, Tex. On August 12, 1940, the operator of an Army truck failed to exercise due precaution when backing his vehicle and struck claimant's properly parked car, damaging it to the extent of \$8.

Amount claimed, \$8; amount allowed, \$8.

47. Porto Rico Fruit Exchange, room 321 Ochoa Building, San Juan, P. R. On April 3, 1940, the operator of an Army truck failed to exercise due precaution when following claimant's car in traffic and crashed into said car when traffic stopped, the damage to said car amounting to \$38.60.

Amount claimed, \$38.60; amount allowed, \$38.60.

48. C. H. Reed, box 1737, Corpus Christi, Tex. On May 29, 1940, the operator of an Army truck failed to be sufficiently careful when following claimant's car, and when said car stopped suddenly at a traffic signal the Army truck crashed into it, the damage to the car amounting to \$28.

Amount claimed, \$28; amount allowed, \$28.

49. J. Alexander Roe, 40-11 Two Hundred and Eighteenth Street, Bayside, N. Y. On May 14, 1940, the operator of an Army truck was driving inattentively when following claimant's car, and when said car stopped suddenly at a changing traffic light the Army truck crashed into it, the damage to the car causing a loss to claimant in the amount of \$50.

Amount claimed, \$50; amount allowed, \$50.

50. F. A. Ruiz, 212 Marques de Comillas, Manila, P. I. On June 20, 1940, the operator of an Army truck was driving inattentively in a line of traffic and collided with claimant's car, which had come to a stop on account of congested traffic ahead, the damage to claimant's car amounting to \$14.50.

Amount claimed, \$15; amount allowed, \$14.50.

51. Tomaso Sanpaolo, box 44, Seaside, Calif. On June 1, 1940, the operator of an Army truck, when entering an intersection, failed to yield to claimant's

car the right-of-way to which it was entitled and struck said car, damaging it to the extent of \$62.03.

Amount claimed, \$62.03; amount allowed, \$62.03.

52. Stoker-Roberts Home Improvement Co., 61-07 Northern Boulevard, Woodside, Long Island, N. Y. On August 2, 1940, the operator of an Army truck, when attempting to pass between the curb and claimant's car, stopped at an intersection by a traffic light, failed to allow sufficient clearance and struck said car, damaging it to the extent of \$6.

Amount claimed, \$6; amount allowed, \$6.

53. United Services Automobile Association, Fort Sam Houston, Tex. On October 18, 1939, the operator of an Army truck failed to maintain proper control of his vehicle when approaching an intersection and collided with the car of Lt. Earl B. Young, insured by claimant, the damage to the car causing a loss to claimant in the amount of \$96.98.

Amount claimed, \$96.98; amount allowed, \$96.98.

54. S. J. Usher, 917 Woodland Drive, Columbia, S. C. On January 29, 1940, the operator of an Army truck failed to exercise proper precaution when attempting to pass another vehicle proceeding in the same direction and collided with claimant's momentarily stopped car, the damage thereto causing a loss to claimant in the amount of \$25.

Amount claimed, \$25; amount allowed, \$25.

55. Joseph Vitale, 421 Bloomfield Avenue, Verona, N. J. On August 23, 1940, the operator of an Army car followed claimant's car too closely and at too great a rate of speed on a slippery street, and struck said car when it stopped suddenly in traffic, the damage to said car amounting to \$13.17.

Amount claimed, \$13.17; amount allowed, \$13.17.

56. V. D. Young, Reed, W. Va. On October 29, 1938, the operator of an Army tractor truck failed to exercise proper precaution when crossing a narrow bridge and collided with claimant's passing truck, the damage thereto causing a loss to claimant in the amount of \$50.25.

Amount claimed, \$50.25; amount allowed, \$50.25.

57. General Exchange Insurance Corporation, care of Herman D. Rollins, attorney at law, Charleston, W. Va. On October 29, 1938, the operator of an Army tractor truck failed to exercise due precaution when crossing a narrow bridge, and collided with the passing truck of V. D. Young, insured by claimant, the damage to said truck causing a loss to claimant in the amount of \$190.65.

Amount claimed, \$190.65; amount allowed, \$190.65.

58. Tom S. Brand, lieutenant colonel, Inspector General's Department, Headquarters, Eighth Corps Area, Fort Sam Houston, Tex. On April 13, 1940, the operator of an Army truck, when making a right turn at an intersection, proceeded over the center of the roadway and collided with claimant's momentarily stopped car, damaging it to the extent of \$15.

Amount claimed, \$15; amount allowed, \$15.

59. F. G. Bryan, captain, Ordnance Reserve, Ordnance School, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. On September 5, 1940, the operator of an Army truck failed to take proper precaution when attempting to pass claimant's car on a narrow driveway of a road under construction, and struck said car, damaging it to the extent of \$13.95.

Amount claimed, \$13.95; amount allowed, \$13.95.

60. Caledonian Insurance Co., 351 California Street, San Francisco, Calif. On March 14, 1940, the operator of an Army sedan, when entering an intersection, failed to yield to the car of Charles Brelivet, insured by claimant, the right-of-way to which it was entitled and collided with said car, the damage thereto causing a loss to claimant in the amount of \$200.65.

Amount claimed, \$200.65; amount allowed, \$200.65.

61. Ella W. Gross, 221 Cabrillo Street, San Francisco, Calif. On April 2, 1940, the operator of an Army truck, when rounding a sharp curve on a narrow road, failed to exercise proper caution and collided with claimant's passing car, damaging it to the extent of \$14.75.

Amount claimed, \$14.75; amount allowed, \$14.75.

62. Mrs. Elsie M. Johnson, 7 Park Terrace, Essex Junction, Vt. On July 13, 1940, the operator of an Army truck followed claimant's car at too great a rate of speed for proper control of his vehicle and struck said car when it reduced its speed, the damage to said car amounting to \$50.

Amount claimed, \$50; amount allowed, \$50.

63. Fred E. PerLee, 1410 North Cleveland Street, Arlington, Va. On September 5, 1940, the operator of an Army truck, when entering an intersection,

failed to yield to claimant's car the right-of-way to which it was entitled, and struck said car, damaging it to the extent of \$59.68.

Amount claimed, \$59.68; amount allowed, \$59.68.

64. E. A. Magill, % Mountain City Knitting Mills, Chattanooga, Tenn. On June 24, 1940, the operator of an Army truck, without assuring himself that the way was clear, backed his vehicle at an intersection and struck claimant's properly parked car, damaging it to the extent of \$61.85.

Amount claimed, \$61.85; amount allowed, \$61.85.

65. Elmer Surber, 2528 North Sixty-fifth Avenue, Omaha, Nebr. On June 10, 1940, the operator of an Army ambulance entered an intersection against a red traffic light and collided with claimant's passing car, damaging it to the extent of \$32.30.

Amount claimed, \$32.30; amount allowed, \$32.30.

66. B. M. Wiest, 88 Prescott Avenue, Grant City, Staten Island, New York. On June 22, 1940, the operator of an Army vehicle, driving inattentively when approaching an intersection, failed to observe that claimant's car had stopped at the intersection as a result of a changing traffic light, and struck said car, damaging it to the extent of \$74.

Amount claimed, \$74; amount allowed, \$74.

67. Albert Sherman, 87 Fox Hill Road, Hampton, Va. On January 16, 1939, the operator of an Army truck failed to exercise proper precaution when attempting to pass a parked car on a slippery road, and collided with claimant's oncoming car, damaging it to the extent of \$215.

Amount claimed, \$221.85; amount allowed, \$215.

68. William L. Coffman, 537 South Sixth Street, Columbus, Ohio. On June 15, 1940, the operator of an Army reconnaissance car, while proceeding at too great a rate of speed on a slippery downgrade, skidded into the path of claimant's approaching car. The two cars collided, and claimant's car was damaged to the extent of \$42.50.

Amount claimed, \$42.50; amount allowed, \$42.50.

69. Charles A. Pfeiffer, 136 Fair Oaks Avenue, San Francisco, Calif. On July 23, 1940, the operator of an Army ambulance failed to be sufficiently cautious when approaching an intersection in a line of traffic and struck claimant's car ahead, damaging it to the extent of \$35.85.

Amount claimed, \$35.85; amount allowed, \$35.85.

70. Robert E. Barron, 1620 Twelfth Avenue, Columbus, Ga. On April 4, 1940, the operator of an Army truck, without assuring himself that the way was clear, backed his vehicle and struck claimant's momentarily stopped car, damaging it to the extent of \$50.

Amount claimed, \$51.10; amount allowed, \$50.

71. Jim T. De Loach, Hagan, Ga. On July 3, 1940, the operator of an Army truck followed claimant's car too closely in traffic, and when traffic stopped at a changing signal light the Army vehicle crashed into said car, damaging it to the extent of \$122.80.

Amount claimed, \$122.80; amount allowed, \$122.80.

72. Mrs. N. J. Rountree, Rural Free Delivery No. 3, box 464, Charleston, S. C. On February 6, 1940, the operator of an Army truck was not sufficiently cautious when proceeding onto the highway from a parked position in a convoy, and collided with claimant's passing car, damaging it to the extent of \$19.

Amount claimed, \$19; amount allowed, \$19.

73. Charles A. Sheffield, 3309 Runnymede Place NW., Washington, D. C. On June 10, 1940, the driver of an Army truck failed to maintain proper control of his vehicle when following claimant's car in traffic, and when traffic came to a stop the Army truck collided with claimant's car, damaging it to the extent of \$15.30.

Amount claimed, \$15.30; amount allowed, \$15.30.

74. Charles N. Villenaire, 7 Hood Street, Winoski, Vt. On July 11, 1940, the operator of an Army truck failed to take proper precaution when driving at a high rate of speed on a slippery road and skidded into claimant's properly parked car, damaging it to the extent of \$50.

Amount claimed, \$50; amount allowed, \$50.

75. Lloyd Laws, 1556 South Market Street, Wichita, Kans. On October 21, 1938, the operator of an Army truck failed to use due precaution when approaching claimant's momentarily stopped car at a high rate of speed, and struck said car, the damage thereto causing a loss to claimant in the amount of \$25.

Amount claimed, \$97.43; amount allowed, \$25.

76. Pacific Automobile Insurance Co., 1311 Mills Tower, San Francisco, Calif. On June 25, 1940, the operator of an Army truck failed to maintain proper control

of his vehicle when stopping for a traffic signal at an intersection. The truck rolled backward and struck the parked car of Chester J. Ware, insured by claimant, said car being damaged to the extent of \$59.64.

Amount claimed, \$59.64; amount allowed, \$59.64.

77. Pacific Indemnity Co., 114 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Calif. On April 5, 1940, the operator of an Army truck followed the car of S. S. Lawrence, insured by claimant, too closely, and struck said car when it stopped at a red traffic light. The damage to the car caused a loss to claimant in the amount of \$41.31.

Amount claimed, \$41.31; amount allowed, \$41.31.

Summary (77 claims)

Amount claimed-----	\$4,286.72
Amount allowed-----	3,881.70

Sincerely yours,

HENRY L. STIMSON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 12, 1941.

Hon. HAROLD D. SMITH,

Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SMITH: In accordance with the act of Congress approved December 28, 1922 (U. S. C., title 31, secs. 215-217), this department has considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined each of the following claims accruing after April 6, 1917, on account of damages to or loss of privately owned property caused by the negligence of officers or employees of the War Department acting within the scope of their employment. Each claim was duly presented to this department within 1 year from the date of the accrual thereof. The amounts found due the several claimants are hereby certified as legal claims, and it is recommended that they be submitted to Congress as legal claims for payment out of appropriations that may be made therefor. Below is a brief statement of the character of each claim, the amount claimed, and the amount allowed:

1. Mrs. J. K. Bonine, Route No. 2, Hixson, Tenn. On August 5, 1940, the operator of an Army truck backed his vehicle without assuring himself that the way was sufficiently clear, and collided with claimant's momentarily stopped car, damaging it to the extent of \$25.25.

Amount claimed, \$25.25; amount allowed, \$25.25.

2. William E. Dehmer, 5203 Dixie Shell Road, Shreveport, La. On September 3, 1940, the operator of an Army truck, when following another Army truck in heavy traffic, failed to be sufficiently cautious, and when traffic stopped at a changing signal light the two trucks collided. The leading truck lurched forward and struck claimant's car damaging it to the extent of \$31.43.

Amount claimed, \$40; amount allowed, \$31.43.

3. Mrs. Jim T. DeLoach, Hagan, Ga. On July 3, 1940, the driver of an Army truck, while following the car operated by claimant's husband, in which claimant was a passenger, failed to exercise due precaution, and when said car suddenly stopped at a changing traffic signal, the Government truck crashed into it, the resulting damage to claimant's personal property amounting to \$4.95.

Amount claimed, \$4.95; amount allowed, \$4.95.

4. Miss Florence A. Dressell, second lieutenant, Army Nurse Corps, Post of San Juan, Puerto Rico. On August 5, 1940, the operator of an Army truck, when backing his vehicle, failed to exercise due precaution and struck claimant's properly parked car, damaging it to the extent of \$19.

Amount claimed, \$19; amount allowed, \$19.

5. Mrs. Regina P. Dugan, Ridge Avenue, Halethorpe, Md. On July 8, 1940, the operator of an Army truck, when attempting to pass claimant's parked car,

failed to allow sufficient clearance and struck said car, damaging it to the extent of \$31.85.

Amount claimed, \$31.85; amount allowed, \$31.85.

6. George O. Flaws, 29 Morse Street, Portland, Maine. On June 24, 1940, the operator of an Army truck backed his vehicle without assuring himself that the way was clear and collided with claimant's properly parked car damaging it to the extent of \$15.

Amount claimed, \$15; amount allowed, \$15.

7. Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co., 110 William Street, New York, N. Y. On May 14, 1940, the operator of an Army truck was driving inattentively when following the car of J. Alexander Roe, insured by claimant, and when said car stopped suddenly at a changing traffic light, the Army truck crashed into it, the damage to the car causing a loss to claimant in the amount of \$144.40.

Amount claimed, \$144.40; amount allowed, \$144.40.

8. Agapito de Jesus, Dampol Second, Pulilan, Bulacan, P. I. On August 11, 1940, the operator of an Army ambulance failed to use proper precaution when attempting to pass ahead of another vehicle on a bridge, and collided with claimant's oncoming carretela, damaging it to the extent of \$3.45.

Amount claimed, \$3.45; amount allowed, \$3.45.

9. Meeks Motor Freight, 115 South Hancock Street, Louisville, Ky. On January 9, 1940, the operator of an Army truck, towing a disabled Army vehicle, failed to exercise the necessary precaution when attempting to pass ahead of claimant's truck on a narrow and slippery roadway, and the towed Army vehicle struck claimant's truck damaging it to the extent of \$247.05.

Amount claimed, \$247.05; amount allowed, \$247.05.

10. Miss Helen Luchi, 3749 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, Calif. On September 30, 1940, the operator of an Army reconnaissance car, without assuring himself that the way was clear, backed his vehicle and collided with the parked car of Frank Luchi, operated by claimant, the damage to said car causing a loss to claimant in the amount of \$40.18.

Amount claimed, \$40.18; amount allowed, \$40.18.

11. Paul Parker, 145 Wallace Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y. On July 3, 1940, the operator of an Army truck failed to be sufficiently careful when following claimant's car too closely in traffic, and when said car turned out of the line of traffic at an intersection the two vehicles collided. Claimant's car was damaged to the extent of \$24.

Amount claimed, \$24; amount allowed, \$24.

12. C. B. Phillips, second lieutenant, Quartermaster Corps Reserve, Fort McClellan, Ala. On September 10, 1940, the operator of an Army truck, without assuring himself that the way was clear, backed his vehicle and collided with claimant's parked car damaging it to the extent of \$10.50.

Amount claimed, \$10.50; amount allowed, \$10.50.

13. Henry L. Potter, 345 South Anita Avenue, West Los Angeles, Calif. On February 10, 1940, the operator of an Army truck with trailer failed to exercise proper precaution when rounding a sharp curve at an excessive rate of speed, and the trailer struck claimant's passing car, damaging it to the extent of \$25.87.

Amount claimed, \$25.87; amount allowed, \$25.87.

14. Mrs. Gertrude T. Quinn, 105 Seventeenth Street, Pacific Grove, Calif. On September 7, 1940, the operator of an Army truck, without assuring himself that the way was clear, backed his vehicle and collided with claimant's properly parked car, damaging it to the extent of \$32.69.

Amount claimed, \$32.69, amount allowed, \$32.69.

15. Robert Monroe Richardson, 9 Kew Gardens Road, Kew Gardens, Long Island, N. Y. On October 13, 1940, the operator of an Army truck, while following claimant's car in heavy traffic, failed to exercise due precaution, and when traffic stopped in obedience to a changing traffic light, the Army truck collided with said car damaging it to the extent of \$71.81.

Amount claimed, \$71.81; amount allowed, \$71.81.

16. Charles B. Roosa, warrant officer, Quarters No. 750-B, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif. On June 1, 1940, the operator of an Army truck, without assuring himself that the way was clear, backed his vehicle and collided with claimant's properly parked car, damaging it to the extent of \$12.

Amount claimed, \$12; amount allowed, \$12.

17. Miss Marie Sneen, 2703 Harriet Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn. On January 2, 1940, the operator of a Government truck failed to have his vehicle under proper control when entering an intersection and struck a passing car, which in turn collided with claimant's car, damaging it to the extent of \$10.

Amount claimed, \$10; amount allowed, \$10.

18. Grove Webster, 708 Avon Place, Alexandria, Va. On February 7, 1940, a laborer employed by the War Department, while distributing sand and gravel on a roadway at the Washington National Airport, failed to be sufficiently careful and a shovelful of sand and gravel struck claimant's passing car, breaking the windshield and causing a loss to claimant in the amount of \$12.75.

Amount claimed, \$12.75; amount allowed, \$12.75.

19. Hilbert M. Wittkop, major, Air Corps, March Field, Calif. During the latter part of May 1939, employees of the Quartermaster Corps at Langley Field, Va., packed claimant's china and glassware into 10 barrels preparatory to shipment to a new station. The 10 barrels were stored at the Quartermaster warehouse until shipment July 1, when it was found that 1 barrel was missing. The disappearance of the barrel was the result of failure on the part of Quartermaster personnel to safeguard the stored goods adequately, and the loss to claimant amounted to \$62.58.

Amount claimed, \$62.58; amount allowed, \$62.58.

20. Mrs. J. E. Wright, 3518 Vernon Avenue, Brookfield, Ill. On July 10, 1940, the operator of an Army sedan, when entering an intersection, failed to stop at a "Stop" sign and collided with claimant's passing car, the damage thereto causing a loss to claimant in the amount of \$50.

Amount claimed, \$50; amount allowed, \$50.

21. Oscar Besosa, Inc., Post Office Box 3107, San Juan, P. R. On September 13, 1940, the operator of an Army truck failed to be sufficiently careful when following claimant's car, which had turned out from the line of traffic to pass ahead of a momentarily stopped vehicle but was prevented from doing so by another vehicle approaching from the opposite direction. The Army truck struck claimant's car damaging it to the extent of \$15.

Amount claimed, \$15; amount allowed, \$15.

22. Fayette Electric Cooperative, Inc., Post Office Box 128, La Grange, Tex. On July 5, 1940, the operator of an Army truck, while driving inattentively, swerved to the right and struck claimant's parked car damaging it to the extent of \$9.25.

Amount claimed, \$9.25; amount allowed, \$9.25.

23. Mrs. Louis D. Myers, 311 Central Avenue, NW., Le Mars, Iowa. On July 25, 1940, the operator of an Army truck, when following claimant's car in a line of traffic, was not sufficiently careful, and when traffic stopped suddenly at a "Stop" sign the truck collided with claimant's car, damaging it to the extent of \$50.

Amount claimed, \$50; amount allowed, \$50.

24. Emmett Stevens, Master Sergeant, Ordnance Department, Fort Sheridan, Ill. On August 17, 1940, the operator of an Army truck with defective brakes failed to take due precaution when backing his vehicle and struck claimant's parked car, damaging it to the extent of \$4.50.

Amount claimed, \$4.50; amount allowed, \$4.50.

25. Arthur Utz, 22 West Main Street, Belleville, Ill. On October 7, 1940, the operator of an Army truck was driving inattentively when following claimant's delivery truck, and when claimant's vehicle stopped suddenly the Army truck crashed into it, damaging it to the extent of \$16.10.

Amount claimed, \$16.10; amount allowed, \$16.10.

26. John A. MacNulty, 57 East Main Street, Ayer, Mass. On July 17, 1940, the operator of an Army truck, without assuring himself that the way was clear, backed his vehicle and struck claimant's passing car, damaging it to the extent of \$20.

Amount claimed, \$20; amount allowed, \$20.

27. Holler Chevrolet Co., 115 West Central Avenue, Orlando, Fla. On September 17, 1940, the operator of an Army truck, when entering an intersection, failed to observe a "Stop" sign and collided with claimant's passing car, which had the right-of-way, the damage to the car amounting to \$110.

Amount claimed, \$145; amount allowed, \$110.

Summary (27 claims)

Amount claimed.....	\$1,143.45
Amount allowed.....	1,099.61

Sincerely yours,

HENRY L. STIMSON,
Secretary of War.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Washington, D. C., September 30, 1940.

The DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,

Washington, D. C.

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved December 28, 1922, Public, No. 375 (31 U. S. C., 215-217), I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined the following described claims accruing after April 6, 1917, on account of damage to privately owned property due to the negligence of officers or employees of the Post Office Department acting within the scope of their employment, and presented to the Department within 1 year from the date of accruing.

These claims have been examined by the Solicitor of the Post Office Department who advises me that they are legal claims for submission under said act, payable from postal revenues.

I certify the amounts found due the claimants, as herein set forth, as legal claims, and recommend that they be submitted to Congress for payment out of appropriations that may be made therefor.

1. The Northern Assurance Co., Ltd., subrogee of M. M. Jelladian, 114 Sansome Street, San Francisco, Calif. On May 8, 1940, a Government-owned mail truck, operated in a negligent manner at a railroad crossing, collided with the rear of an automobile belonging to M. M. Jelladian and insured by the claimant company, damaging the latter to the extent of \$19.50.

Amount claimed, \$19.50; amount allowed, \$19.50.

2. Pacific National Fire Insurance Co., subrogee of R. W. Frobach, 376 Pine Street, San Francisco, Calif. On June 6, 1940, a Government-owned mail truck, operated in traffic in a negligent manner, was brought into collision with an automobile belonging to R. W. Frobach and insured by the claimant company, damaging the latter to the extent of \$22.45.

Amount claimed, \$22.45; amount allowed, \$22.45.

Summary (2 claims)

Amount allowed	-----	\$41.95
Amount claimed	-----	41.95

Very truly yours,

FRANK C. WALKER.

Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Washington, D. C., October 31, 1940.

The DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET.

Washington, D. C.

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress approved December 28, 1922, Public, No. 375 (31 U. S. C. 215-217), I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined the following-described claims accruing after April 6, 1917, on account of damage to privately owned property due to the negligence of officers or employees of the Post Office Department acting within the scope of their employment, and presented to the Department within 1 year from the date of accruing.

These claims have been examined by the Solicitor of the Post Office Department who advises me that they are legal claims for submission under said act, payable from postal revenues.

I certify the amounts found due the claimants, as herein set forth, as legal claims, and recommend that they be submitted to Congress for payment out of appropriations that may be made therefor.

1. Emmco Insurance Co., Inc., subrogee of Hoke and Margaret Summerlin, 617 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C. On April 18, 1940, a Government-owned mail truck, operated in a negligent manner in traffic, was brought into collision with an automobile belonging to Hoke and Margaret Summerlin and insured by the claimant company, damaging the latter to the extent of \$23.57.

Amount claimed, \$23.57; amount allowed, \$23.57.

2. The Home Insurance Co., of New York, subrogee of M. Morris Barnack, in care of Joseph Lieberman, 135 William Street, New York, N. Y. On September 1, 1939, the operator of a Government-owned mail truck failed to have the truck under control in traffic and negligently brought it into collision with a truck belonging to M. Morris Barnack and insured by the claimant company, damaging the latter to the extent of \$62.57.

Amount claimed, \$62.57; amount allowed, \$62.57.

Summary (two claims)

Amount allowed-----	\$86.14
Amount claimed-----	\$86.14

Very truly yours,

SMITH W. PURDUM,
Acting Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., November 30, 1940.

THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,

Washington, D. C.

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved December 28, 1922, Public, No. 375 (31 U. S. C. 215-217), I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined the following-described claims accruing after April 6, 1917, on account of damage to privately owned property due to the negligence of officers or employees of the Post Office Department acting within the scope of their employment, and presented to the Department within 1 year from the date of accruing.

These claims have been examined by the solicitor of the Post Office Department who advises me that they are legal claims for submission under said act, payable from postal revenues.

I certify the amounts found due the claimants, as herein set forth, as legal claims, and recommend that they be submitted to Congress for payment out of appropriations that may be made therefor.

1. Fire Association of Philadelphia, subrogee of Roy S. Rowland, Philadelphia, Pa. On February 21, 1940, a Government-owned mail truck, operated in a negligent manner in traffic, was brought into collision with an automobile belonging to Roy S. Rowland and insured by the claimant company, damaging the latter to the extent of \$67.50.

Amount claimed, \$67.50; amount allowed, \$67.50.

2. New Hampshire Fire Insurance Co., subrogee of George B. Miller, 5526 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. On August 6, 1940, an automobile, operated in the Postal Service by a special-delivery messenger, was negligently brought into collision with an automobile belonging to George B. Miller and insured by the claimant company, damaging the latter to the extent of \$253.31.

Amount claimed, \$253.31; amount allowed, \$253.31.

3. Potomac Insurance Co., subrogee of Clyde D. England, Colman Building, Seattle, Wash. On July 1, 1940, the operator of a Government-owned mail truck negligently backed the truck into a parked car belonging to Clyde D. England and insured by the claimant company, damaging the latter to the extent of \$14.99.

Amount claimed, \$14.99; amount allowed, \$14.99.

Summary (3 claims)

Amount allowed-----	\$335. 80
Amount claimed-----	335. 80

Very truly yours,

SMITH W. PURDUM,
Acting Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., December 31, 1940.

THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved December 28, 1922, Public, No. 375 (31 U. S. C. 215-217), I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined the following-described claims accruing after April 6, 1917, on account of damage to privately owned property due to the negligence of officers or employees of the Post Office Department acting within the scope of their employment, and presented to the Department within 1 year from the date of accruing.

These claims have been examined by the Solicitor of the Post Office Department who advises me that they are legal claims for submission under said act, payable from postal revenues.

I certify the amounts found due the claimants, as herein set forth, as legal claims, and recommend that they be submitted to Congress for payment out of appropriations that may be made therefor.

1. Fire Association of Philadelphia, subrogee of Frank Varecha, 222 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill. On June 11, 1940, a Government-owned mail truck, operated in a negligent manner at an intersection of streets, was brought into collision with an automobile belonging to Frank Varecha and insured by the claimant company, damaging the latter to the extent of \$110.48.

Amount claimed, \$110.48; amount allowed, \$110.48.

2. Mid-America Insurance Co., subrogee of Henry G. Mallin, care of Cavanaugh, Higgins, Dunleavy & Savage, attorneys at law, 10 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. On August 7, 1940, the operator of a Government-owned mail truck negligently backed the truck into an automobile belonging to Henry G. Mallin and insured by the claimant company, damaging the latter to the extent of \$22.12.

Amount claimed, \$22.12; amount allowed, \$22.12.

Summary (2 claims)

Amount allowed-----	\$132. 60
Amount claimed-----	132. 60

Very truly yours,

SMITH W. PURDUM,
Acting Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 31, 1941.

THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved December 28, 1922, Public, No. 375 (31 U. S. C. 215-217), I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined the following

described claims accruing after April 6, 1917, on account of damage to privately owned property due to the negligence of officers or employees of the Post Office Department acting within the scope of their employment, and presented to the Department within 1 year from the date of accruing.

These claims have been examined by the Solicitor of the Post Office Department, who advises me that they are legal claims for submission under said act, payable from postal revenues.

I certify the amounts found due the claimants, as herein set forth, as legal claims, and recommend that they be submitted to Congress for payment out of appropriations that may be made therefor.

1. The Automobile Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn., subrogee of Adelle N. Doler, 175 West Jackson Street, Chicago, Ill.

On June 30, 1940, after stopping in front of a postal station, the operator of a Government-owned mail truck negligently backed the truck into collision with an automobile belonging to Adelle N. Doler and insured by the claimant company, damaging the latter to the extent of \$15.50.

Amount claimed, \$15.50; amount allowed, \$15.50.

2. Liberty Mutual Insurance Co., subrogee of R. C. Neal Co., Inc., 912 Lafayette Building, Buffalo, N. Y. On June 24, 1940, while delivering mail, a letter carrier negligently broke the glass in a door of premises belonging to the R. C. Neal Co., Inc. The plate glass was insured by the Liberty Mutual Insurance Co., which sustained damages to the extent of \$8.

Amount claimed, \$8; amount allowed, \$8.

Summary (2 claims)

Amount allowed-----	\$23. 50
Amount claimed-----	23. 50

Very truly yours,

FRANK C. WALKER,
Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., February 12, 1941.

The DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved December 28, 1922, Public, No. 375 (31 U. S. C. 215-217), I have considered, ascertained, adjusted, and determined the following-described claim accruing after April 6, 1917, on account of damage to privately owned property due to the negligence of an employee of the Post Office Department, acting within the scope of his employment, and presented to the Department within 1 year from the date of accruing.

This claim has been examined by the Solicitor of the Post Office Department who advises me that it is a legal claim for submission under said act, payable from postal revenues.

I certify the amount found due the claimant, as herein set forth, is a legal claim, and recommend that it be submitted to Congress for payment out of appropriations that may be made therefor.

1. Pacific National Fire Insurance Co., subrogee of Edward S. Boileau, 615 Insurance Exchange Building, Los Angeles, Calif.

On August 18, 1940, a Government-owned mail truck, operated in traffic at an intersection in a negligent manner, collided with an automobile belonging to Edward S. Boileau and insured by the claimant company, damaging the latter to the extent of \$163.

Amount claimed, \$163; amount allowed, \$163.

Very truly yours,

FRANK C. WALKER,
Postmaster General.

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Mar. 6



FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR
1941

MARCH 6, 1941.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. TAYLOR, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the
following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 3836]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill entitled "A bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for other purposes."

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The Budget estimates on which the bill is based were submitted, in whole or in part, in House Documents Nos. 52, 53, 54, 55, 58, 61, 62, 64, 65, 69, 71, 72, 75, 77, 79, 80, 81, 84, 87, 88, 90, 91, 92, 94, 95, 96, 100 to 113, inclusive, 117 and 121, totaling \$193,913,093.68 in direct appropriations and \$5,794,000 in contract authorizations.

The amount recommended to be appropriated by the bill is \$188,-863,693.68 in direct appropriations and \$5,794,000 in contract authorizations.

The amount of the bill is \$5,049,400 less than the total of the Budget estimates considered.

A considerable portion of the bill, approximately 80 percent, is for purposes directly connected with preparation for national defense or for activities which indirectly have felt the impact of national defense preparation or the effect of war abroad upon the duties which they have been called upon to perform. The following tabulation shows the principal items comprising these items:

National Youth Administration.....	\$22, 500, 000
National-defense housing.....	75, 000, 000
Rivers and harbors.....	¹ 23, 882, 000
Panama Canal, protective devices, etc.....	11, 281, 300
Coast Guard.....	9, 583, 200
Palmer-Richardson Highway, Alaska.....	1, 000, 000
Federal Bureau of Investigation.....	975, 000
Production of helium.....	175, 000
Foreign property control.....	550, 000
Alien registration, etc.....	3, 300, 000
Postal service for military camps.....	300, 000
State Department, Foreign Service expenses.....	1, 092, 000
Social Security Board, grants for administration of State unemployment-compensation laws.....	3, 000, 000
Total.....	¹ 152, 638, 500

¹ And contract authorization of \$5,794,000.

CLASSIFICATION OF RECOMMENDED APPROPRIATIONS

The amount recommended to be appropriated may be divided into three categories:

(1) Amounts for the payment of judgments against the United States, authorized claims settled by executive agencies pursuant to law and certified for appropriations, and audited claims allowed by the General Accounting Office under appropriations which have lapsed.....	\$4, 454, 601. 43
(2) Deficiencies for the fiscal year 1941, and prior fiscal years, incurred or anticipated to be incurred by June 30, 1941.....	28, 241, 592. 25
(3) Supplemental appropriations, fiscal year 1941, to carry out new laws or treaties, to meet situations arising out of the present emergency, and to meet unforeseen conditions which could not be anticipated when the regular appropriations were enacted.....	156, 167, 500. 00
Total.....	188, 863, 693. 68

Deficiency appropriations, 1941 and prior years.—The principal amounts included in the \$28,241,592.25 in category (2) above, comprising deficiencies incurred or anticipated to be incurred by June 30, 1941, are for the following purposes and in the respective sums set forth:

Export-Import Bank (from bank funds), administrative expenses.....	\$40, 000. 00
Federal Home Loan Bank Board, administrative expenses (from assessments).....	50, 000. 00
Reconstruction Finance Corporation (from corporate funds), administrative expenses.....	600, 000. 00
Social Security Board, grants to States for administration of State unemployment compensation acts.....	3, 000, 000. 00
Railroad Retirement Board, handling of claims and securing records of prior service.....	462, 000. 00
Department of Agriculture, fighting forest fires.....	3, 480, 000. 00
Department of Justice, registration of aliens.....	2, 900, 000. 00
Post Office Department, increased rates to air-mail carriers and mail service in military camps and cantonments.....	652, 500. 00

State Department, personal services, transportation, communication, etc., foreign service account existing emergency-----	\$1,092,000.00
Treasury Department:	
Coast Guard, hurricane damage, operation of vessels in Greenland, and pay and allowances-----	513,000.00
Foreign-owned property control-----	550,000.00
Refund of internal revenue collections-----	15,000,000.00
Miscellaneous minor deficiency items-----	592,092.25

Total, deficiency items, category (2)----- 28,241,592.25

Supplemental appropriations, 1941.—The principal amounts included in the \$156,167,500 set forth in category (3), comprising supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1941 are for the following purposes and in the respective amounts. Some of these amounts have deficiency characteristics in that they are for work under contract or for carrying on essential activities, many for national defense purposes, which would have to be curtailed or stopped altogether if additional funds are not provided:

National Youth Administration, employment of needy youth on projects affording work experience in preparation for employment in defense industry-----	\$22,500,000.00
Federal Works Agency, satisfaction of contract authorization for housing for national defense workers granted in the public resolution approved Oct. 14, 1940 (application to going program)-----	75,000,000.00
District of Columbia, street improvements, water and sewer line extensions, protective measures for Washington Aqueduct (water supply line), etc-----	708,500.00
Department of Agriculture, control of incipient outbreaks of insect pests (grasshoppers, Mormon cricket, chinch bugs, etc.) normal item carried in this bill to meet seasonal requirements-----	2,000,000.00
Department of the Interior:	
Boulder Dam project, additional generating equipment (to meet increased demand for power for sales purposes), under contract-----	1,000,000.00
Grand Coulee Dam project (to carry construction under existing contract and provide power installations for supply to national-defense industry)-----	7,500,000.00
Bureau of Mines, helium production and investigation, to increase supply of helium for military and naval purposes-----	175,000.00
Alaska, commence construction of Palmer-Richardson Road, national-defense purposes-----	1,000,000.00
Department of Justice:	
Federal Bureau of Investigation, additional personnel and to carry augmented personnel in connection with national-defense activities-----	975,000.00
Immigration and Naturalization Service, additional personnel and to carry augmented personnel in connection with expanded activities in connection with aliens-----	400,000.00
Treasury Department:	
Bureau of Public Debt, expenses of new loans in raising funds for financing national-defense expenditures, payable from existing indefinite appropriation-----	1,500,000.00
Coast Guard, including additional amounts for converting vessels for national defense due to increased costs, installation of temporary and permanent magnetic-mine protection (degaussing), mine-sweeping gear, increased cost of shops and administration building at Curtis Bay depot, increased cost of constructing 2 cutters heretofore authorized, construction, and equipment of 6 additional cutters, and installation of aids to navigation for defense purposes-----	9,583,200.00

War Department:

River and harbor work, national-defense harbors, authorized by act approved Oct. 17, 1940.....	¹ \$23, 882, 000. 00
Panama Canal, expedition of special protective devices and improvements due to enlarged military and civilian population.....	11, 281, 300. 00
Miscellaneous minor supplemental items.....	162, 500. 00
Total, supplemental items, category (3)	156, 167, 500 00

¹ And contract authorization of \$5,794,000.

MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS

FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY

Additional sums for administrative expenses of the Export-Import Bank of Washington (\$40,000), the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (\$600,000), and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board (\$50,000) are recommended, payable from the corporate funds of the agencies in the case of the first two agencies and from assessments in the case of the last agency. The activities of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Export-Import Bank have both been considerably expanded due to the present emergency since the original authorization of 1941 administrative expenses. The latter agency, through funds which may be advanced from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, is authorized to have outstanding at any one time not to exceed \$500,000,000 in loans to assist in the development of the resources, the stabilization of the economies, and the orderly marketing of the products of the countries of the Western Hemisphere. As of the date of the hearing, the Export-Import Bank had undisbursed commitments for loans and loans outstanding in a total amount of \$420,314,598.12. The profits of the bank for the fiscal year 1940 were approximately \$2,000,000 and they are estimated for the fiscal year 1941 at \$4,046,000. The authority of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was expanded last June with reference to the making of loans in connection with industry for national-defense purposes. The authorizations and commitments of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the first half of the calendar year 1940, prior to the passage of the law expanding its authority, were \$565,000,000; in the second half of the year they aggregated \$1,097,000,000, or an increase of 94 percent. To handle the increased volume of business of these corporations, not foreseen when the original authorization for administrative expenses was granted, it has become necessary to provide additional personnel and incur other incidental expenses.

The additional amount for the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, which is payable from assessments upon the institutions supervised, becomes necessary due to an arrearage in the work of the examining division. More than 400 examinations of savings and loan associations insured in the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation are past due and 300 institutions have not been examined for periods ranging from 14 to 20 months which means examinations are overdue from 2 to 8 months. The regulations of the Board require the examination of the approximately 2,300 institutions, with assets of \$2,700,000,000, once a year. Funds have been provided in the 1942 appropriation bill to correct this situation and the \$50,000 allowed in the accompanying bill will permit an orderly disposal of the arrearage.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

Civilian Conservation Corps.—The Budget estimates contemplated a transfer of funds of the Civilian Conservation Corps within the total limit of the current appropriation of \$280,000,000, proposing to shift \$3,000,000 from the allocation for pay, clothing, subsistence, etc., of enrollees to the allocations for repair of equipment. The allocation for pay, etc., was based on an average of 271,000 enrollees for the year whereas the average enrollment so far this fiscal year has dropped to 264,000, leaving a balance in the allocation for pay, etc. The transfer of \$3,000,000 proposed an additional \$1,662,000 for repair of equipment, \$338,000 for new repair shops and equipping them, and a \$1,000,000 contingency item as a margin against rise in prices, etc. The committee has eliminated \$2,000,000 of the proposed transfer and provided a transfer of \$1,000,000 for repairs to equipment of all types. The Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps stated that more than 5,000 pieces out of a total of 38,000 pieces of equipment of all types—trucks, automobiles, tractors, drag lines, heavy gas shovels, and other pieces of construction equipment—were at the shops awaiting repair against a normal load awaiting repair of 2,000 pieces and that this backlog is increasing. In making the reduction of \$2,000,000 in the proposed transfer the committee has eliminated the \$1,000,000 proposed as a contingency item and has eliminated \$1,000,000 of the proposed repair item consisting of \$338,000 in new shops and equipment and \$662,000 in repairs. The amount allowed, \$1,000,000, should provide for the disposition of as much of this backlog of repairs upon the 3,000 pieces in excess of the normal load as needs to be accomplished in the period of this fiscal year remaining after the enactment of this bill. Moreover, it seems reasonable to expect that with a decreasing enrollment in the camps that not so much equipment should be required in active service as would be needed with a full complement. With an original appropriation of \$280,000,000 to provide for an average enrollment of 271,000 for the year, and an average of 264,000 or less eventuating, some part of the original appropriation should revert to the Treasury and under the action recommended \$2,000,000 will be required to lapse.

Social Security Board.—An appropriation of \$3,000,000 is recommended for grants to States for administration of State unemployment compensation acts. A Budget estimate of \$3,500,000 was presented, consisting of \$3,131,279.05 to carry approved State budgets for the fourth quarter of the present fiscal year and \$368,720.95 to provide for expansion and supplements to those State budgets. An appropriation of \$61,000,000 was provided for this purpose for the current fiscal year. This amount is proving insufficient to carry for the fourth quarter the budgets which the States have submitted and the Social Security Board has approved for the first three quarters of the year. The deficiency is accounted for to the committee by the increasing number of persons coming within the purview of the State compensation acts by the large turn-over in employment, and by the increase in volume of placements and labor market services rendered by these offices in connection with national defense activity. A table (V), on page 77 of the hearing, shows the amount allocated to each State for the first three quarters of the fiscal year, the amount required for the fourth quarter, and the indicated deficiency. The Social Security

Board maintains that under the provisions of the law it is the duty of the Board, after examination of the necessity for, and the reasonableness of a State budget for the proper and efficient administration of the State law, to certify, from the appropriation for grants for such administration, the amount necessary to administer the State law as long as the appropriation for such grants lasts and if it is not sufficient for the entire year it is the Board's conception of duty to make adequate grants to administer the laws for such part of the year as the appropriation will provide. The present situation is unusual in that the large industrial expansion which has taken place within the past 6 months and is rapidly gaining momentum has caused and is causing a rapid increase in employment with a consequent large number of workers coming within the purview of the State acts and has caused and is causing a great demand for workers with consequent heavy duties on the State offices in connection with filling applications of employers for workers and making placements of workers seeking employment.

National Youth Administration.—The committee has approved the supplemental Budget estimate of \$22,500,000 for prosecution of the out-of-school work program and administrative expenses connected therewith. The program is a continuation during the remainder of the present fiscal year on a slightly curtailed basis of the enlarged program provided last October by a supplemental appropriation of \$32,500,000. The total appropriation for the National Youth Administration for this fiscal year consists of \$102,159,000 for regular activities and the \$32,500,000 for the additional employment of youth to gain work experience preliminary to seeking employment in defense industry, amounting to \$134,659,000. The portion of this total applicable to the out-of-school work program, exclusive of administrative expenses and the school program, is \$98,279,375. With this sum the National Youth Administration has been concentrating upon work projects, particularly with reference to work in shops and upon construction that will give youth experience to assist them in taking employment or qualifying them for further training for employment in industry.

The number of youth employed on the out-of-school work program on February 5, 1941, was 486,000 contrasted with 224,000 in October 1940 prior to the enlarged program. During the first 7 months of the present fiscal year 77,565 youths left the National Youth Administration and reported finding jobs in industry and in the same period 80,409 more left without assigning reasons and it is estimated that half of these found jobs, making an estimated total of 118,000 finding employment in the first 7 months.

Based upon the monthly schedules of employment that have been worked out and administered under the appropriations heretofore granted, if no additional funds are allowed for the remainder of the fiscal year for the out-of-school work program, the average employment for the four remaining months of the fiscal year would have to be decreased. The following tabulation exhibits the employment by months during the present fiscal year on the basis of utilizing only the remaining funds existing in the present appropriations and the employment that will be available on the basis of utilizing the balances of existing funds supplemented by the additional \$22,500,000:

Number of youth, estimated monthly schedule of employment—Out-of-School work program, fiscal year 1941

Month	Under existing funds if the \$22,500,000 additional is not provided	With existing funds plus the additional \$22,500,000	Month	Under existing funds if the \$22,500,000 additional is not provided	With existing funds plus the additional \$22,500,000
July 1940	188,000	188,000	January 1941	407,000	407,000
August 1940	230,000	230,000	February 1941	¹ 475,000	¹ 475,000
September 1940	230,000	230,000	March 1941	¹ 219,000	¹ 374,000
October 1940	224,000	224,000	April 1941	¹ 219,000	¹ 374,000
November 1940	253,000	253,000	May 1941	¹ 219,000	¹ 374,000
December 1940	316,000	316,000	June 1941	¹ 219,000	¹ 374,000

¹ Estimated.

It will be noted from the foregoing table that unless the additional \$22,500,000 is provided there will be a decrease from an average employment in February of between 450,000 and 475,000 to 219,000, and with the additional sum the average would drop from between 450,000 and 475,000 to 374,000. However, the average of 374,000 would be but 25,000 to 50,000 under January, a winter month, and approximately 60,000 above December. The committee feels the decrease is reasonable taking into consideration the heavier seasonal employment that needs to be furnished in the winter months, the rapidly increasing opportunities in private employment in connection with defense industry, and the large turn-over that exists in National Youth Administration rolls. It should not be necessary for any one on the rolls to be dropped, as the decrease can be absorbed gradually through the large turn-over.

The additional \$32,500,000 granted last fall over and above the regular appropriation of \$102,000,000 and the additional amount of \$22,500,000 in this bill are both predicated and supported upon the basis of furnishing work experience to youth to assist in making them eligible and useful for work in connection with the national-defense-production program. The Administrator of the National Youth Administration advised the committee that the drop in the last 4 months of the year from the February average under the additional funds would be accomplished by the curtailment of new assignments except where necessary to maintain employment in shops, the elimination of clerical and service projects unless they are directly related to national-defense work, and the transfer of workers from construction to shop projects as currently operated construction projects are completed.

The committee feels that the program as outlined and the method of its accomplishment is fair and reasonable under existing conditions.

The amount provided for administrative expenses is on the basis of carrying the existing organization in connection with the work program and does not provide for additional personnel. The committee does not approve a proposal in connection with the administrative expense item of transferring certain personnel now paid from project funds and charged to administrative work to the administrative fund roll. By refusing this transfer, the amount of \$500,000 is

carried for the administrative roll as it now exists and \$900,000 is restored to the amount for out-of-school work projects where the personnel proposed to be transferred is now carried. Such a change the committee feels should not be undertaken at this time.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

National-defense housing.—A Budget estimate of \$225,000,000 was presented for consideration consisting of \$150,000,000 for expansion of the present defense housing program and \$75,000,000 for liquidation of the contract authorization granted for the housing program appropriated for last fall. Authorizing legislation (H. R. 3486) for the new program of \$150,000,000 has been reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and is now on the House Calendar. The committee has eliminated the \$150,000,000 pending action on that bill. The \$75,000,000 recommended is in liquidation of a contract authorization granted in the public resolution approved October 14, 1940. This housing is in progress and the funds will be required for payment of obligations authorized to be incurred in connection with that program. A statement of the progress of the program will be found in the hearings (p. 439 et seq.)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

A total of \$758,707.75 is recommended for the District of Columbia payable in part from general revenues of the District and partly from the gasoline-tax and water fund. Of this sum, \$6,720 is for the Recorder of Deed's Office for personnel and expenses in carrying into effect the new law requiring the registration of liens on motor vehicles, \$15,000 is a deficiency in the appropriation for payment of claims of employees of the District for injury compensation, and \$10,297.75 is for the payment of judgments against the District.

A total of \$560,000 is allowed due to the expansion of private building in the District in this fiscal year, consisting of \$160,000 for sewer main extensions, \$150,000 for water main extensions, and \$250,000 for surfacing streets in areas newly built up and where no surfacing now exists. The number of building permits issued so far this fiscal year is 50 percent in excess of those issued in the same period of last fiscal year. Present funds for providing these utilities in connection with building operations will shortly be exhausted and unless the additional funds are provided construction must halt. A large part of the amount appropriated for these service utilities will be returned in the form of assessments on the property benefited.

The sum of \$158,190 is provided for the Washington aqueduct in three items, all devoted to precautionary measures of protection of the vital water supply of the Capital. The funds will make provision for additional guards for patrolling the aqueduct and other supply units, for construction of protective fencing around the intake at Great Falls, the reservoirs and filtration plants, and auxiliary works, and make provision for the conversion, on short notice in case of emergency, of the power plant at the Dalecarlia Reservoir into a pumping plant for taking raw water out of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal and lifting it into the reservoir. This is an essential measure of precaution against a contingency which is not now adequately provided for.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service.—The sum of \$3,480,000 is recommended to supply the deficiency already incurred in fighting fires in the national forests and on public domain under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service. It has been the custom for the Forest Service, with the sanction of Congress, to utilize funds for operation of the Service for fighting fires and to return for a deficiency to replace such regular funds as have been necessary to be utilized in that emergency fashion. The number of fires in the first 6 months of the fiscal year totaled 17,039 against a yearly average of the previous 5 years of 12,820, and the total area affected by the 17,039 fires was 320,249 acres out of a total national forest area of over 208,000,000 acres.

Control of incipient outbreaks of insect pests.—The Budget estimate of \$2,000,000 is approved. The amount is allocable until June 30, 1942 to combat and control incipient or emergency outbreaks of insect pests which are not otherwise provided for. The funds are principally for use in connection with grasshoppers, Mormon crickets, the white-fringed beetle, and chinch bugs. A balance on hand at the beginning of the year of \$492,000 will make a total availability for this purpose of \$2,492,000 under the following tentative allocation:

	Allotment from funds available	Allotment of current estimate	Total
Grasshoppers	\$210,000	\$350,000	\$560,000
Mormon crickets	42,000	203,000	245,000
Chinch bugs		467,000	467,000
White-fringed beetle	200,000	600,000	1,800,000
Pear psylla	26,000	350,000	406,000
Mole cricket			
Army worm			
Legume weevil	4,500		4,500
Parlatoria scale			
Hall scale	8,500		8,500
West Indian sugarcane mite	1,000		1,000
Total	\$ 492,000	2,000,000	\$ 2,492,000

¹ Provides for estimated work on white-fringed beetle to June 30, 1942.

² Includes \$292,000 from the appropriation provided in the First Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1940, and \$200,000 from the amount provided in the Second Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1940.

The amount provided is \$1,208,000 less than the corresponding sum for the calendar year 1940 and \$2,553,351 less than for the calendar year 1939. This very gratifying reduction is reflected by a decrease in both the intensity of, and the area infested, by grasshoppers and Mormon crickets.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Boulder Canyon project.—An appropriation of \$1,000,000 is allowed to provide payment for three generating units now being installed to meet increased demands for power. The committee was advised that there is a critical power shortage in the Los Angeles territory of 182,000 kilowatts in connection with defense industries which these generators will supply. Of the 15 large power units and 2 smaller units for which space is provided at the dam, 8 large units and 1 small unit have been installed and with the 3 large units provided under this appropriation, 11 large units and 1 small unit will have been provided. All of the power capable of being generated at the dam is contracted for by the

city of Los Angeles and the power companies and should be ready for delivery as rapidly as the purchasers will take it. The law requires repayment to the United States of the cost of the project over a period of 50 years with interest and on the basis of present power rates this will be more than accomplished.

Grand Coulee Dam project.—The current appropriation for construction of the project is \$12,000,000. At present rate of expenditure and obligation this sum would carry the project to about the middle of March. The project is under contract and any delay in construction due to lag in furnishing of funds would serve to add to the cost and to postpone the time when sale of power might commence. Added expense of approximately \$1,000,000 has been caused by clearing a slope which is beginning to slide into the powerhouse and tail-race and to straighten out a part of the river system near the Canadian border. Better progress has been made on the construction of the dam than was expected and the initial three generators, the largest ever built, of 108,000 kilowatts each are being installed and must be paid for. Present requests for power require 65,000 kilowatts for an aluminum plant near Vancouver and 100,000 kilowatts for a proposed magnesium plant near Grand Coulee. It is anticipated that power delivery from the first generator now being installed can commence next August.

Bureau of Mines.—A Budget estimate of \$525,000 was presented consisting of \$50,000 for exploration and investigation to discover new sources of helium and \$475,000 for increasing facilities for the production of helium at the present fields near Amarillo, Tex. The committee has approved \$175,000 of this sum consisting of \$50,000 for investigations and \$125,000 for increasing the output of the present fields from 13,700,000 cubic feet of helium for this fiscal year to 23,775,000 feet for fiscal 1942. The requirements stated are those requested by military, naval, and Weather Bureau authorities. The amount eliminated by the committee, \$375,000, contemplated an increase in capacity sufficient to produce 35,000,000 cubic feet by the fiscal year 1945. This capacity the committee does not deem necessary to be provided for in this bill. There is ample helium at the Amarillo field to produce the 35,000,000 cubic feet by sinking additional wells and installing the additional plant facilities for extracting the helium, and these can be provided by subsequent appropriations. They do not seem to present an emergency condition in connection with this bill.

Palmer-Richardson Road, Alaska.—The sum of \$1,000,000, with a total limit of cost of \$1,500,000, is recommended for the construction of 145 miles of highway connecting the Richardson Highway with Palmer on the Alaska Railroad. The project is urged by the authorities of the Army in Alaska and by the General Staff and is approved by the Secretary of War as an important link in the Army's plans for the defense of Alaska. The Army is building two large air bases in the interior of Alaska, one at Anchorage and one at Fairbanks. The base at Anchorage is entirely dependent for its supplies and reinforcements upon the Alaska Railroad via the port of Seward. This section of the railroad runs through difficult terrain subject to frequent and heavy floods and washouts and has more than 10,000 feet of trestles. Military authorities feel that it is necessary to have some

means of access to Anchorage through another port in the event of destruction or serious disruption to use of that portion of the Alaska Railroad. The construction of the 145 miles of proposed highway would permit supplies and reenforcement for the Anchorage base to be taken in through Valdez by motor over the Richardson Highway 116 miles to Copper Center—the junction point of the proposed new road—thence 145 miles over the new highway to Palmer on the Alaska Railroad, and thence to Anchorage by railroad or highway, a total distance of 305 miles. The other alternative route to Anchorage, without using the railroad from Seward and without the proposed road, would be from Valdez to Fairbanks via the Richardson Highway, reloading on the railroad at Fairbanks, and thence to Anchorage, a total distance of 725 miles, or 420 miles longer than via the route that would be available by building the proposed stretch of road from Copper Center to Palmer. The building of this road is to meet the military necessities of the Army for more than one Alaskan port by which supplies and reenforcements can reach Anchorage. With this proposed road completed, access to Anchorage would be via the port which is the terminus of the Alaska Railroad, or in the event of the disablement of the railroad by military attack or from other causes, then via the port of Valdez by highway to Copper Center thence to Palmer and Anchorage. The importance of providing for the project at this time is to gain as much advantage as possible of the short working season in Alaska. A considerable part of the appropriation recommended, \$1,000,000, will be needed for construction equipment that must be purchased in the United States and shipped to Alaska.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Federal Bureau of Investigation.—The committee has approved the Budget estimate of \$975,000 for the remainder of the present fiscal year. This sum will permit the carrying of 303 employees at the seat of Government not heretofore appropriated for and employ 300 additional; it will also provide for the employment of 700 additional agents—500 on national-defense matters and 200 on violations of the Selective Service and Training Act—and 198 stenographers for field offices, a total of 606 in the District of Columbia and 898 in the field. These will provide the Bureau with a total force for the present fiscal year of 2,486 at the seat of Government and 3,102 in the field, an aggregate of 5,588. The work of the Bureau in national-defense matters has tremendously increased. The number of sets of fingerprints received in the first 7 months of the fiscal year 1940 totaled 1,326,000, in the first 7 months of the present fiscal year the number is 2,207,000. The daily receipts of fingerprint records jumped from 8,635 in January 1940 to 17,012 in January 1941. The number of new cases received totaled 8,348 in January 1940 and 24,127 in January 1941. The number of cases pending in February 1940 was 23,367 and in February 1941, 63,739. The number of cases unassigned to agents in February 1940 was 8,916, and in February 1941, 14,743. Cases in February came in at the rate of more than 24,000 a month and the cases closed approximated 18,000, indicating an accumulating arrearage at the rate of 6,000 per month. The constantly increasing work of the Bureau has caused an unusual amount of overtime work

for employees at the seat of Government. During the fiscal year 1940, the number of hours of overtime work performed was 282,000, an average of 1 hour per day for each working day, eliminating Sundays, Saturday afternoons, and holidays. At the present time each employee is averaging an hour and a half per day overtime. The committee feels that in view of the very important duties the Bureau has to perform in connection with numerous national-defense activities it should be adequately staffed promptly and efficiently to carry on those duties. The necessity for the additional personnel has been discussed with the Director both on and off the record and the committee is satisfied that need exists for this increase.

Immigration and naturalization.—The Budget estimate of \$2,900,000 for completing alien registration is recommended. The \$3,000,000 originally allowed for this purpose followed closely upon the enactment of the law requiring the registration and was prepared without any previous experience upon which to base a calculation. The amount contemplated the necessity for registering 3,500,000 persons. To date approximately 5,100,000 have been registered and the total is not complete. Of the \$3,000,000 heretofore granted, \$1,750,000 is estimated to be required to reimburse the Post Office Department for services rendered by that Department in connection with the registration and \$1,250,000 was left for the Department of Justice. Of the deficiency amount, \$1,625,000 is for the Post Office Department and \$1,275,000 for the Department of Justice, making the grand total \$5,900,000, of which \$3,375,000 is for the Post Office Department and \$2,525,000 for the Department of Justice. The committee was advised that the \$2,900,000 will complete the registration and the assortment, classification and tabulation of the records. The total cost of the registration, eliminating from the \$5,900,000 an amount of \$302,500 used for other immigration work, leaves a net amount of \$5,597,000 as the cost of the registration. Funds for the fiscal year 1942 will be required for maintenance of the registration and recording changes in status and residence of aliens.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Four items totaling \$1,092,000 for transportation, salaries of personnel, and contingent expenses, Foreign Service, are recommended. These amounts are necessitated by the unusual conditions existing abroad and the impossibility of foretelling with any accuracy what future requirements may be. The Department is faced with the necessity of meeting day to day changing conditions and emergency circumstances. It is possible that the amounts granted in this bill may not be sufficient to meet the needs for the rest of the present fiscal year. The sums are allowed on the basis of estimates of needs that can accurately be seen at this time.

A paragraph is recommended authorizing the Department of State to utilize the services of any ambassador or minister (formerly a career officer), who, because of emergent conditions abroad, is unable to serve the United States at his regular post, in any capacity in which a Foreign Service officer is authorized by law to serve and to pay such officer not to exceed \$9,000 per annum while serving in continental United States or not to exceed \$10,000 while serving elsewhere. The authority will permit the Department to utilize the valuable services

of a half dozen career officers of long experience in foreign affairs, unable to serve under existing conditions at the posts to which they were appointed, either to assist in performing the important duties which have devolved upon the Department in Washington or to assist at posts abroad where greatly increased duties made it necessary to have additional experienced assistance.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Foreign-owned property control.—An appropriation of \$550,000 is recommended to supplement the amount heretofore available for this fiscal year of \$565,000. Under existing law, the Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to direction of the President, exercises supervision and control over transactions involving property of certain Governments and their nationals in the United States, estimated in value at \$4,370,000,000; the countries include Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxemburg, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, and Rumania. Executive orders have been issued from time to time extending the control to these countries as circumstances arose necessitating such action. Control is maintained through a system of general and special licensing operated by the Treasury Department, partly directly and partly through the Federal Reserve banks. The funds recommended are designed to carry the existing organization and expenses to June 30 next on the basis of the above countries to which control is now applicable. If additional countries are added it will be necessary to supplement the amount allowed. It has been impossible to program funds for this fiscal year accurately, due to the fact that it was not known when the original amount was granted which countries and when it would be necessary to bring them under the provisions of the act. Exercise of the control is an important factor at this time both for the interest of the United States and for the countries and their citizens over which the control extends.

Expenses of loans.—A paragraph under the Bureau of the Public Debt permits an increase from \$4,000,000 to \$5,500,000 in the amount that may be expended in the current fiscal year from the appropriation "Expenses of loans." The request presented for consideration was for an increase from \$4,000,000 to \$7,000,000. The additional \$1,500,000 is allowed to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to finance the Treasury's program for raising the funds required to be borrowed to finance defense expenditures. Public Law No. 7, approved February 19, 1941, increased the limit on the public debt to \$65,000,000,000 and broadened the authority of the Department with respect to the type of security which may be issued by extending it to savings bonds, savings certificates, and stamps. It is the hope of the Treasury Department to sell as much as possible of the new offerings of securities outside of the banking system and to as many individual holders as possible. The funds requested are to enable the Department to acquaint the public with the character of the securities offered and to encourage general public investment in the new offerings. On the basis of the expenditures set forth in the 1942 Budget as submitted to Congress in January last, total governmental expenditures for the fiscal year 1942 are estimated at approximately \$17,485,000,000 with an estimated net deficit for the year to be met by borrowing of \$9,210,000,000. In making the reduction of \$1,500,000 in the requested amount the committee has acted more or less arbitrarily. The Department has not formulated a definite program but as there is

need for expediting the preparation and initiation of the work the \$1,500,000 has been included for the remainder of the present fiscal year. The amount allowed will need to provide, in addition to the expenses of sales promotion, for the printing and production of the securities as well as the handling and accounting in connection with their issuance. A statement of these expenses on the basis of the use of \$3,000,000 is included in the hearings. It will be necessary for the Treasury officials at a later date in the session to seek funds for the fiscal year 1942 for this purpose. By that time there will have been opportunity to place the campaign on a level basis with more definite knowledge of the needs. The committee, in making the reduction referred to, feels that the features of the program should be carefully, soundly, and gradually developed, and that with the sum allowed adequate preparation, inauguration, and development of the program can be undertaken.

Internal revenue refunds.—A deficiency appropriation of \$15,000,000 is recommended for refund of internal revenue receipts erroneously collected. The appropriation for the current year, including prior-year balances, is \$44,206,936, of which there had been expended to January 31 a total of \$29,549,119, leaving a balance for the remaining 5 months of the fiscal year of \$14,657,817. This latter sum, combined with the \$15,000,000 recommended, will give a total availability for the last 5 months of \$29,657,817 contrasted with expenditure of approximately that same amount in the first 7 months. In reducing the Budget estimate by \$3,000,000 the committee has no desire to delay payment of refunds as they come legally due. A large portion of the refunds is attributable to the payment of interest which runs at 6 percent from the date of payment of the tax for which the refund is claimed to a date of not more than 30 days prior to the issuance of the refund check. In the fiscal year 1940 the amount of interest included in the refunds paid was approximately 16 percent of the total. The amount made available for refunds for the remaining 5 months will allow a monthly average of approximately \$6,000,000 against a monthly average for the first 7 months of \$4,221,000.

Coast Guard.—A total of \$10,096,701.67 is recommended for the Coast Guard which is a reduction of \$888,900. The amount allowed consists of deficiency items aggregating \$513,000 due to new law providing additional allowances for reenlisted personnel, repair of hurricane damage, and to operation of vessels assigned to work in Greenland, and to supplemental urgent items amounting to \$9,583,200 in connection with the national-defense program. The Coast Guard has important duties to perform in the present emergency in connection with enforcement of neutrality laws, the performance of captain of the port duties in connection with shipping, guarding interned vessels, supervision of lading and handling of explosives and other dangerous cargo in ports, movement of merchant ships in harbors and their identification in and adjacent to our coast, clearance of ships for sailing for foreign ports, and the important function of installation of lighting facilities in connection with new defense bases and military and naval facilities in the United States, the Pacific Islands, Alaska, and the new bases acquired from Great Britain. Under existing law the Coast Guard becomes a part of the Navy in time of war or when the President shall so direct. The Navy has called upon the Coast Guard to have installed upon its vessels such equipment, ordnance, and other facilities as will fit certain of the units for effective active use when called

upon by the Navy for participation as a part of naval forces. From time to time funds have been provided for this purpose and additional funds are allowed in this bill. The following is a segregation of the sum provided, exclusive of deficiencies, by purposes and amount:

Additional amount on account of increases in cost of projects heretofore provided by appropriations:	
Radio equipment.....	\$25, 300
Vessels, alterations for national defense.....	624, 150
Administration building and shops, Curtis Bay Depot.....	89, 800
2 new cutters.....	700, 000
	<hr/> \$1, 439, 250
Additional equipment and rentals:	
Mine-sweeping gear for vessels.....	950, 000
Magnetic mine protection (degaussing—permanent and temporary).....	1, 330, 000
Construction and equipment of 6 new cutters.....	4, 150, 000
Rental of ice breaker—to open channels and expedite shipment of iron ore through Great Lakes.....	97, 350
	<hr/> 6, 527, 350
Lighthouse facilities, aids to navigation, etc.:	
Repairs to wharves, Chelsea, Mass. (\$77,000) and Portsmouth, Va. (\$48,000).....	125, 000
Aids to navigation, Alaska.....	\$750, 000
Aids to navigation, Atlantic and Gulf coast, including Puerto Rico.....	245, 800
Aids to navigation, Pacific coast.....	143, 900
Aids to navigation, Newfoundland.....	186, 000
Aids to navigation, including marking of obstructions, general in United States.....	165, 900
	<hr/> 1, 491, 600
Total.....	<hr/> <hr/> 9, 583, 200

The reduction of \$888,900 in the estimates consists in the elimination of \$368,000 for a new combined infirmary, hospital, and classroom building for the Coast Guard Academy, a decrease of \$500,000 in the estimated amount for the construction and equipment of six new cutters, and \$20,900 for aids to navigation in Alaska in connection with a project for which Congress has not yet appropriated the funds. In the opinion of the committee the new building at the academy does not present an emergency requirement and in the case of the vessels the estimate makes ample provision for unanticipated increases in cost without the additional \$500,000. If the project in Alaska is later provided, the Coast Guard would be justified in utilizing the existing funds, within their total, in making provision for lighting in the event time does not permit obtaining a special allocation for that purpose.

WAR DEPARTMENT

Rivers and harbors (national defense).—The sum of \$23,882,000 in direct appropriation and \$5,794,000 in contract authorization, a total of \$29,676,000, is recommended for the prosecution of 15 projects authorized by the act entitled "An act authorizing the improvement of certain rivers and harbors in the interest of national defense, and for other purposes," approved October 17, 1940. A Budget estimate for these projects was submitted to Congress last fall and was not considered due to the legislative situation then existing. The harbors and channels to be improved all have an important

bearing upon national defense either for operations of the Army or Navy or in connection with shipping access to plants manufacturing defense articles. The committee has received from the Secretary of the Navy a letter, which is printed in the hearing (p. 340), urging the early appropriation of funds for certain of these projects which are important to naval operations. A detailed statement with respect to each of the improvements proposed and the national-defense necessity will be found commencing on page 341 of the hearing.

Panama Canal.—The sum of \$11,281,300 is recommended for maintenance and operation which is a reduction of \$60,000 in the budget estimate. The amount allowed provides \$240,000 for construction of living quarters for the enlarged permanent civilian personnel, \$350,000 for a new turbo-generator at Madden Dam to supply electricity on account of the increased military and civilian population in the zone, \$50,000 for the improvement of a section of Gaillard Highway which now overflows under flood conditions, \$131,300 for an addition to the Gorgas Hospital, and \$10,510,000 for expediting installation of special protective devices for the Canal. Special appropriation for these devices was provided in the current appropriation. Better progress than was anticipated has been made and the additional funds are required to carry the work along and to place orders in the United States for some of the equipment which must be procured here. The Governor of the Panama Canal was before the committee and discussed with members informally the progress and nature of the special devices. The committee is of the opinion that the funds should be allowed to expedite this work as rapidly as the installing forces are able to accomplish it. There is cause for gratification that better progress has been made than was anticipated.

In making the reduction of \$60,000 the committee has taken the amount from the item for construction of housing for civilian employees, believing the cost per unit, \$7,500, was too high for the type proposed.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations or legislative provisions not heretofore enacted in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page in connection with the Employees' Compensation Commission:

Appropriations or funds available during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942 for payments of benefits under the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended, and extended to enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps and to persons receiving compensation from the appropriations of the National Youth Administration for services rendered as employees of the United States, are hereby made available for payment to or reimbursement of agencies of the Federal Government for medical, surgical, and hospital services and supplies furnished by such agencies to beneficiaries of such Act.

On page 4, in connection with the Civilian Conservation Corps:

The Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1941, as amended by the First Supplemental Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1941, approved October 9, 1940, is further amended by striking out the figures "\$166,880,000" under the heading "Civilian Conservation Corps" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$165,880,000".

On page 5, in connection with the Social Security Board:

Salaries and expenses: Notwithstanding the 10 per centum limitation specified in the last proviso under the appropriation heading "Salaries and Expenses, Social Security Board" in the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1941, with respect to increases in the amounts available for the several classes of objects of expenditure appearing in the Budget for 1941, the amount which may be expended from such appropriation for the object designated in the Budget "1360, Operation and Maintenance" is hereby increased to \$200,000.

On page 13, in connection with the Boulder Canyon Project:

** * * and the limitation of \$500,000 under this head in such Act on the amount available from power and other revenues for the operation and maintenance of the Boulder Dam power plant, and other facilities is hereby increased to \$750,000.*

On page 20, under the Department of State:

During the period of the existing state of emergency proclaimed by the President on September 8, 1939, any Ambassador or Minister whose salary as such is payable from the appropriation "Salaries, Ambassadors and Ministers" and who prior to appointment as Ambassador or Minister was legally appointed and served as a diplomatic or consular officer of career, or as a Foreign Service officer, and who on account of emergent conditions abroad is unable properly to serve the United States at his regular post of duty, or on account of such emergent conditions abroad it shall be or has been found necessary in the public interest to terminate his appointment as ambassador or minister at such post, may be appointed or assigned to serve in any capacity in which a Foreign Service officer is authorized by law to serve, and, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the payment from said appropriation for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942 of the salary of such officer, while serving under such assignment, is hereby authorized: Provided, That no person, while serving under such emergency appointment or assignment, shall receive compensation in excess of \$9,000 per annum while serving in continental United States or in excess of \$10,000 per annum while serving elsewhere.

On page 25, under the Bureau of the Public Debt:

Expenses of loans: The limitation on the amount that may be obligated during the fiscal year 1941 under the indefinite appropriation "Expenses of Loans, Act of September 24, 1917, as Amended and Extended," contained in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1941, is hereby increased from \$4,000,000 to \$5,500,000: Provided, That such appropriation shall be available during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942 for the payment of all necessary expenses connected with public debt issues or with any refunding operations, to be expended as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1941

[The year noted after each item indicates the fiscal year]

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase or decrease in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in bill	Increase (+) or de- crease (-) bill com- pared with Budget estimates
TITLE I. GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS				
LEGISLATIVE				
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES				
-----	Beneficiaries of deceased members, 1941-----	-----	\$30, 000. 00	+\$30, 000. 00
79	Special and select committees, 1941-----	\$50, 000. 00	50, 000. 00	-----
JUDICIARY				
UNITED STATES COURTS				
77	Fees of commissioners, 1937-----	6. 75	6. 75	-----
77	Fees of commissioners, 1939-----	781. 93	781. 93	-----
	Total, Judiciary-----	788. 68	788. 68	-----
INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS				
58	Canal Zone Biological Area, 1941-----	10, 000. 00	-----	-\$10, 000. 00
88	Employees' Compensation Commission, 1941-----	(1)	(1)	-----

FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY (Administrative expenses)		(2)	(2)	
52	Export-Import Bank of Washington, 1941-----		(2)	-----
54	Federal Home Loan Bank Board, 1941-----		(3)	-----
62	Reconstruction Finance Corporation and The RFC Mortgage Com- pany, 1941-----		(4)	-----
FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY				
96	Civilian Conservation Corps, 1941-----		(6)	-----
SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD				
81	Grants to States for unemployment compensation administration, 1941-----	3, 500, 000. 00	3, 000, 000. 00	-500, 000. 00
81	Grants to States for public employment offices, 1941-----	120, 000. 00	103, 000. 00	-17, 000. 00
81	Salaries and expenses, 1941-----	(7)	(7)	-----
	Total, Social Security Board-----	3, 620, 000. 00	3, 103, 000. 00	-517, 000. 00

¹ Transfer of appropriations.² \$40,000 payable from the funds of the Bank.³ \$50,000 payable from the funds of the Board.⁴ \$600,000 payable from the funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.⁵ Transfer of \$3,000,000 from pay of enrollees to other expenses.⁶ Transfer of \$1,000,000 from pay of enrollees to other expenses.⁷ Amount available for expenditure for "Operation and maintenance" increased to \$200,000.

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase or decrease in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in bill	Increase (+) or de- crease (—) bill com- pared with Budget estimates
TITLE I. GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued				
FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY—Continued				
NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION				
100	Out-of-school work program, 1941-----	\$21, 080, 000. 00	\$21, 980, 000. 00	+ \$900, 000. 00
100	Administrative expenses, 1941-----	1, 400, 000. 00	500, 000. 00	—900, 000. 00
100	Printing and binding, 1941-----	20, 000. 00	20, 000. 00	-----
	Total, National Youth Administration-----	22, 500, 000. 00	22, 500, 000. 00	-----
	Total, Federal Security Agency-----	26, 120, 000. 00	25, 603, 000. 00	— 517, 000. 00
FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY				
95	National-defense housing, 1941-----	75, 000, 000. 00	75, 000, 000. 00	-----
PUBLIC ROADS ADMINISTRATION				
55	Mount Vernon Memorial Highway, 1941-----	(8)	-----	-----
	Total, Federal Works Agency-----	75, 000, 000. 00	75, 000, 000. 00	-----

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD			
69	Salaries, 1941	234,000.00	234,000.00
69	Miscellaneous expenses, 1941	220,000.00	220,000.00
69	Printing and binding, 1941	8,000.00	8,000.00
	Total, Railroad Retirement Board	462,000.00	462,000.00
	Total, independent offices	101,592,000.00	101,065,000.00
			-527,000.00
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
64	District of Columbia employees' compensation fund, 1941	15,000.00	15,000.00
RECORDER OF DEEDS OFFICE			
64	Personal services, 1941	3,970.00	3,970.00
64	Miscellaneous and contingent expenses, 1941	2,750.00	2,750.00
	Total, Recorder of Deeds Office	6,720.00	6,720.00
CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS			
64	Legal services, 1941	1,500.00	1,500.00
SEWERS			
64	Assessment and permit work, 1941	160,000.00	160,000.00
PUBLIC WELFARE			
109	District Training School, 1941	7,000.00	7,000.00

* Unexpended balance, \$89,839.23, made available for acquiring adjacent lands.

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase or decrease in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in bill	Increase (+) or de- crease (—) bill com- pared with Budget estimates
TITLE I. GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Continued				
HIGHWAY FUND				
64	Street improvements, 1941-----	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00	-----
WATER SERVICE				
Washington aqueduct, 1941:				
64	Conversion of power plant to pumping plant-----	75,000.00	75,000.00	-----
84	Protective fencing-----	65,000.00	65,000.00	-----
84	Guards-----	18,190.00	18,190.00	-----
64	Water Department, extension of mains, 1941-----	150,000.00	150,000.00	-----
	Total, water service-----	308,190.00	308,190.00	-----
64	Judgments, 1941-----	10,297.75	10,297.75	-----
	Total, District of Columbia-----	758,707.75	758,707.75	-----
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
FOREST SERVICE				
61	Fighting forest fires, 1941-----	3,480,000.00	3,480,000.00	-----

61	BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE				
	Foreign plant quarantine, 1941-----	36,000.00	18,000.00	—\$18,000.00	
61	Control of outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases, 1941-----	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00		
	Total, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine-----	2,036,000.00	2,018,000.00	—18,000.00	
	Total, Department of Agriculture-----	5,516,000.00	5,498,000.00	—18,000.00	
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
91	GENERAL LAND OFFICE				
	Revested Oregon and California grant lands, 1941-----	20,000.00	20,000.00		
91	BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS				
	Payment to Cherokee Indians, 1941-----	2,185.72	2,185.72		
91	Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies:				
	Fiscal year 1937-----	674.69	674.69		
	Fiscal year 1940-----	120,000.00	120,000.00		
	Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs-----	122,860.41	122,860.41		
91	BUREAU OF RECLAMATION				
	Boulder Canyon project, 1941-----	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00		
91	Grand Coulee Dam project, Washington, 1941-----	7,500,000.00	7,500,000.00		
	Total, Bureau of Reclamation-----	8,500,000.00	8,500,000.00		
91	BUREAU OF MINES				
	Helium plants and investigations, 1941-----	525,000.00	175,000.00	—350,000.00	

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase or decrease in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in bill	Increase (+) or decrease (—) bill compared with Budget estimates
TITLE I. GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued				
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE				
91	Emergency reconstruction and fighting forest fires in national parks, 1941-----	\$110,000.00	\$110,000.00	-----
GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES				
91	Construction of Palmer-Richardson Road, Alaska, 1941-----	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	-----
91	Insane of Alaska, 1940-----	157.58	157.58	-----
91	Defraying deficits in treasuries of municipal governments, 1941-----	58,433.78	29,933.78	-\$28,500.00
	Total, Government in the Territories-----	1,058,591.36	1,030,091.36	-28,500.00
	Total, Department of the Interior-----	10,336,451.77	9,957,951.77	-378,500.00
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE				
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL				
90	Contingent expenses, 1937-----	104.05	104.05	-----
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION				
90	Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crime (emergency), 1941-----	975,000.00	975,000.00	-----

103	Claim for damages, 1941-----	169.50	169.50	-----
	Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation-----	975, 169.50	975, 169.50	-----
	IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE			
90	Salaries, office of Commissioner, 1941-----	240, 000.00	200, 000.00	—40, 000.00
90	Salaries, field service, 1941-----	300, 000.00	200, 000.00	—100, 000.00
90	Salaries and expenses, alien registration, 1941-----	2, 900, 000.00	2, 900, 000.00	-----
90	General expenses, 1941-----	(⁹)	(⁹)	-----
	Total, Immigration and Naturalization Service-----	3, 440, 000.00	3, 300, 000.00	—140, 000.00
	Total, Department of Justice-----	4, 415, 273.55	4, 275, 273.55	—140, 000.00
	DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			
	WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION			
75	Salaries, 1941-----	(⁹)	(⁹)	-----
	NAVY DEPARTMENT			
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY			
104	Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels, 1941-----	75.87	75.87	-----

⁹ Transfer of funds.

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase or decrease in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in bill	Increase (+) or de- crease (-) bill com- pared with Budget estimates
TITLE I. GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT				
(Out of the postal revenues)				
OFFICE OF CHIEF INSPECTOR				
92	Salaries of inspectors, 1941.....	\$9, 000. 00	\$9, 000. 00	-----
OFFICE OF FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL				
80	Unusual conditions, 1941.....	50, 000. 00	50, 000. 00	-----
80	Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices, 1941.....	250, 000. 00	250, 000. 00	-----
80	Domestic air mail, 1940.....	285, 000. 00	285, 000. 00	-----
	Total, office of First Assistant Postmaster General.....	585, 000. 00	585, 000. 00	-----
OFFICE OF SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL				
80	Railway Mail Service, traveling expenses, 1941.....	7, 500. 00	7, 500. 00	-----
OFFICE OF THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL				
80	Unpaid money orders more than 1 year old, 1941.....	60, 000. 00	60, 000. 00	-----
	Total, Post Office Department.....	661, 500. 00	661, 500. 00	-----

DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
FOREIGN INTERCOURSE			
72	Salaries, ambassadors and ministers, 1941 and 1942-----	(10)	(10)
117	Salaries, ambassadors and ministers, 1941-----	(11)	(11)
65	Transportation, Foreign Service, 1941-----	330,000.00	330,000.00
65	Salaries of clerks, Foreign Service, 1941-----	94,000.00	94,000.00
65	Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service, 1941-----	18,000.00	18,000.00
65	Contingent expenses, foreign service, 1941-----	650,000.00	650,000.00
	Total, foreign intercourse-----	1,092,000.00	1,092,000.00
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS, CONFERENCES, CONGRESSES, ETC.			
72	International Joint Commission, United States and Great Britain, 1941-----	2,000.00	2,000.00
72	Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany, 1941-----	9,500.00	9,500.00
53	Eighth Pan American Child Congress, 1941 and 1942-----	9,000.00	9,000.00
53	Inter-American Conference on National Parks, etc., 1941 and 1942-----	12,000.00	---
53	Third General Assembly of the Pan American Institute of Geography and History, Lima, Peru, 1941-----	---	-\$12,000.00
	Total, international commissions, etc-----	5,000.00	---
	Total, State Department-----	37,500.00	20,500.00
		1,129,500.00	1,112,500.00

¹⁰ Makes the appropriation available to pay salaries to such officers who, during emergency, are unable to serve at regular posts and are assigned to other duties.

¹¹ Makes the appropriation available to pay salary to Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Uruguay at \$17,500 per annum.

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase or decrease in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimate	Amount recommended in bill	Increase (+) or de- crease (—) bill com- pared with Budget estimates
TITLE I. GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
TREASURY DEPARTMENT				
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY				
94	Foreign-owned property control, 1941.....	\$600, 000. 00	\$550, 000. 00	—\$50, 000. 00
DIVISION OF PRINTING				
94	Salaries, 1941.....	540. 00	540. 00	-----
94	Printing and binding, 1941.....	64, 500. 00	64, 500. 00	-----
94	Stationery, 1941.....	85, 000. 00	85, 000. 00	-----
	Total, Division of Printing.....	150, 040. 00	150, 040. 00	-----
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS				
121	Contingent expenses, public moneys, 1941.....	40, 000. 00	40, 000. 00	-----
BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT				
71	Expenses of loans, 1941.....	(¹²)	(¹²)	-----
BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE				
94	Refunding internal revenue collections, 1941.....	18, 000, 000. 00	15, 000, 000. 00	—3, 000, 000. 00

COAST GUARD					
94	Pay and allowances, 1941-----	380,000.00	380,000.00		-----
94	General expenses, 1941-----	2,159,800.00	2,159,800.00		-----
94	Emergency construction, vessels and shore facilities, 1941-----	457,800.00	89,800.00		—368,000.00
94	Special projects, vessels, and aids to navigation, 1941-----	7,987,500.00	7,466,600.00		—520,900.00
106	Claims for damages, operation of vessels, 1941-----	501.67	501.67		-----
	Total, Coast Guard-----	10,985,601.67	10,096,701.67		—888,900.00
	Total, Treasury Department-----	29,775,641.67	25,836,741.67		—3,938,900.00
WAR DEPARTMENT					
MILITARY ACTIVITIES					
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
110	Claims for damages to and loss of private property, 1941-----	8,151.75	8,151.75		-----
CIVIL FUNCTIONS					
87	Rivers and harbors (national defense), 1941-----	¹⁴ 23,882,000.00	¹⁴ 23,882,000.00		-----
105	Claim for damages, river and harbor work, 1941-----	900.00	900.00		-----
PANAMA CANAL					
87	Maintenance and operation, 1941-----	11,341,300.00	11,281,300.00		—60,000.00
	Total, War Department, civil functions-----	¹⁴ 35,224,200.00	¹⁴ 35,164,200.00		—60,000.00
	Total, title I-----	¹⁴ 189,468,291.04	¹⁴ 184,418,891.04		—5,049,400.00

¹² Limitation on amount of indefinite appropriation that may be obligated increased from \$4,000,000 to \$7,000,000.

¹³ Limitation under footnote 12 increased from \$4,000,000 to \$5,500,000.

¹⁴ Plus contract authorization of \$5,794,000.

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase or decrease in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—Continued

House Doc. No.	Department or agency	Amount of Budget estimates	Amounts recom- mended in bill	Increase (+) or de- crease (-), bill com- pared with Budget estimates
TITLE II. JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED CLAIMS				
102	Property damage claims, 1941-----	\$14, 226. 60	\$14, 226. 60	-----
108	Judgments, United States courts-----	7, 562. 94	7, 562. 94	-----
107	Judgments, Court of Claims-----	348, 608. 45	348, 608. 45	-----
113	Audited claims-----	1, 726, 567. 57	1, 726, 567. 57	-----
101 } 111 } 112 }	Claims allowed by General Accounting Office-----	2, 347, 837. 08	2, 347, 837. 08	-----
	Total, title II, judgments and authorized claims-----	4, 444, 802. 64	4, 444, 802. 64	-----
	Grand total, titles I and II-----	¹⁴ 193, 913, 093. 68	¹⁴ 188, 863, 693. 68	-----
				—\$5, 049, 400. 00

¹⁴ Plus contract authorization of \$5,794,000.

Union Calendar No. 70

77TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3836

[Report No. 185]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 6, 1941

Mr. TAYLOR, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

A BILL

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply de-
- 5 ficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending

1 June 30, 1941, and prior fiscal years, to provide supple-
2 mental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
3 1941, and for other purposes, namely:

4 TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

5 LEGISLATIVE

6 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

7 For payment to the widow of William D. Byron, late a
8 Representative from the State of Maryland, \$10,000.

9 For payment to the widow of Sam C. Massingale, late a
10 Representative from the State of Oklahoma, \$10,000.

11 For payment to the widow of Kenneth F. Simpson, late
12 a Representative from the State of New York, \$10,000.

13 The three foregoing items to be disbursed by the Sergeant
14 at Arms of the House of Representatives.

15 CONTINGENT EXPENSES

16 Special and select committees: For an additional amount
17 for expenses of special and select committees authorized by
18 the House, fiscal year 1941, \$50,000.

19 JUDICIARY

20 UNITED STATES COURTS

21 Fees of commissioners: For additional amounts for fees
22 of commissioners, United States courts, for the following
23 fiscal years:

24 For 1937, \$6.75.

25 For 1939, \$781.93.

EXECUTIVE

INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS

EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

Appropriations or funds available during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942 for payments of benefits under the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended, and extended to enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps and to persons receiving compensation from the appropriations of the National Youth Administration for services rendered as employees of the United States, are hereby made available for payment to or reimbursement of agencies of the Federal Government for medical, surgical, and hospital services and supplies furnished by such agencies to beneficiaries of such Act.

FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

For an additional amount for administrative expenses of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1941, \$40,000, payable from the funds of the Export-Import Bank of Washington.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

For an additional amount for administrative expenses of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in the

1 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1941, \$50,000, pay-
 2 able from assessments upon the Federal home-loan banks
 3 and receipts of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board from
 4 other sources for the fiscal year 1941 and prior fiscal years.

5 RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

6 MORTGAGE COMPANY

7 Reconstruction Finance Corporation and The RFC
 8 Mortgage Company: For an additional amount for adminis-
 9 trative expenses of the Reconstruction Finance Corpora-
 10 tion and The RFC Mortgage Company, fiscal year 1941,
 11 including the same objects specified under this head in the
 12 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1941, \$600,000,
 13 payable from the funds of the Reconstruction Finance
 14 Corporation.

15 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

16 CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

17 The Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1941,
 18 as amended by the First Supplemental Civil Functions Ap-
 19 propriation Act, 1941, approved October 9, 1940, is further
 20 amended by striking out the figures "\$166,880,000" under
 21 the heading "Civilian Conservation Corps" and inserting in
 22 lieu thereof "\$165,880,000".

23 SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

24 Grants to States for unemployment compensation ad-
 25 ministration: For an additional amount for grants to States

1 for unemployment compensation administration, as author-
2 ized in title III of the Social Security Act, approved August
3 14, 1935, as amended, fiscal year 1941, \$3,000,000.

4 Grants to States for public employment offices: For
5 an additional amount for payments to the several States in
6 accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1933
7 (29 U. S. C. 49-491), as amended, \$103,000.

8 Salaries and expenses: Notwithstanding the 10 per
9 centum limitation specified in the last proviso under the
10 appropriation heading "Salaries and Expenses, Social Secur-
11 ity Board" in the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation
12 Act, 1941, with respect to increases in the amounts available
13 for the several classes of objects of expenditure appearing
14 in the Budget for 1941, the amount which may be expended
15 from such appropriation for the object designated in the
16 Budget "1360, Operation and Maintenance" is hereby
17 increased to \$200,000.

18 NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION

19 For additional amounts for the National Youth Admin-
20 istration, fiscal year 1941, to be expended in accordance
21 with the provisions of the National Youth Administration
22 Appropriation Act, 1941, except that all training or educa-
23 tional programs for youth employed by the National Youth
24 Administration on work projects shall be under the control
25 and supervision of the State boards for vocational education

1 of the several States and shall be paid for out of appropria-
2 tions made to the Office of Education and expended by the
3 States pursuant to plans submitted by State boards for voca-
4 tional education and approved by the Commissioner of Edu-
5 cation as provided for in First Supplemental Civil Func-
6 tions Appropriation Act, 1941, under the heading, "Office
7 of Education", paragraph (5), and except as hereinafter
8 provided, for the following purposes:

9 For the purposes and objects specified in paragraph 1
10 (b) of such Act, \$21,980,000, of which \$25,000 shall be
11 available to the United States Employees' Compensation
12 Commission for the purposes of paragraph 18 of such Act.

13 For salaries and other administrative expenses specified
14 in paragraph 2 of such Act, \$500,000, of which sum
15 so much as may be necessary may be transferred to appro-
16 priations of the Treasury Department in accordance with
17 and for the purposes of such paragraph.

18 For printing and binding, \$20,000.

19 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

20 National-defense housing: For an additional amount to
21 enable the Federal Works Administrator to carry out the
22 purposes of the Act entitled "An Act to expedite the provi-
23 sion of housing in connection with national defense, and for
24 other purposes", approved October 14, 1940 (Public, Num-
25 bered 849), \$75,000,000, to remain available until ex-
26 pended and to be expended in accordance with the authority

1 and limitations applying to the expenditure of funds under
 2 such Act and Public Resolution Numbered 106, approved
 3 October 14, 1940, for the liquidation of contractual obliga-
 4 tions authorized to be incurred by such public resolution.

5 RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

6 Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, fiscal
 7 year 1941, including the same objects specified under this
 8 head in the Railroad Retirement Board Appropriation Act,
 9 1941, \$234,000.

10 Miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount for
 11 miscellaneous expenses, fiscal year 1941, including the same
 12 objects specified under this head in the Railroad Retirement
 13 Board Appropriation Act, 1941, \$220,000.

14 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for print-
 15 ing and binding for the Railroad Retirement Board, fiscal
 16 year 1941, \$8,000.

17 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

18 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION FUND

19 For an additional amount for the fiscal year 1941 for
 20 carrying out the provisions of section 11 of the District of
 21 Columbia Appropriation Act approved July 11, 1919, ex-
 22 tending to the employees of the government of the District
 23 of Columbia the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to
 24 provide compensation for employees of the United States
 25 suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties,

1 and for other purposes", approved September 7, 1916,
2 \$15,000.

3

RECORDER OF DEEDS OFFICE

4 For an additional amount for personal services, fiscal
5 year 1941, \$3,970.

6 For an additional amount for miscellaneous and con-
7 tingent expenses, fiscal year 1941, including the same ob-
8 jects specified under the head in the District of Columbia
9 Appropriation Act, 1941, \$2,750.

10

CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS

11 For payment to Joseph Sharfsin, Esquire, of the Phila-
12 delphia bar, for retainer fee covering professional services
13 heretofore rendered the District of Columbia as special coun-
14 sel representing the interests of the District of Columbia in
15 re First and Final Account of Girard Trust Company, trustee
16 under deed of trust of Helen M. Fink (now deceased), dated
17 April 10, 1929, Numbered 2446, in the Court of Common
18 Pleas, Numbered 4 of Philadelphia County, and including
19 the perfecting of appeal without bond from judgment of
20 said court to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, \$1,500:
21 *Provided*, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia
22 are hereby authorized and directed to pay to said Joseph
23 Sharfsin, Esquire, in full satisfaction of all fees and charges
24 for professional services rendered the District of Columbia
25 in the above matter for carrying said cause to conclusion in

1 the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and in any subsequent
2 proceedings, 10 per centum of the amount actually awarded
3 to and received by the District of Columbia in said cause,
4 less the sum of \$1,500.

5 SEWERS

6 For an additional amount for the fiscal year 1941 for
7 assessment and permit work, sewers, \$160,000.

8 PUBLIC WELFARE

9 District Training School: For replacement of laundry
10 equipment, fiscal year 1941, \$7,000.

11 HIGHWAY FUND, GASOLINE TAX AND MOTOR VEHICLE FEES

12 Street improvements: For grading, paving, surfacing,
13 and otherwise improving such unpaved or inadequately sur-
14 faced streets, avenues, and roads in newly developed areas
15 as may be designated by the Commissioners of the District
16 of Columbia and such curbing, gutters, and drainage facili-
17 ties as may be necessary to insure reasonably satisfactory
18 conditions pending permanent and final improvement, in-
19 cluding all necessary expenses incident thereto, fiscal year
20 1941, \$250,000, to remain available until June 30, 1942,
21 and to be paid wholly out of the special fund created
22 by the Act entitled "An Act to provide for a tax on
23 motor-vehicle fuels sold within the District of Columbia, and
24 for other purposes", approved April 23, 1924 (43 Stat. 106),
25 and the Act entitled "An Act to provide additional revenue

1 for the District of Columbia and for other purposes",
2 approved August 17, 1937.

3 WATER SERVICE

4 Washington Aqueduct: For effecting changes in the
5 Dalecarlia hydroelectric station to permit of its conversion,
6 in cases of emergency, into a pumping station for lifting raw
7 water from the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal into the Dale-
8 carlia Reservoir, and for all necessary expenses incident
9 thereto, fiscal year 1941, \$75,000, to continue available
10 until June 30, 1942.

11 For construction of protective fencing around the intakes
12 at Great Falls, the Dalecarlia Reservoir reservation, the
13 Dalecarlia filter plant, the McMillan filter plant, and several
14 isolated works, and for all necessary expenses incident thereto,
15 fiscal year 1941, \$65,000.

16 For an additional amount for the operation, maintenance,
17 and repair of Washington aqueducts and their accessories,
18 including the purchase of uniforms for guards and one addi-
19 tional passenger-carrying motor vehicle at a cost of not to
20 exceed \$650, fiscal year 1941, \$18,190.

21 Water Department: For an additional amount for the
22 fiscal year 1941 for extension of the water department distri-
23 bution system, laying of such service mains as may be neces-
24 sary under the assessment system, \$150,000.

1 The foregoing sums under the water service shall be paid
2 wholly out of the revenues of the Water Department of the
3 District of Columbia.

4 JUDGMENTS

5 For the payment of final judgments, including costs,
6 rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in
7 House Document Numbered 64 of the Seventy-seventh Con-
8 gress, \$10,297.75, together with the further sum to pay the
9 interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such
10 judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same
11 became due until the date of payment.

12 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

13 The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless
14 otherwise therein specifically provided, shall be paid out of
15 the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury
16 of the United States in the manner prescribed by the District
17 of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the respective fiscal years
18 for which such sums are provided.

19 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

20 FOREST SERVICE

21 Fighting forest fires: For an additional amount for fight-
22 ing and preventing forest fires, fiscal year 1941, including
23 the same objects specified under this head in the Department
24 of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1941, \$3,480,000.

1 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

2 Foreign plant quarantines: For an additional amount
3 for the enforcement of foreign plant quarantines, fiscal year
4 1941, including the same objects specified under this head
5 in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1941,
6 \$18,000.

7 Control of incipient and emergency outbreaks of insect
8 pests and plant diseases: To enable the Secretary of Agri-
9 culture to carry out the provisions of and for expenditures
10 authorized by the public resolution approved May 9, 1938
11 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), fiscal year 1941, \$2,000,000, to
12 remain available until June 30, 1942.

13 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

14 GENERAL LAND OFFICE

15 Revested Oregon and California Railroad and Recon-
16 veyed Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands, Oregon: For an
17 additional amount for carrying out the provisions of title I
18 of the Act entitled "An Act relating to the revested Oregon
19 and California Railroad and Reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon
20 Road Grant Lands situated in the State of Oregon", ap-
21 proved August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874), fiscal year 1941,
22 \$20,000: *Provided*, That such expenditures shall be reim-
23 bursed from the 25 per centum referred to in section c,
24 title II of the Act approved August 28, 1937, of the special
25 fund designated the "Oregon and California Land Grant

1 Fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939,
 2 of the special fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road
 3 Grant Fund".

4 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

5 Payment to Cherokee Indians: For payment to the
 6 Cherokee Indian Nation or Tribe, as authorized by the Act
 7 of November 27, 1940 (54 Stat. 1218), entitled "An Act
 8 for the relief of the Cherokee Indian Nation or Tribe, and
 9 for other purposes", \$2,185.72, with interest at 5 per centum
 10 from June 30, 1919, to the date of this Act.

11 Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies: For
 12 additional amounts for expenses of purchase and transporta-
 13 tion of goods and supplies for the Indian Service for the
 14 following fiscal years:

15 For 1937, \$674.69;

16 For 1940, \$120,000.

17 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

18 COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

19 Boulder Canyon project: For an additional amount for
 20 the construction of the Boulder Dam and incidental works
 21 in the main stream of the Colorado River at Black Canyon,
 22 including the same objects specified under this head in the
 23 Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$1,000,000,
 24 to remain available until advanced to the Colorado River
 25 Dam fund; and the limitation of \$500,000 under this head

1 in such Act on the amount available from power and other
2 revenues for the operation and maintenance of the Boulder
3 Dam, power plant, and other facilities is hereby increased
4 to \$750,000.

5 GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

6 Grand Coulee Dam project, Washington: For an addi-
7 tional amount for construction of the Grand Coulee Dam and
8 appurtenant works, including the same objects specified
9 under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation
10 Act, 1941, \$7,500,000, to remain available until expended
11 and to be reimbursed under the reclamation law.

12 BUREAU OF MINES

13 Helium plants and investigations: To enable the Secre-
14 tary of the Interior to increase and improve the production
15 capacity of the helium plant located at Amarillo, Texas, by
16 the construction and equipment of buildings or additions to
17 existing buildings, the drilling of wells and construction of
18 pipe lines, and other appurtenant facilities, and to conduct
19 investigations with respect to available resources of helium-
20 bearing gas, and for all necessary expenses incident to the
21 foregoing, including the employment by contract or other-
22 wise, at such rates of compensation as the Secretary of the
23 Interior may determine, of engineers, architects, or firms or
24 corporations thereof that are necessary to design and con-
25 struct the buildings, structures, and equipment; supplies and

1 equipment; travel expenses; purchases in the District of
2 Columbia and elsewhere of furniture and equipment, station-
3 ery and supplies, typewriting, adding and computing ma-
4 chines, accessories and repairs; and including the purchase,
5 not to exceed \$5,250, and exchange as part payment for,
6 operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-carrying
7 automobiles for official use in field work, and not to exceed
8 \$7,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
9 fiscal year 1941, \$175,000, to remain available until June
10 30, 1942.

11 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

12 Emergency reconstruction and fighting forest fires in
13 national parks: For an additional amount for reconstruction
14 and fighting forest fires in national parks, fiscal year 1941,
15 including the same objects specified under this head in the
16 Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$110,000.

17 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

18 Construction of Palmer-Richardson Road, Alaska: For
19 commencement of construction of a road and necessary
20 bridges between Palmer and the Richardson Highway,
21 Alaska (within a limit of total cost of \$1,500,000), and all
22 necessary expenses incident thereto, \$1,000,000, to remain
23 available until expended.

24 Insane of Alaska: For an additional amount for care
25 and custody of persons legally adjudged insane in Alaska,

1 fiscal year 1940, including the same objects specified under
 2 this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,
 3 1940, \$157.58.

4 Defraying deficits in treasuries of municipal govern-
 5 ments, Virgin Islands: For an additional amount for defray-
 6 ing the deficits in the treasuries of the municipal governments
 7 because of excess of current expenses over current revenues
 8 for the fiscal year 1941 as follows: Municipality of Saint
 9 Thomas and Saint John, \$29,933.78, to be used for the
 10 refund of income taxes in the amount of \$25,140.31 errone-
 11 ously collected by said municipality, together with interest
 12 thereon.

13 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

14 OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

15 Contingent expenses: For an additional amount for con-
 16 tingent expenses, Department of Justice, fiscal year 1937,
 17 including the same objects specified under this head in the
 18 Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1937, \$104.05.

19 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

20 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of
 21 crimes (emergency): For an additional amount for sal-
 22 aries and expenses, fiscal year 1941, including the same
 23 objects specified under this head in the Department of
 24 Justice Appropriation Act, 1941, \$975,000.

25 Claim for damages: For the payment of claims for dam-

ages to any person or damages to or loss of privately owned property caused by employees of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, acting within the scope of their employment, considered, adjusted, and determined by the Attorney General, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims arising out of the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation", approved March 20, 1936 (5 U. S. C. 300 b), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 103, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$169.50.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Salaries, Office of Commissioner (departmental salaries) : For an additional amount for personal services in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1941, \$200,000.

Salaries, field service: For an additional amount for salaries, field service, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1941, \$200,000.

Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service (alien registration) : For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service (alien registration), fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940, \$2,900,000.

The sum of \$105,000 of the unobligated balance of the

1 appropriation "General Expenses, Immigration and Naturali-
 2 zation Service, 1941" is hereby transferred and made avail-
 3 able for the purposes of the appropriations to which trans-
 4 ferred, as follows: The sum of \$35,000 to "Traveling Ex-
 5 penses, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1941"; the
 6 sum of \$20,000 to "Contingent Expenses, Immigration and
 7 Naturalization Service, 1941"; and the sum of \$50,000 to
 8 "Printing and Binding, Immigration and Naturalization
 9 Service, 1941".

10 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

11 WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

12 Salaries: Not to exceed \$29,000 of the appropriation
 13 "Salaries, Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor,
 14 1941", may be transferred to the appropriation "Miscel-
 15 laneous Expenses, Wage and Hour Division, Department of
 16 Labor, 1941", and not to exceed \$5,000 of the appropriation
 17 "Salaries, Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor,
 18 1941", may be transferred to the appropriation "Contingent
 19 Expenses, Department of Labor, 1941".

20 NAVY DEPARTMENT

21 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

22 Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels: To
 23 pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Secre-
 24 tary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An
 25 Act to amend the Act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy

1 to settle claims for damages to private property arising from
2 collisions with naval vessels'', approved December 28, 1922,
3 as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 104, Sev-
4 enty-seventh Congress, \$75.87.

5 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

6 (OUT OF THE POSTAL REVENUES)

7 OFFICE OF CHIEF INSPECTOR

8 Salaries of inspectors: For an additional amount for
9 salaries of inspectors, fiscal year 1941, \$9,000: *Provided*,
10 That the number of inspectors that may be employed is
11 hereby increased from six hundred to six hundred and twenty
12 for the remainder of the fiscal year 1941.

13 OFFICE OF FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

14 Unusual conditions: For an additional amount for un-
15 usual conditions at post offices, fiscal year 1941, \$50,000.

16 Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices:
17 For an additional amount for miscellaneous items, first- and
18 second-class post offices, fiscal year 1941, including the same
19 objects specified under this head in the Post Office Depart-
20 ment Appropriation Act, 1941, \$250,000.

21 Domestic air mail: For an additional amount for the
22 inland transportation of mail by aircraft, fiscal year 1940,
23 including the same objects specified under this head in the
24 Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1940, \$285,000.

1 OFFICE OF SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

2 Railway Mail Service, traveling expenses: For an addi-
 3 tional amount for Railway Mail Service, traveling expenses,
 4 fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under
 5 this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act,
 6 1941, \$7,500.

7 OFFICE OF THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

8 Unpaid money orders more than one year old: For an
 9 additional amount for payment of domestic money orders
 10 after one year from the last day of the month of issue of
 11 such orders, fiscal year 1941, \$60,000.

12 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

13 FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

14 Salaries, Ambassadors and Ministers: During the period
 15 of the existing state of emergency proclaimed by the Presi-
 16 dent on September 8, 1939, any Ambassador or Minister
 17 whose salary as such is payable from the appropriation
 18 "Salaries, Ambassadors and Ministers" and who prior to
 19 appointment as Ambassador or Minister was legally ap-
 20 pointed and served as a diplomatic or consular officer of
 21 career, or as a Foreign Service officer, and who on account
 22 of emergent conditions abroad is unable properly to serve
 23 the United States at his regular post of duty, or on account of
 24 such emergent conditions abroad it shall be or has been
 25 found necessary in the public interest to terminate his ap-

1 pointment as ambassador or minister at such post, may be ap-
2 pointed or assigned to serve in any capacity in which a
3 Foreign Service officer is authorized by law to serve, and,
4 notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the payment
5 from such appropriation for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942
6 of the salary of such officer, while serving under such assign-
7 ment, is hereby authorized: *Provided*, That no person, while
8 serving under such emergency appointment or assignment,
9 shall receive compensation in excess of \$9,000 per annum
10 while serving in continental United States or in excess of
11 \$10,000 per annum while serving elsewhere.

12 The appropriation for "Salaries of Ambassadors and
13 Ministers" contained in the Department of State Appropria-
14 tion Act, 1941, shall be available for the salary of an
15 Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Uruguay
16 at the rate of \$17,500 per annum.

17 Transportation, Foreign Service: For an additional
18 amount for transportation, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1941,
19 including the same objects specified under this head in the
20 Department of State Appropriation Act, 1941, \$330,000.

21 Salaries of clerks, Foreign Service: For an additional
22 amount for salaries of clerks, Foreign Service, fiscal year
23 1941, including the same objects specified under this head
24 in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1941,
25 \$94,000.

1 Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service:
 2 For an additional amount for miscellaneous salaries and
 3 allowances, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1941, including the
 4 same objects specified under this head in the Department of
 5 State Appropriation Act, 1941, \$18,000.

6 Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For an addi-
 7 tional amount for contingent expenses, Foreign Service, fiscal
 8 year 1941, including the same objects specified under this
 9 head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1941,
 10 \$650,000.

11 INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS, CONFERENCES,
 12 CONGRESSES, AND SO FORTH

13 International Joint Commission, United States and
 14 Great Britain: For an additional amount for salaries and ex-
 15 penses, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified
 16 under this head in the Department of State Appropriation
 17 Act, 1941, \$2,000.

18 Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany:
 19 For completing the work of the Mixed Claims Commission,
 20 United States and Germany, fiscal year 1941, including
 21 the same objects specified under this head in the First De-
 22 ficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1936, \$9,500.

23 Eighth Pan American Child Congress: For the expenses
 24 of organizing and holding the Eighth Pan American Child
 25 Congress in the United States in 1941, including personal

1 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, without
2 regard to classification laws; stenographic reporting, trans-
3 lating, and other services by contract if deemed necessary,
4 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes
5 (41 U. S. C. 5); communication service; rent; travel ex-
6 penses; local transportation; transportation of things;
7 purchase of necessary books, documents, newspapers, and
8 periodicals; stationery; equipment; official cards; print-
9 ing and binding; costs of assembling, installing, packing,
10 transporting, safekeeping, demonstrating, and renovating a
11 suitable exhibit, by contract, if deemed necessary, without
12 regard to said section 3709, and the purchase of supplies
13 incident thereto; entertainment and other expenses which
14 may be actually and necessarily incurred by the Government
15 of the United States in the observance of appropriate cour-
16 tesies to foreign participants; and such other expenses as may
17 be authorized by the Secretary of State, including the reim-
18 bursement of other appropriations from which payments may
19 have been made for any of the purposes herein specified,
20 fiscal years 1941 and 1942, \$9,000: *Provided*, That the
21 unexpended balance of the appropriation "Eighth Pan
22 American Child Congress, San Jose, Costa Rica" made in
23 the Urgent Deficiency and Supplemental Appropriation Act,
24 fiscal years 1939 and 1940, approved June 30, 1939, and
25 continued available for the same purposes in the "Second

1 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940", approved June 27,
2 1940, is hereby made available for the purposes enumerated
3 herein, and continued available until June 30, 1942.

4 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

5 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

6 Foreign-owned property control: For an additional
7 amount for "Salaries and Expenses, Foreign-owned Property
8 Control", fiscal year 1941, including the same objects speci-
9 fied under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation
10 Act, 1940, \$550,000.

11 DIVISION OF PRINTING

12 Salaries: For an additional amount for personal services
13 in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1941, \$540.

14 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
15 printing and binding, Treasury Department, fiscal year 1941,
16 including the same objects specified under this head in the
17 Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$64,500.

18 Stationery: For an additional amount for stationery,
19 Treasury Department, fiscal year 1941, including the same
20 objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department
21 Appropriation Act, 1941, \$85,000.

22 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

23 Contingent expenses, public moneys: For an additional
24 amount for contingent expenses, public moneys, fiscal year
25 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in
26 the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$40,000.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

Expenses of loans: The limitation on the amount that may be obligated during the fiscal year 1941 under the indefinite appropriation "Expenses of Loans, Act of September 24, 1917, as Amended and Extended", contained in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1941, is hereby increased from \$4,000,000 to \$5,500,000: *Provided*, That such appropriation shall be available during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942 for the payment of all necessary expenses connected with public debt issues or with any refunding operations, to be expended as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Refunding internal revenue collections: For an additional amount for refunding internal revenue collections, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$15,000,000.

COAST GUARD

Pay and allowances: For an additional amount for pay and allowances, Coast Guard, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$380,000.

General expenses: For an additional amount for general expenses, Coast Guard, fiscal year 1941, including the same

1 objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department
2 Appropriation Act, 1941, \$2,159,800, to remain available
3 until June 30, 1942.

4 Emergency construction, vessels and shore facilities: For
5 an additional amount for emergency construction, Coast Guard,
6 vessels and shore facilities, fiscal year 1941, including the
7 same objects specified under this head in the First Supple-
8 mental Civil Functions Appropriations Act, 1941, \$89,800.

9 Special projects, vessels, and aids to navigation: For an
10 additional amount for special projects, vessels, and aids to
11 navigation, fiscal year 1941, \$7,466,600, of which amount
12 \$5,850,000 shall be available for constructing or purchasing
13 and equipping lighthouse tenders and light vessels for the
14 Coast Guard, and \$1,616,600 shall be available for establish-
15 ing and improving aids to navigation and other works.

16 Claims for damages, operation of vessels: To pay claims
17 for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of
18 the Treasury under the provisions of the Act entitled "An
19 Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain
20 claims for damages resulting from the operation of vessels
21 of the Coast Guard and the Public Health Service, in sums
22 not exceeding \$3,000 in any one case", approved June 15,
23 1936, as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 106,
24 Seventy-seventh Congress, \$501.67.

1 WAR DEPARTMENT—MILITARY ACTIVITIES

2 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

3 Claims for damages to and loss of private property: To
 4 pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Sec-
 5 retary of War under the provisions of an Act entitled "An
 6 Act making appropriations for the support of the Army for
 7 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other pur-
 8 poses", approved August 24, 1912, as fully set forth in House
 9 Document Numbered 110, Seventy-seventh Congress,
 10 \$8,151.75.

11 WAR DEPARTMENT—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

12 CORPS OF ENGINEERS

13 Rivers and harbors (National Defense): For an addi-
 14 tional amount for the preservation and maintenance of existing
 15 river and harbor works and for the prosecution of proj-
 16 ects authorized by the Act entitled "An Act authorizing
 17 the improvement of certain rivers and harbors in the interest
 18 of national defense, and for other purposes", approved October
 19 17, 1940 (Public Act Numbered 868, Seventy-sixth Con-
 20 gress), and set forth in House Document Numbered 87,
 21 Seventy-seventh Congress, including the objects and under
 22 the conditions specified under this head in the War Depart-
 23 ment Civil Appropriation Act, 1941, \$23,882,000, to be
 24 available until expended; and, in addition, the Chief of Engi-

neers, when authorized by the Secretary of War, may enter into contracts prior to July 1, 1941, to an amount not in excess of \$5,794,000 for the purposes for which this appropriation is available.

Claim for damages, river and harbor work: To pay claims for damages under river and harbor work adjusted and determined by the War Department under the provision of section 9 of the River and Harbor Act, approved June 5, 1920 (33 U. S. C. 564), as set forth in House Document Numbered 105, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$900.

THE PANAMA CANAL

Maintenance and operation: For an additional amount for maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal, fiscal year 1941, including the objects and conditions specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1941, \$11,281,300, to be available until expended, of which \$10,510,000 shall be available for continuing the construction of special protective works.

TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED

CLAIMS

PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

SEC. 201. (a) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent offices, under the provisions of the Act en-

1 titled "An Act to provide a method for the settlement of
 2 claims arising against the Government of the United States
 3 in the sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", ap-
 4 proved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully
 5 set forth in House Document Numbered 102 of the Seventy-
 6 seventh Congress, as follows:

7 Federal Security Agency, \$42.35;

8 Railroad Retirement Board, \$10;

9 Department of Agriculture, \$3,199.14;

10 Department of Commerce, \$1,749.39;

11 Department of the Interior, \$1,557.01;

12 Department of Justice, \$57.01;

13 Navy Department, \$539.02;

14 Treasury Department, \$1,308.38;

15 War Department, \$4,981.31;

16 Post Office Department, payable from postal revenues,
 17 \$782.99;

18 In all, \$14,226.60.

19 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

20 SEC. 202. (a) For the payment of the final judgments,
 21 including costs of suits, which have been rendered under
 22 the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An
 23 Act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Govern-
 24 ment of the United States", as amended by Section 297
 25 of the Act of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), certified

1 to the Seventy-seventh Congress in House Document
2 Numbered 108, under the following departments and
3 establishments:

4 Public Buildings Administration (Federal Works
5 Agency), \$2,199.54;

6 Work Projects Administration (Federal Works
7 Agency), \$526.50;

8 War Department, \$336.90;

9 In all, \$3,062.94 together with such additional sum as
10 may be necessary to pay costs and interest as specified in
11 such judgments or as provided by law.

12 (b) For the payment of judgments, including cost of
13 suits, rendered against the Government of the United States
14 by United States district courts under the provisions of an
15 Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United
16 States in admiralty for damages caused by and salvage
17 services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United
18 States, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925
19 (46 U. S. C. 781-789), certified to the Seventy-seventh
20 Congress in House Document Numbered 108 under the
21 following department:

22 Navy Department, \$3,000, together with such addi-
23 tional sum as may be necessary to pay interest as and where
24 specified in such judgment or as provided by law.

1 (c) For payment of the judgment rendered by the
2 United States District Court, Eastern District of Arkansas,
3 Western Division, under the provisions of the Act entitled
4 “An Act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States
5 District Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas to hear,
6 determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Charles
7 W. Benton”, approved June 29, 1937 (Private Act Num-
8 bered 195, Seventy-fifth Congress), as certified in House
9 Document Numbered 108, Seventy-seventh Congress, under
10 the Work Projects Administration, \$1,500, together with
11 such amount as may be necessary to pay costs and interest
12 as specified in such judgment.

13 (d) None of the judgments contained under this caption
14 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired
15 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
16 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

17 (e) Payment of interest wherever provided for judg-
18 ments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue
19 for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this
20 Act.

21 JUDGMENTS, COURT OF CLAIMS

22 SEC. 203. (a) For payment of the judgments rendered
23 by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-seventh

1 Congress in House Document Numbered 107, under the
2 following establishment and departments, namely:

3 Public Buildings Administration (Federal Works
4 Agency), \$11,482.49;

5 Department of Agriculture, \$1,160;

6 War Department, \$335,965.96;

7 In all, \$348,608.45, together with such additional sum
8 as may be necessary to pay interest as and where specified
9 in such judgments.

10 (b) None of the judgments contained under this caption
11 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired,
12 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
13 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

14 AUDITED CLAIMS

15 SEC. 204. (a) For the payment of the following claims,
16 certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under
17 appropriations the balances of which have been carried to
18 the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act
19 of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropria-
20 tions heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service
21 of the fiscal year 1938 and prior years, unless otherwise
22 stated, and which have been certified to Congress under
23 section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as
24 fully set forth in House Document Numbered 113, Seventy-
25 seventh Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

1 **Legislative:** For public printing and binding, Govern-
2 ment Printing Office, \$52.32.

3 **Independent Offices:** For National Industrial Recov-
4 ery, Civil Works Administration, \$15.

5 For Federal Civil Works Administration, \$50.90.

6 For Securities and Exchange Commission, \$255.

7 For traveling expenses, Civil Service Commission, \$1.

8 For Federal Trade Commission, \$83.25.

9 For Interstate Commerce Commission, \$15.64.

10 For salaries and expenses, Railroad Retirement Board,
11 \$40.15.

12 For salaries and expenses, Federal Communications
13 Commission, \$11.50.

14 For salaries and expenses, National Labor Relations
15 Board, \$9.

16 For operations under Mineral Act of October 5, 1918,
17 \$148,693.66.

18 For salaries and expenses, Federal Housing Authority,
19 \$257.45.

20 For medical and hospital service, penal institutions
21 (Justice transfer to Treasury, Public Health Service, Act
22 June 16, 1937), \$110.

23 For preventing the spread of epidemic diseases, \$9.

24 For diseases and sanitation investigations, Public Health
25 Service, \$37.91.

- 1 For salaries and expenses, Social Security Board, \$156.85.
- 2 For wage records, Social Security Board, \$1.66.
- 3 For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, Pub-
- 4 lic Health Service, \$1,675.84.
- 5 For repair, preservation, and equipment, public buildings,
- 6 Procurement Division, \$26.02.
- 7 For National Industrial Recovery, Federal Emergency
- 8 Administration of Public Works, \$2.80.
- 9 For general administrative expenses, public buildings
- 10 branch, Procurement Division, \$28.06.
- 11 For National Industrial Recovery, Federal Emergency
- 12 Administration of Public Works, \$516.33.
- 13 For medical and hospital services, Veterans' Bureau,
- 14 \$14.50.
- 15 For military and naval compensation, Veterans' Admin-
- 16 istration, \$30.
- 17 For Army and Navy pensions, \$50.
- 18 For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,
- 19 \$699.46.
- 20 **Department of Agriculture:** For exportation and do-
- 21 mestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department
- 22 of Agriculture (transfer to Federal Surplus Commodities
- 23 Corporation, Act June 28, 1937), \$1,921.97.
- 24 For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,
- 25 \$2,924.78.

1 For emergency conservation fund (transfer from War
2 to Agriculture, Act March 31, 1933), \$89.34.

3 For working fund, Agriculture, Soil Conservation Serv-
4 ice (War Conservation Corps), \$33.65.

5 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
6 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$646.38.

7 For farmers' crop-production and harvesting loans, Farm
8 Credit Administration, \$236.57.

9 For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, soil-erosion
10 prevention (transfer to Agriculture), \$12.90.

11 For loans to farmers in storm- and drought-stricken
12 areas, Southern States, \$11.56.

13 For loans, title I, Farm Tenant Act, Department of
14 Agriculture, \$6.

15 For agricultural credits and rehabilitation, emergency
16 relief, \$49.30.

17 For salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administration,
18 \$136.75.

19 For conservation and use of agricultural land resources,
20 Department of Agriculture, \$6,409.09.

21 For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Ad-
22 ministration, submarginal lands (transfer to Agriculture),
23 \$4,576.64.

24 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and
25 Plant Quarantine, \$1.

- 1 For salaries and expenses, Extension Service, \$1.50.
- 2 For submarginal lands program, Farm Tenancy Act,
- 3 Department of Agriculture, \$4,880.55.
- 4 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry,
- 5 \$3.50.
- 6 For salaries and expenses, Office of Experiment Stations,
- 7 \$36.
- 8 For increase of compensation, Department of Agricul-
- 9 ture, \$10.
- 10 For elimination of diseased cattle, Department of Agri-
- 11 culture, \$615.86.
- 12 For special research fund, Department of Agriculture,
- 13 \$113.42.
- 14 For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$156.50.
- 15 For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department
- 16 of Agriculture, \$12.38.
- 17 For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds
- 18 of navigable streams, \$1,840.93.
- 19 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry,
- 20 \$13.31.
- 21 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Eco-
- 22 nomics, \$95.26.
- 23 For control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and
- 24 plant diseases, \$123.08.

1 For general expenses, Agricultural Adjustment Adminis-
2 tration, \$1,831.24.

3 For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (trans-
4 fer to Farm Credit Administration), \$32.98.

5 For retirement of cotton pool participation trust cer-
6 tificates, Department of Agriculture, 1938–December 31,
7 1939, \$43.05.

8 **Department of Commerce:** For maintenance of air-
9 navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$247.76.

10 For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aero-
11 nautics Authority, \$8,340.92.

12 For party expenses, Coast and Geodetic Survey, \$69.

13 For Civil Aeronautics Authority fund, \$1,018.35.

14 For traveling expenses, Department of Commerce,
15 \$26.12.

16 For air-navigation facilities, \$3.

17 For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, \$316.

18 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Census, 53
19 cents.

20 For census of agriculture, 1935–December 31, 1936,
21 \$33.11.

22 For Public Works Administration, allotment to Com-
23 merce, Bureau of Air Commerce, \$150.

1 For domestic commerce, Department of Commerce,
2 \$13.32.

3 For salaries, Patent Office, \$62.50.

4 **Department of the Interior:** For contingent expenses
5 of land offices, \$12.38.

6 For migratory bird conservation fund (receipt limita-
7 tion), \$80.28.

8 For contingent expenses, Department of the Interior,
9 \$21.65.

10 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Biological Survey,
11 \$2.56.

12 For range improvements within grazing districts (re-
13 ceipt limitation), \$16.69.

14 For National Park Service, \$526.89.

15 For operating rescue cars and stations and investigation
16 of accidents, Bureau of Mines, \$7.06.

17 For expenses, mining experiment stations, Bureau of
18 Mines, \$1.01.

19 For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, investiga-
20 tions, \$5.27.

21 For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, National
22 Park Service, recreational demonstration projects, \$422.45.

23 For pay of Indian police, \$205.

24 For maintaining law and order on Indian reservations,
25 \$60.

1 For construction, and so forth, irrigation systems, Indian
2 reservations (reimbursable), \$4.

3 For support of Indians and administration of Indian
4 property, \$649.16.

5 For conservation of health among Indians, \$435.56.

6 For Indian agency buildings, \$1.60.

7 For Indian boarding schools, \$75.22.

8 For agriculture and stock raising among Indians, \$19.96.

9 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior,
10 Indians), \$69.62.

11 For Indian school support, \$84.62.

12 For expenses of organizing Indian corporations, \$71.11.

13 For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (trans-
14 fer from Agriculture to Interior, Indians), \$14.62.

15 For Indian Service supply fund, \$459.32.

16 For emergency conservation work (transfer to Interior,
17 Indians, Act June 22, 1936), \$68.

18 For emergency conservation work (transfer to Interior.
19 Indians, Act February 9, 1937), \$339.40.

20 **Department of Justice:** For salaries, fees, and expenses
21 of marshals, United States courts, \$239.17.

22 For fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners,
23 United States courts, \$25.

24 For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts,
25 \$304.75.

1 For United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, main-
2 tenance, \$9.91.

3 For United States Northeastern Penitentiary, mainte-
4 nance, \$109.50.

5 For support of United States prisoners, \$1,117.60.

6 For detection and prosecution of crimes, \$1.75.

7 For fees of jurors and witnesses, United States, \$52.90.

8 For contingent expenses, Department of Justice,
9 \$229.01.

10 For probation system, United States courts, \$72.22.

11 For salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth, De-
12 partment of Justice, \$236.54.

13 For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investiga-
14 tion, \$44.60.

15 For printing and binding, Department of Justice and
16 courts, \$48.97.

17 **Department of Labor:** For salaries and expenses, Chil-
18 dren's Bureau, \$3.50.

19 For foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of
20 foreign currencies (Labor), \$88.66.

21 For traveling expenses, Department of Labor, \$3.80.

22 **Navy Department:** For ordnance and ordnance stores,
23 Bureau of Ordnance, \$453,425.54.

24 For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$234.41.

25 For pay, Marine Corps, \$239.67.

1 For engineering, Bureau of Engineering, \$222,045.34.

2 For miscellaneous expenses, Navy, \$16.70.

3 For organizing the Naval Reserve, \$11,404.16.

4 For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,
5 \$991.40.

6 For construction and repair, Bureau of Construction and
7 Repair, \$51,024.38.

8 For pay, subsistence, and transportation. Navy,
9 \$5,362.41.

10 For increase of the Navy, emergency construction,
11 \$115,685.

12 For payment to officers and employees of the United
13 States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign
14 currencies (Navy), \$154.63.

15 For aviation, Navy, \$415,244.44.

16 For foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of
17 foreign currencies (Navy), \$272.30.

18 For pay of the Navy, \$173.34.

19 For instruments and supplies, Bureau of Navigation,
20 \$12,105.89.

21 **Post Office Department:** For operating supplies for
22 public buildings, general fund, \$15.34.

23 For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office
24 Department, general fund, \$15.06.

1 **Department of State:** For contingent expenses, For-
 2 eign Service, \$213.53.

3 For miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign
 4 Service, \$586.50.

5 For contingent expenses, Department of State, \$12.68.

6 For transportation of Foreign Service officers, \$73.69.

7 **Treasury Department:** For general expenses, Light-
 8 house Service, \$165.

9 For retired pay, Lighthouse Service, \$100.92.

10 For pay and allowance, Coast Guard, \$4.75.

11 For contingent expenses, Coast Guard, \$221.38.

12 For collecting the revenue from customs, \$24.51.

13 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and
 14 Printing, \$40.41.

15 For increase of compensation, Treasury Department,
 16 \$30.67.

17 For payment of officers and employees of the United
 18 States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign
 19 currencies (Treasury), \$53.67.

20 For collecting the internal revenue, \$250.09.

21 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Narcotics, \$38.

22 For public debt service, \$211.85.

23 For foreign service pay adjustment, appreciation of
 24 foreign currencies (Treasury), \$165.84.

- 1 **War Department:** For general appropriations, Quar-
- 2 termaster Corps, \$6,015.52.
- 3 For pay, and so forth, of the Army, \$4,647.33.
- 4 For pay of the Army, \$10,337.63.
- 5 For Army transportation, \$1,010.93.
- 6 For Reserve Officers' Training Corps, \$88.36.
- 7 For increase of compensation, Military Establishment,
- 8 \$225.98.
- 9 For replacing ordnance and ordnance stores, \$23.14.
- 10 For supplies, services, and transportation, Quartermaster
- 11 Corps, \$36.27.
- 12 For construction and repair of hospitals, Army, \$67.74.
- 13 For pay, and so forth, of the Army, War with Spain,
- 14 \$102.69.
- 15 For Organized Reserves, \$252.03.
- 16 For barracks and quarters, Army, \$11.80.
- 17 For travel of the Army, \$571.62.
- 18 For Air Corps, Army, \$314.92.
- 19 For medical and hospital department, \$53.33.
- 20 For Signal Service of the Army, \$2,220.
- 21 For medical and hospital department, Army, \$115.82.
- 22 For subsistence of the Army, \$281.09.
- 23 For payment to officers and employees of the United

- 1 States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign
- 2 currencies (War), 44 cents.
- 3 For seacoast defenses, \$178.64.
- 4 For citizens' military training camps, 16 cents.
- 5 For replacing Army transportation, \$6.03.
- 6 For replacing barracks and quarters, \$97.
- 7 For increase of compensation, War Department, \$12.33.
- 8 For expenses, camps of instruction, and so forth, Na-
- 9 tional Guard, \$52.37.
- 10 For arrears of pay, bounty, and so forth, \$5.57.
- 11 For printing and binding, War Department, \$97.98.
- 12 For Air Corps Depot, Sacramento, California, \$55,-
- 13 469.65.
- 14 For ordnance service and supplies, Army, \$191.70.
- 15 For National Guard, \$1,489.51.
- 16 For clothing and equipage, Army, \$177.73.
- 17 For mileage of the Army, 6 cents.
- 18 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War),
- 19 \$5,458.06.
- 20 For cemeterial expenses, War Department, \$12.03.
- 21 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War,
- 22 Act June 22, 1936), \$9,519.84.
- 23 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War,
- 24 Act February 9, 1937), \$995.47.

1 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act
2 March 31, 1933), \$4,737.49.

3 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act
4 June 19, 1934), \$931.52.

5 For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (trans-
6 fer from emergency conservation work to War, Act June
7 19, 1934), \$508.99.

8 **Emergency Relief:** For emergency relief, Agriculture,
9 Forest Service, forestation, and so forth, \$1,324.55.

10 For emergency relief, Interior, administrative expenses,
11 \$84.27.

12 For emergency relief, Interior, National Park Service,
13 sanitation, prevention of soil erosion, and so forth, \$47.50.

14 For emergency relief, Labor, assistance for educational,
15 professional, and clerical persons, \$702.84.

16 For emergency relief, Treasury, Coast Guard, \$470.

17 For emergency relief, emergency conservation work,
18 War, Civilian Conservation Corps, \$11,985.79.

19 For emergency relief, Federal Emergency Relief Ad-
20 ministration, expenses of liquidation, \$405.98.

21 For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, ad-
22 ministrative expenses (transfer to Agriculture), \$272.27.

23 For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, rural
24 rehabilitation (transfer to Agriculture), \$712.35.

1 For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, sani-
2 tation, prevention of soil erosion, and so forth (transfer to
3 Agriculture), \$14,143.16.

4 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
5 grants to States, and so forth, \$5,387.51.

6 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Soil Conservation
7 Service, \$64.22.

8 For emergency relief, Interior, National Park Service,
9 acquisition of land for Yosemite National Park, \$3.24.

10 For emergency relief, Agriculture, administrative ex-
11 penses, \$7.53.

12 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
13 work relief projects, \$417.44.

14 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
15 administrative expenses, \$8.10.

16 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
17 assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons,
18 \$125.12.

19 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
20 forestation, prevention of soil erosion, \$5.20.

21 For emergency relief, Farm Security Administration,
22 administrative expenses, \$1,405.72.

23 For emergency relief, Labor, United States Employment
24 Service, administrative expenses, \$5.50.

25 For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, rural

1 rehabilitation, loans and relief to farmers, and so forth (trans-
2 fer to Agriculture), \$1,019.93.

3 For emergency relief, Agriculture, public roads, high-
4 ways, roads, and streets, \$52,598.93.

5 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration
6 (non-Federal projects approved prior to June 22, 1936),
7 \$21,548.73.

8 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
9 public utilities, and so forth, \$22.

10 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
11 highways, roads, and streets, \$7,484.14.

12 For emergency relief, Interior, National Park Service,
13 parks and recreational facilities, non-Federal projects, \$73.56.

14 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Forest Service, flood
15 control and other conservation, \$25.

16 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
17 administrative expenses, \$5.85.

18 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
19 women's projects, \$43.34.

20 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
21 miscellaneous work projects, \$3.38.

22 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Soil Conservation
23 Service, flood control and other conservation, \$45.07.

24 For emergency relief, War, administrative expenses,
25 \$54.05.

1 For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, flood
2 control and other conservation (transfer to Agriculture),
3 \$6.03.

4 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
5 parks and recreational facilities, \$12.83.

6 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
7 public buildings (Federal projects), \$75.41.

8 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
9 public buildings, \$45.06.

10 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
11 assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons,
12 \$35.80.

13 For emergency relief, Labor, United States Employ-
14 ment Service, administrative expenses, \$1.80.

15 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
16 (non-Federal projects approved prior to June 30, 1937),
17 \$2,904.41.

18 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
19 public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth,
20 \$305.89.

21 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
22 assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons,
23 and so forth, \$23.42.

24 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Farm Security Ad-
25 ministration, rural rehabilitation, \$52.92.

1 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Farm Security Ad-
2 ministration, public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control,
3 and so forth, \$118.91.

4 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
5 National Youth Administration (Federal projects), \$170.89.

6 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
7 administrative expenses, general \$219.93.

8 For emergency relief, Interior, National Park Service,
9 public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth,
10 non-Federal projects, 98 cents.

11 For emergency relief, Treasury, administrative ex-
12 penses, \$86.90.

13 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Soil Conservation
14 Service, public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and
15 so forth, \$26.98.

16 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
17 assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons,
18 and so forth, Federal projects, \$36.05.

19 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
20 supply fund, \$2,744.33.

21 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Forest Service, public
22 buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth, \$3.90.

23 For emergency relief, War, Quartermaster Corps, high-
24 ways, roads, and streets, \$475.20.

1 For emergency relief, War, Quartermaster Corps, public
2 buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth, \$219.01.

3 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
4 highways, roads, and streets, \$261.62.

5 For emergency relief, Justice, administrative expenses,
6 \$101.65.

7 For emergency relief, Interior, National Park Service,
8 public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth,
9 \$55.50.

10 For emergency relief, Agriculture, agricultural eco-
11 nomics, public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and
12 so forth, \$66.

13 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
14 Federal projects approved prior to June 30, 1937, \$479.46.

15 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Farm Security Ad-
16 ministration, loans to farmers, and so forth, \$13.40.

17 **District of Columbia:** For general expenses, public
18 parks, District of Columbia, \$14.15.

19 **Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the**
20 **Postal Revenues):** For city delivery carriers, \$31.63.

21 For clerks, contract stations, \$4.84.

22 For clerks, first- and second-class post offices, \$53.40.

23 For compensation of postmasters, \$201.12.

24 For foreign mail transportation, \$1,760.34.

1 For freight, express, or motor transportation of equip-
2 ment, and so forth, \$10.51.

3 For increased compensation, Postal Service employees,
4 \$10.20.

5 For indemnities, domestic mail, \$243.12.

6 For miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post
7 offices, \$18.33.

8 For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office
9 Department, \$22.26.

10 For Railway Mail Service salaries, \$748.66.

11 For rent, light, and fuel, 50 cents.

12 For Rural Delivery Service, \$100.18.

13 For transportation of equipment and supplies, \$6.

14 For vehicle service, \$1,142.80.

15 Total, audited claims, section 204 (a), \$1,726,567.57,
16 together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of
17 exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign
18 currency and interest specified in certain of the settlements
19 of the General Accounting Office.

20 SEC. 205. For the payment of claims allowed by the
21 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An
22 Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer
23 service of the United States mustered into service for the
24 War with Spain, and who were held in service in the

1 Philippine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace,
2 April 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act Num-
3 bered 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), which have been certi-
4 fied to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884
5 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 266), under the War Department,
6 in House Document Numbered 112 of the Seventy-seventh
7 Congress, \$2,347,769.01.

8 SEC. 206. For payment of the claim allowed by the
9 General Accounting Office for payment of bounty for de-
10 struction of enemy's vessels, provided in section 4635 of the
11 Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the
12 Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934 (31 U. S. C.,
13 725b), which has been certified to Congress in House Docu-
14 ment Numbered 111 of the Seventy-seventh Congress,
15 \$19.31.

16 SEC. 207. For payment of the claims allowed by the
17 General Accounting Office for extra pay to volunteers, War
18 with Spain, and certified to Congress as provided by law
19 under the War Department in House Document Numbered
20 101, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$48.76.

21 SEC. 208. This Act may be cited as the "First Deficiency
22 Appropriation Act, 1941".

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77TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3836

[Report No. 185]

A BILL

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for other purposes.

By Mr. TAYLOR

MARCH 6, 1941

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Gilles Edward Horrocks, Medical Corps.
Ralph Matthew Thompson, Medical Corps.
Paul Crump Gilliland, Medical Corps.

To be a captain

Elwood Erwin Baird, Medical Corps (captain, Army of the United States).

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY

MARINE CORPS

To be captains

Robert E. Cushman, Jr.	Chevey S. White
Robert A. Black	Marvin H. Floom
Charles W. Shelburne	Richard E. Thompson
Richard G. Weede	Willard C. Fiske
Charles O. Bierman	James G. Frazer
Frederick A. Ramsey, Jr.	Carey A. Randall
William N. McGill	Ronald B. Wilde
Kenneth D. Kerby	Gould P. Groves
Carl A. Laster	Wilmer E. Barnes
Leonard K. Davis	Ralph L. Houser
Elmer T. Dorsey	Kenneth D. Bailey
Merlyn D. Holmes	Raymond L. Murray
Lewis J. Fields	John S. Oldfield
Harvey S. Walseth	Julian F. Walters
Bruce T. Hemphill	Herbert R. Amey, Jr.
Edwin P. Pennnebaker, Jr.	Peter J. Negri
Bernard E. Dunkle	Elmer E. Brackett, Jr.
Dixon Goen	William T. Fairbourn
Floyd R. Moore	Custis Burton, Jr.
	Harold G. Walker
	Bruno A. Hochmuth

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1941

The House met at 12 o'clock noon and was called to order by the Speaker.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Heavenly Father, for Thy name's sake hear our prayer. We ask that our hearts be fashioned for the purest sentiments, and our minds for the wisest meditations. May they chant a grateful refrain in thanksgiving and praise as we go on, befriended and deathlessly nourished by life, which is the ever-present goodness and mercy of the divine One. Do Thou bestow these blessings of comfort and happiness upon every citizen of our country and upon every effort that promotes peace and good will among all men. Be with us in our memories and in our anticipations. When the shades of this evening gather and we tarry alone with our thoughts, lead us to thank Thee for this day. In our dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SCHULTE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to place in the Record an article about one of our dear friends and colleagues the gentleman from Illinois, ARTHUR MITCHELL, of the city of Chicago, published in the Dayton Forum, Dayton, Ohio. This article pays tribute to our colleague, a man who is highly respected and beloved by everyone.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SCHULTE]?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include a newspaper comment on a message the President is to send over to the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. WHITE]?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, it is quite appropriate that we pause to be reminded that this is the anniversary of the birth of Thomas G. Masaryk, first President of the Republic of Czechoslovakia. He was born March 7, 1850. He died in Prague, September 14, 1937. Masaryk ranks equally high as a philosopher and as a statesman. His intellectual attainments are attested by his many philosophical, sociological, and political treatises. His political career started in the early eighties and was climaxed by the establishment of the Czechoslovak Republic and his 17-year tenure of service as President of the Republic. As a scholar and as a statesman he was on the liberal side. In many places today his countrymen and friends are honoring him on the anniversary of his birth for his conspicuous service as a defender of democracy.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record in connection with the defense program, the building of houses, and also the building of ships.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. PITTENGER]?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON]?

There was no objection.

[Mr. CANNON of Missouri addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of the Record.]

DANIEL WEBSTER AND CHAMP CLARK

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I merely wish to call the attention of the House to the fact that today, the 7th of March, is the anniversary of two great events in the history of this

country. Ninety-one years ago today, March 7, 1850, at the other end of the Capitol, Daniel Webster, one of the most powerful orators our race has ever produced, delivered his famous speech which has been known as his 7th of March address.

On that day a very distinguished former Member of this House was born, Champ Clark, of Missouri, one of the ablest Members who ever sat in this body and one of the ablest Speakers who ever presided over a parliamentary body anywhere in the world. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CHIPERFIELD was given permission to extend his own remarks in the Record.

FURNISHING OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD TO FORMER MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BRADLEY]?

There was no objection.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I take the floor at this time simply for the purpose of calling to the attention of the membership a bill which I introduced yesterday, H. R. 3839, which has for its purpose the distribution of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to each former Member of the House and Senate, as well as to each Delegate and Resident Commissioner. I find that a precedent has been established for that in that all former Presidents and Vice Presidents receive gratuitously, on application to the Public Printer, a copy of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD each day, and I think the same privilege should be given to each former Member of the Congress.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. That does not cut down the present quota; it adds to it?

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. It adds to it.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. I am for it, and if I had my way the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD would be placed in every high school in America.

Mr. RICH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. That is for those Members who make the request?

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. That is right. I may say to the gentleman that there are approximately 900 living former Members of Congress, and I think it reasonable to assume that perhaps not more than one-half would make the request.

As a matter of further information for the Members, Mr. Speaker, I say that the cost of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for the last session of the Seventy-sixth Congress was \$1,010,000. The cost for January and February of this session is estimated

at \$100,000. The permanent copy of the Record of last session will make 19 bound volumes, of which 12 cover the proceedings of the session, 6 appendix, and 1 volume of index. I am informed that during the last session the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD had a daily circulation of about 38,000, which has but recently been increased to 40,000. This increase is not abnormal or should not be alarming, because, I am told, that it represents an increase made necessary by additions to Members' lists which have not previously been filled up to their allotted quota, and also that some additions have been caused by paid subscriptions for the RECORD.

I am certain, Mr. Speaker, that this bill is certainly reasonable, and that the membership of this House will agree with me that any former Member of Congress who continues to have any interest in the doings of the Congress should certainly be entitled to receive a daily copy of the RECORD, and, in so doing, it should not be necessary for any sitting Member of Congress to be forced to furnish that copy and thereby possibly deny the privilege of having that copy to some other constituent of his congressional district.

This bill of mine has been referred to the Committee on Printing, from which committee I hope to have a favorable report, and I sincerely hope, Mr. Speaker, that no Member of this Congress will object to this legislation.

OFFICE OF PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, no agency created by the Federal Government since the first administration of President Roosevelt has enjoyed the confidence which the Office of Production Management commands. The entire country feels safer in the directing hands of Knudsen, Stettinius, and Patterson than it ever did under the control of Messrs. Corcoran, Tugwell, Peek, and Cohen.

It is rumored about Washington, however, that Harry Hopkins, one of the few survivors of the early New Deal days, is slated for the top job of coordinating the work of O. P. M.

Nothing would do more to shatter the new feeling of friendship which has grown up than the appointment of Harry Hopkins to such a post. No matter what may be said for Mr. Hopkins' social perspectives, it is certain that he does not have the confidence of business and industry necessary for the accomplishment of the tremendous tasks before O. P. M. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.

FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President

of the United States, which was read and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States of America:

I commend to the favorable consideration of the Congress the enclosed report from the Secretary of State and the accompanying draft of proposed legislation to amend section 26 (d) of the act entitled "An act for the grading and classification of clerks in the Foreign Service of the United States of America, and providing compensation therefor," approved February 23, 1931, as amended.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 7, 1941.

[Enclosures: 1. Report of the Secretary of State. 2. Draft of proposed bill.]

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

Mr. MICHENER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman tell us what the program is for next week?

Mr. McCORMACK. Monday is District day. If the Rules Committee—I have been saying this for the last 2 weeks, and I accent the "if"—reports a rule on the Lanham bill, that will be the next order of business. Then there is the Cox resolution. If the Rules Committee reports a rule on the mine-inspection bill, that bill will be taken up. I understand there is a very good probability that both these rules will come out next week, so that "if" should be spelled with a small "i."

I am unable to state now in what order the Cox resolution and the mine-inspection bill will be taken up, but I expect that they will be taken care of by Wednesday. I intend to call them up next week.

I expect that the naval appropriation bill will be in here Thursday and then, of course, that will be called up. If it comes in Friday it will be called up then.

I have no knowledge of anything else that will come up next week.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Reserving the right to object, does the gentleman expect the lease-lend bill to come back to the House next week?

Mr. McCORMACK. I cannot answer that question. I would not want to undertake an answer to it.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BEITER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an article by John Parris, Jr., entitled "Canada at War," published in the Times-Herald on March 3.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 22]

Arnold	Haines	Robertson,
Beam	Hancock	N. Dak.
Bolles	Harnes	Robison, Ky.
Buck	Hendricks	Rodgers, Pa.
Cannon, Fla.	Izac	Romjue
Capozzoli	Jenks, N. H.	Sacks
Casey, Mass.	Johnson, Ind.	Schaefer, Ill.
Celler	Johnson,	Scott
Chapman	W. Va.	Scruggam
Chenoweth	Kee	Shannon
Clark	Kelley, Pa.	Sheppard
Claypool	Kelly, Ill.	Smith, Conn.
Cluett	Kirwan	Taylor
Creal	Knutson	Thomas, N. J.
Dickstein	McGranery	Weiss
Dingell	O'Brien, Mich.	White
Domengaoux	O'Day	Wilson
Douglas	O'Hara	Wright
Drewry	O'Leary	Zimmerman
Duncan	O'Toole	
Durham	Pfeifer,	
Folger	Joseph L.	
Gregory	Reece, Tenn.	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 367 Members have answered to their names; a quorum.

Further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

WITHDRAWAL OF A BILL

Mr. HOUSTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the bill H. R. 3680, which I introduced a few days ago.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Let the Chair make a statement. When the House meets and Members are recognized to extend their remarks or to proceed for 1 minute and all who are on the floor and so desire have been recognized, and then a point of no quorum is made in order to start the business of legislation for the day, the Chair thinks it is hardly proper to begin all over again in recognizing Members to extend their own remarks or to proceed for 1 minute, but the Chair will recognize the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GIFFORD].

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by including an editorial in the Boston Herald highly complimentary to the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1941

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3836) making appropriations to supply de-

ficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for other purposes; and pending that I ask unanimous consent that general debate be confined to the bill and continue for two hours and a half, the time to be equally divided between myself and the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 3836, the first deficiency appropriation bill, 1941, with Mr. McLAUGHLIN in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this is the first deficiency appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1941, and it carries \$188,863,693.68 in direct appropriations and \$5,794,000 in contract authorizations. Three major classes of items comprise the total: Judgments and certified claims, \$4,454,601.43; deficiencies for the fiscal year 1941 and prior years, \$28,241,592.25; and supplemental items for 1941, \$156,167,500. The report of the committee—House Report No. 185—which is available to the Members, sets out very clearly and with considerable detail the items which compose this bill. Approximately 80 percent, or \$152,638,560, is directly connected with the defense program. I know of no particular controversy over any item in this bill. I hope members of the committee will avail themselves of the report and look at it as this general debate progresses and make any inquiries which they might desire to propound.

There is one item I think I should comment on, however, because there will likely be some discussion of it. I refer to the item of \$22,500,000 for the National Youth Administration. In the last Congress we gave the National Youth Administration \$32,500,000, over and above the regular appropriation, to augment their out-of-school program to accelerate and expand the work experience of youth. The hearings at that time will show that the N. Y. A. stated that with this appropriation they could increase their total enrollment of youth about 125,000.

On page 7 of the report you will find a break-down of the average employment by months under this project, showing that in January the average was 407,000, and February they estimated an average for the month of 475,000 needy unemployed youths working on these out-of-school projects, the shop-training projects and construction projects, which have for their purpose giving preliminary and primary work training from which these youths may go into private industry. In the first 7 months of this fiscal year over 118,000 have gone off this program into jobs. The committee has included in this bill \$22,500,000 to enable

the National Youth Administration to continue that program through the remainder of this fiscal year.

Mr. DITTER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. DITTER. Was it the gentleman's understanding when we made the additional appropriation in October that this was intended to carry through for the balance of the fiscal year?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I may say to the gentleman that when this matter first came to our attention, this particular item, it was my understanding that that would happen; but when I referred back to the hearings I found it was there specifically stated that that amount of money which we were then appropriating might not carry it through the entire fiscal year, and if Congress wanted the program continued, they would likely come back for more money. That has been done.

Mr. DITTER. Was it the impression it was only to function for 4 months under the appropriation that we made in October?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That is correct; they could only function for 4 months; so, if it is desired now to continue this program, the additional appropriation will be necessary.

Mr. BENDER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BENDER. The gentleman referred to \$32,500,000 being appropriated for the National Youth Administration.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. For this particular program.

Mr. BENDER. For this particular program. Is it not a fact that only \$11,000,000 of that actually found its way into the pockets of the boys and girls who were supposed to benefit, and is it not a further fact that about \$9,000,000 was used for equipment and about \$5,000,000 for administrative expenses?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Well, very probably \$9,000,000 was used for equipment. You cannot give shop training without tools and machinery. Of course, on the question of how much finds its way into the pockets of the youth, the primary purpose of this is to give work training, not money. They get the training and are paid a small monthly salary while they are in training. In some instances part of that salary is used to pay their board. But the primary object of the program is to give them this primary work experience and training.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Montana.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I want to say that the persons administering this program in Montana are doing a splendid job. Many hundreds of youths are receiving education and training that otherwise would be denied education. I want to see it carried on as now—so no needy boy or girl will not get a square deal. I note that there were 485,000 employed as of February 5, 1941.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes; as of that date, but the average for February is estimated between 450,000 and 475,000.

Mr. O'CONNOR. The point I am trying to get at is that the amount contained in the bill, if appropriated, would cause a decrease in that number of in the neighborhood of 100,000 of these youths. Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That is correct.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I deeply regret the fact the number receiving training will be cut, as I think the number should be maintained. I understand that if the amount of \$22,500,000 were increased to \$30,000,000 we could retain upon the roll the number that were there on February 5, 1941.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. You could maintain the employment average at between 450,000 and 475,000, but let me say in explanation of that that the committee has given the National Youth Administration in this bill just what the President requested in the Budget estimate, and while the average will drop from between 450,000 to 475,000 for February to 374,000 for each of the last 4 months of the fiscal year, the natural turn-over of those going off N. Y. A. to private industry should about take care of that. In other words, it should not require them to separate anyone from the program who is now receiving benefit from it. They should be able to meet the decrease of between 75,000 and 100,000 in average employment by not taking on additional people.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Is it true that those who are administering the act asked for in the neighborhood of \$30,000,000 to carry on the 475,000?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. They may have asked the Budget for that, but we gave them what the President asked for the program for the rest of the year. I am under the impression they were satisfied with that. This is only part of the N. Y. A. program—the added part that we are extending for 4 months for this defense training.

Mr. KEAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. KEAN. Did the committee receive any testimony from potential employers as to the feasibility of this program?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The committee had the testimony of representatives of the Advisory Committee of the Council on Defense that this program was very much needed in creating an interest among young men to start them on an apprentice training program; and that industry—airplane factories, machine factories, tank factories, and so forth—were glad to get these young men just as quickly as they could get them after they had this preliminary training. I feel that they made a very good case for this item.

Mr. Chairman, I should like to make just one or two general observations on the question of these large sums that we are appropriating for defense. This bill carries \$188,000,000. We had a large defense bill a few days ago, we will be in soon with another, and undoubtedly

there will be others to follow when the lend-lease bill passes.

Just a few days ago I received an inquiry from a constituent, a very intelligent taxpayer. He asked me this question, "Don't you feel that we are doing a lot of things now that are really not necessary? Don't you feel that we are building up an Army stronger than we are going to need, and that we are putting more money into this defense program than is really honestly needed for the defense of America?"

How are you going to answer that question? For my part, being somewhat of an optimist, I believe we are not going to need in the field an army of 1,418,000 men, because I believe America is not going to be invaded. I doubt that we are going to need as much for the Navy as we are putting in it. But who is willing to take the chance?

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

I have a liability-insurance policy on my automobile to protect me financially if I should accidentally run over somebody and injure him. I have not the slightest idea that I am ever going to need it, but I dare not be without it. I have carried, as you have, all down through the years, fire insurance on everything I have. I doubt if many of you have ever collected anything on that fire insurance, and you hope and pray that you will not. At any rate, we would rather pay the premiums on those policies than to collect on them.

If there is one lesson America should have learned by now it is that this is one thing no American citizen in this body, charged with responsibility, has a right to take a chance about. [Applause.]

What are you going to do? One of my friends said, "Where has your economy program gone? Where is your economy bloc?" I said, "It has had the block knocked off of it temporarily."

We could take these estimates and make big cuts in them. Our committee has had before it repeatedly Gen. George Marshall, the Chief of Staff of the United States Army, and Admiral Stark, the Chief of Naval Operations of the Navy. I consider America doubly fortunate that we have two great, distinguished, outstanding citizens of the caliber of these two men at the head of these two important branches of our defense set-up. They are experts. They are conservative. They are not swept off their feet by emotion. They are realists. They are looking at this problem in a practical, sane, realistic manner.

If there should come the bugle blast at our frontier telling us that we were attacked by a foreign foe, we would expect General Marshall and Admiral Stark to protect us. When those experienced men stood before the committee and said, "Gentlemen of the committee, it is our deliberate judgment, in view of this emergency, that we need this equipment, that we need this personnel, that we need to build up these defense forces in this manner," who is the man in this body who is better qualified or better equipped to say that they need a lesser amount or a different type of material?

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. I was glad to hear the gentleman from Virginia make the statement that America is not going to be invaded. I share that opinion. But what does the gentleman think when he says he does not believe we need an Army of 1,400,000 men, and all these other things? Does he believe we are preparing for a war of aggression?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Of course I do not. I believe we are not preparing for a war of aggression; but every other nation that has been invaded and has been run over felt just as I say I feel, that I believe we are not going to have to use it, but I am afraid not to have it in case we do need it. Therefore I am going to vote for a defense of this country that will leave no shadow of a doubt but that it will be protected from aggression. [Applause.]

Mr. RICH. I quite agree with the gentleman. We all want that. We do not want anybody to come here and invade us. We will protect ourselves. However, from the requests the gentleman has had as subchairman of the Appropriations Committee, and from the reports that he has heard about the expenditure of these funds, has not the gentleman heard that we have been wasting money, and does he not believe that we ought to be a little careful in parceling it out, so that we may be sure we stop waste?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I believe that we ought to be very careful in our expenditures and see that there is no waste or graft, but I am absolutely confident that we have paid 20 or 25 percent more, perhaps, for these things that we have bought in this year for the defense program than we would have paid if we had sat down deliberately, conservatively, without the element of time entering into it, and placed orders and had them filled in normal course.

Let me use an illustration. The gentleman from Pennsylvania wants to go to New York. He is in a hurry to get there. What does he do? He can go down and take the regular train, pay \$4.55 for a ticket, and he will get there in 4 hours. He can walk over and take a faster-scheduled train and pay perhaps a dollar more, and he will get there in 3½ hours, or he can go over to the airport, if he wishes to do so, and pay twice that amount, and he can get there in an hour. We are paying 20 or 25 percent more for our defense build-up because the element of time has entered into it. These things have to be built and procured quickly, and industries have to be set up, which brings an added cost that cannot possibly be prevented.

This does not mean in any sense of the word that there has been corruption or waste or wanton extravagance. Those things do not follow at all. I have heard nobody testify in the hearings that I have listened to in the subcommittee, which has handled a large part of these funds, about any wanton waste or extravagance. The bureau heads have come in frankly and said, "Yes, sir; we paid for this cantonment and we paid for it more than

we would like to have paid, more than we estimated, and these are the reasons. We were acting in a hurry, under pressure of time. We worked labor overtime and on Sundays. That made the labor cost go up. We went into the market quickly to buy goods. We did not have time to advertise for them. The element of time entered into it."

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HINSHAW. I think the gentleman knows I have supported the program as outlined here right along. However, there are two questions I should like to ask that I think are of very great importance. The first question is, Can the gentleman explain why it is that we do not expend a little bit more money at this time, and why we have not in the immediate past, for the improvement of our coast defenses, which, no doubt, are in deplorable condition? I know they are in my own district. That is the first question.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I agree with the gentleman, and I think the service agencies feel that way about it, and that perhaps the emphasis has not always been placed just exactly where we might think it should have been placed. Of course, the question of the ability to get materials has had something to do with that, and the long time required to make some types of equipment enters in. Our first big problem was to prepare for these conscriptees, to get the National Guard in training, to get the marines in training, and to get the Reserves that we had in training, and then as fast as possible meet the demand in getting the essential and critical materials and the implements that we need. I agree with the gentleman that our sea-coast defenses are a critical matter, and perhaps much can be done to improve them.

Mr. HINSHAW. I thank the gentleman because I know from my own country that large coastal guns that are made for harbor protection are still not yet covered with concrete bombproofing.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That is important.

Mr. HINSHAW. The next question I wanted to ask is this: Has the gentleman discussed with the War Department the subject of protection of airplanes on the ground and the camouflaging of air hangars, or having them built below ground, as they are so frequently in Europe, according to our reports?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I think no one has gone any further on that than maybe preliminary studies, because we feel that the emphasis should be laid further out at present. We are not counting on any enemy getting over here right away to drop bombs on our airports.

Mr. HINSHAW. I understand from several Members of the House who have been to Panama, which, unfortunately, I have not yet been able to do, that the airfields now being built down there are right square out in the open with no attempt to camouflage and that the barracks for the officers and men are built right around the field.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Of course, Panama is a very strategic point in our defenses and, undoubtedly, the defenses there should be of the most improved design and follow the latest experience.

Mr. HINSHAW. I understand there is none underground there now.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. We are doing a lot of special protective work there now that is moving along rapidly.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The gentleman spoke of the added cost involved if the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH] were in a hurry to get to New York.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes more.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The gentleman stated that when he went down to the airport the fare would be higher there than by rail. Assuming that to be true, is there any justification for some fellow without any authority standing outside the airport and collecting a fee before you go in to buy your ticket, as a fee is collected before men can go in to work on some of these defense projects? That all adds to the cost.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. No.

Mr. HOFFMAN. They do it—it is being done all the time.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That does not add to the cost.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Oh, well, it may not add to the price charged to the Government but it adds to the cost of living and to the cost to the taxpayer.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. No; it does not add one penny to the cost that the Government is paying. Do not let us get these things confused.

Mr. HOFFMAN. No; I am not.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I do not like what the gentleman is talking about any more than he does. It is costing the man who works and it is discriminating against the man who is trying to get a job, but it is not taking anything out of the Government's pocket.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I am not quite so sure about that practice not taking anything out of the Government's pocket. Listen a minute if I may trespass on your time. The man pays a union that money or pays it to some racketeer and you cannot buy the groceries with that money and when the men are out of a job they go back on relief and that certainly costs the Government something, and, again, here is Madam Perkins who goes into a situation in the South, as the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL], who has been making his rounds, will soon tell you, and without any request on the part of the workers or the contractors, she arbitrarily raises the price of the wages and that comes out of the Government. Why should we let her go around and tell men what they ought to have when they are satisfied with what they are getting?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I think the gentleman's question answers itself.

Mr. HOFFMAN. We should not do it, sure—that is the answer—but why do

we not stop it? I do not know how to answer that one unless it is because of votes we seek.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Most of us are unable to keep in mind the whole appropriation schedule, for instance, for this present session under this budget and we fervently hope that the Members and particularly the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee will do that. Does it look to the gentleman as if we are running ahead of the budget in the amount of defense appropriations that we are making?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Not so far. What will happen before the session is over, of course, remains to be seen.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Am I correct that the budget contains about \$10,000,000,000 proposed for defense?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I think that is about what the estimated expenditure is for the next fiscal year.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Then have there not been a number of billions of supplemental or additional items?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That is taken into account in the \$10,000,000,000 and in the over-all amount set out for defense, an arbitrary amount is set aside for deficiencies and supplementals. I think we are well within that now, but what it will be before the session is over I do not know, and that will largely depend upon what Congress does in the way of authorizations. We have yet to know what may be required for the lease-lend program.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. I wondered whether the gentleman or the Committee on Appropriations keeps in hand a prospective schedule as to how this is going to come out?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Oh, yes; we keep it constantly before us.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. I am alarmed when the gentleman says he does not have any idea of how we are going to come out later on in the session.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I do not know. I do not know what Congress will authorize, or what change is going to be made in our defense program. I do not know what Congress will authorize to be expended under the lease-lend bill, which has not yet become organic law.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Are the non-defense items in the Budget being reduced? Is there any reduction there so far?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Reductions from last year in expenditures?

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Yes.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. No; certainly not, because in a very large percent of the nondefense activities there is a direct reflection of the defense program. For instance, take the Civil Service Commission. Its duties have been trebled because of the defense program. Take the Labor Department or the Department of Justice, and you can name them one after another right down the line, that are getting the backwash

of this defense activity. The General Accounting Office is doubled or trebled because of these tremendous expenditures, and there is no way to hold them down to where they were last year.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. That is, the gentleman thinks there will be an increase in the nondefense items, so-called?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I think there will be in most of them because national defense has put upon those bureaus and agencies an increase in work but we are watching them carefully. If the Civil Service Commission conducts examinations for all these civilian positions in the Military and Naval Establishments that Commission will have to increase its expenditures. If the General Accounting Office examines all of these defense-expenditure items that we are providing for it will have to hire people to do it. If the Department of Justice goes ahead—and in this bill we are giving them 700 additional agents for the Federal Bureau of Investigation—with more work it will have to be paid for. It is ridiculous to talk about holding all nondefense activities down to what they were last year.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. MASON. Along the same line, there is reason for the increase in the nondefense items because of the increase in work.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. MASON. May I follow that up by asking if there has been a real decrease in the amount that we have been appropriating for relief projects, that are supposed to be eased up on account of this defense program?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. There has not been as much of a decrease as I would like to see. As the gentleman knows, we provided \$975,000,000 for the W. P. A. for the first 8 months of this year, and then we were expecting to have to put up another \$500,000,000 for the last 4 months, but we put up only \$375,000,000. We are told that the W. P. A. will come in for \$975,000,000 for next year as against a billion three hundred and fifty million this year. Personally, I think it should be much less.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. The gentleman asked a question awhile back to the effect whether there is anyone in the House who would care to assume the responsibility of this Nation not being defended. I think that was the substance of the question. Does the gentleman not agree that there is another question that should go along with that and that is, is there anyone in this House who cares to assume responsibility for bankrupting this Nation?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. If it is a question between bankrupting the Nation and seeing it is defended, I would see first that it was defended, and look after the finances later. I think if a member of the gentleman's family were critically ill, he would not stop to count how much it would cost him to take that member of the family to the hospital and

have him operated upon. He would look after the money later, and so far as I am concerned I think we are making a major mistake in not presenting some of this defense bill to the American people right now in taxes. [Applause.]

I believe the people of this country want to see America defended. They know it cannot be done without paying for it. Now is the time to collect some of it rather than after the time the thing plays off and is washed out. As far as I am concerned, I would like to see some tax legislation that will require the American people to become financially interested in this defense program.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. That is precisely the point I was trying to bring up. In other words, we should be just as solicitous to find measures and ways and means of financing this program as providing the program.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Exactly so. In every speech I have made in the last 2 or 3 years I have emphasized that, and I do not take back any of it. I think it is just as important that the economics of this country, its fiscal integrity, should be protected as it is that we protect our boundaries. We must do that. But right at the moment, speaking in military terms, the first priority is to see to it that we do have a proper defense and protect the economics as much as we can as we go along.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. BENDER. I would like to read a brief sentence from a speech made by the President on November 26, in commenting on Congress. He said:

If a Member from the Chesapeake Bay region wanted a creek deepened 4 to 6 feet to let oyster boats through, all kinds of briefs would pour in to prove that the project was vital to the national defense.

It seems to me we ought to bear in mind the President's admonition to Congress in connection with these nondefense appropriations.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. We are trying to do that.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, how much time have I consumed?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has 30 minutes remaining.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I will take 5 additional minutes.

If I may be permitted to proceed without interruption for just a moment, I would like to say this: I do not often take cognizance of statements appearing in news articles in the papers, because I think you do not get anywhere by doing that. However, there is a statement that appears in the Washington Post this morning that I am not willing to permit to go unchallenged. It reads:

SELECTS HELD BEARING BURDEN OF DEFENSE

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., charged yesterday that selective-service youths are the only Americans making any sacrifices for national defense.

The Secretary was the first high New Deal official to put into publicly spoken words some thoughts that administration officials have been expressing privately for several weeks.

In a press-conference discussion of how national-defense savings bonds will be sold, Morgenthau said, "There is no pressure going to be brought on anybody in the Army" [to buy a bond].

"They are doing enough now," the Secretary continued. "As a matter of fact they are the only group that is doing anything. I mean, making sacrifices. That would be the last group I would go after."

The Cabinet member's outburst came as many New Dealers were privately asking whether President Roosevelt would soon "crack down" to enforce his threat, expressed in a fireside chat last December, that "the notion of business as usual" must go.

Some quarters interpreted Morgenthau's remarks as a veiled hint that after the lend-lease bill is disposed of, the administration will "move in" on business with mandatory requests for plant expansion and sacrifice of normal profit spreads.

At his press conference the Treasury Secretary also announced that defense-savings securities would go on sale May 1.

More than 250,000 channels, centering around the post-office organization, will be utilized in selling the bonds, savings certificates, and stamps, he said.

Morgenthau disclosed that the securities would be sold through at least 48 regional offices, headed by State chairmen but employing Treasury personnel.

I want to be perfectly fair with the distinguished Secretary of the Treasury, for whom I have very high regard and respect. I feel perfectly confident that what he said either was not correctly reported or he certainly did not mean to leave the implication that his statement leaves, to wit, that the selective-service youth are the only ones who are making any sacrifice. I think the way the people of this country have responded to the draft, the way the young men have gone into it and taken it on the chin, is perfectly marvelous. It is fine. There are no words in the English language too elaborate to express the appreciation for the manner in which they have responded to that call for service. But, after all, in the last analysis, looking at it realistically, those young men have not left their families and homes and dependents because they would not be called if they had homes and dependents that they had to leave. They are young men early in life and they have gone into this thing magnificently.

But let us look again. What about the National Guard? What about the Organized Reserves? Every Member knows what is happening in his own district in connection with the National Guard. How many, not only of the Guard members but of the officers particularly, have been picked up out of their businesses, out of their professions, out of their ordinary routine of life, and transported out of their home communities and left their families and left their obligations with all of the attendant inconveniences. There is the real sacrifice that is being made. What about the Organized Marine Reserves? I happen to know a little something about that. Washington sent the Fifth Battalion out of the District of Columbia, one of the crack Marine Reserve units that has now gone into training in Cuba. I know something about the young men in the ranks who had jobs, with families, buying homes, and so forth. They were picked up. They have given up their

jobs and their families. Many of the officers, business and professional men, have given up lock, stock, and barrel and have gone. They have taken it right on the chin like the men.

So let us not get emotional and upset. Surely those young men who have been drafted and called into the service are making sacrifices, but the real sacrifice is being made more often by the wives and children and dependents who have been left at home, who have been suddenly called upon to reschedule, resurvey, and revamp their whole way of life because the head of the family has been taken away from them and put into service. That is as it should be. The American people are willing to make sacrifices in this emergency. This sacrifice is going to touch each of us before the thing is over, in one form or another.

Therefore I say, when we are called upon to make these big appropriations, which undoubtedly carry implications in the future of further tax demands upon us, let us remember that it will be our method, our means, our opportunity, to make some contribution to this effort which America is making to defend itself in an hour of peril. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. COOPER. Does not the gentleman really feel that, assuming the Secretary of the Treasury was correctly quoted, in all probability he had in mind all men who have been called to the service?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I wanted particularly to make that plain, for I am sure Mr. Morgenthau did not mean to leave any such implication as the news article imputed to him because it would show an entire lack of understanding of what is really happening, and I am sure the Secretary would not want it left that way. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I listened with a great deal of interest to the discussion promoted by the remarks of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES]. We had a little illustration of that problem last year, as some of you will recall when the appropriation for the National Labor Relations Board was under consideration. So far as I am concerned, I have come to the conclusion that when the established facts indicate as a result of proper investigation and proper conclusions that subversive elements and individuals promoting subversive ideologies are on the pay roll of the Government, the only way this Congress can effectively get rid of them is to put an amendment on every single appropriation bill that comes before this House, name the individuals concerned, and provide that no part of that appropriation shall be used to pay the salaries of the individuals thus affected. If you were to do that, members of this Committee, you would be doing something to rid this Government and the Nation of this situation that has been so graphically described by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES]. I did not want to discuss

that problem; I wanted to say just a couple of words in reference to what I understand to be perhaps the only disputed item in this appropriation bill, and that is the supplemental or deficiency estimate of \$22,500,000 for the N. Y. A.

It is well to bear in mind that this Congress has been very generous with the N. Y. A. Last year you will recall when the regular appropriation bill was before the Congress we gave some \$17,000,000 above the Budget estimate, and then in October we gave them an account of national-defense activities some \$32,000,000 more, making a total appropriation in the last fiscal year of approximately \$157,000,000. This item of \$22,500,000 in this deficiency appropriation bill may be the subject of some dispute before we have concluded our argument. I want to say to the Members of this Congress that, so far as I am personally concerned, I think I understand pretty thoroughly the work of the N. Y. A. I have investigated it carefully in my own State and in one or two adjoining States. I have the very highest regard for the personnel and the officers and the program that has been carried on under the auspices of the N. Y. A. I have personal knowledge of the benefits that have been extended under this program to thousands of young people in the in-school part of that program and to thousands of young people in the out-of-school program.

It must be borne in mind that this \$22,500,000 supplemental deficiency appropriation now being asked for has relation entirely to the employment of the \$32,000,000 appropriated last October to carry on its out-of-school work program in connection with national defense. Despite all the critical comment that may be directed at this program or by the officers in charge of this program it is my honest conviction they are doing a most splendid piece of work and are filling a most definite need in industry. If you will read the hearings on this question and make your own independent investigation free of bias and prejudice I think you will conclude that if there is any department of the Government that is serving a real honest-to-God, useful purpose that reaches out into the rural communities as well as into the cities, helping the underprivileged who would not have the opportunity perhaps to continue in school on the in-school program or would not have the opportunity to learn a trade in the out-of-school program, I think you must conclude that N. Y. A. is performing a very vital function. While they are spending a lot of money, they are dealing with a human problem, the problem of taking care of and educating the youth of this country.

If in our scramble for national defense we are going to forget the human problem found in the situation and cripple that program which has been so beneficial it seems to me we are losing sight of one of the most vital parts of our national-defense program. Personally I trust that when this part of the appropriation bill comes up for consideration it will be left in the bill. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, as we have gone along from day to day, as we have seen the daily Treasury statements, as we have seen the course of appropriation bills, some for national defense, some for other purposes not national defense and that have no relationship to it, going through this House in the last 7 or 8 weeks, those of us who have been particularly disturbed about the situation of this country have become increasingly alarmed. Mr. Stalin and Mr. Hitler through their agents in this country have done everything they could to promote activities on the part of our Government leading to large outlays out of the Treasury without any result to America. They have done the best they could to promote programs which have no relationship whatever to defense. Some of our own people—the President himself—have submitted estimates to this Congress that have been very pleasing to that element. I venture to say that nothing would please Mr. Hitler and Mr. Stalin so much as a collapse in this country of our entire economic structure. That is their aim, that is their object, and we have been sitting idly by letting that situation go along.

Many Members have allowed pet projects and pressure from their constituents to influence their acts here. May I say to you that we are right now in a position where the interests of America are calling, where the interest of America demands that we wake up and cut out useless, needless appropriations. We should do those things that will help us build up and get ready for our national defense.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I hope the gentleman will withdraw his point of no quorum. I feel that we should have fair debate, but I do not feel that the gentleman should force a quorum call.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that we are having debate on this bill and the Members of the House ought to know what is in the bill before they vote for \$188,000,000. That is the way the House has been doing. It is a responsibility of the House of Representatives and that is the reason why I am making the point.

Mr. TABER. I think that is true, but when we come to read the bill, if the gentleman wants to make the point, that is different.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise, and on that I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia and Mr. TABER to act as tellers.

The Committee divided; and the tellers reported there were—ayes 9, noes 101.

So the motion was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. A quorum is present. The gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] will proceed.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, in the bill that we had yesterday there were \$1,400,000,000 in direct appropriations,

reappropriations, contract authorizations, and charges against the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in the bills that have passed before. There were millions of dollars for things that the Government did not need.

In this bill there is one particular item that the Government does not need. That is the N. Y. A., \$22,500,000. You may say that is a small item, you may say it is doing a great work, but it is not doing anything that we cannot get along without. We have to get along without things and make sacrifices or this country is gone.

We have to take this military situation that we are confronted with seriously. Last week we passed items totaling \$1,600,000,000. This week there came up from the Budget items for defense totaling \$3,800,000,000. Next week items for defense will be brought up from the Budget. I do not know what they will be, but my guess is three or four hundred million dollars. Maybe it will be more. The week after that other items will come up.

May I say to you that membership on the Appropriations Committee has become strenuous. All day long, day in and day out, there is a determination upon the part of every member of that committee to do everything that we can do for national defense. I have supported appropriations and authorizations since this disturbance began to be so bad along about the 1st of May 1940, totaling thirteen and one-half billion to fifteen billion dollars. I expect that we will have to support appropriations for national defense in this session of Congress totaling \$25,000,000,000. I repeat, \$25,000,000,000!

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Does the gentleman mean in this session?

Mr. TABER. In this session of this Congress. Let us look at them. There were \$17,000,000,000 in the Budget estimate originally. Already we have passed through the House deficiency items, including this present bill, of approximately \$3,000,000,000. There is hanging, and there is not any doubt in the world about you will get it week after next, \$3,800,000,000. That is \$24,000,000,000, and that is without considering any of the items that are going to be sent in here under H. R. 1776. There will be approximately \$8,000,000,000 for other items and defense. There should not be anything like that, but there will be.

Mr. Chairman, that is the situation we are up against. What are you going to do about it? Are you going to fiddle while Rome burns, and are you going to go on with needless things that America can do without, or is America going to gird herself for battle?

Mr. GIFFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. GIFFORD. There is one question that is very important, I think, to the public and I would like to have the gentleman's estimate on it because there seems to be no change in nondefense appropriations; in fact, they are greater

than ever. What will be the annual cost of government after this for the ordinary expenses of government, including the usual Army and Navy appropriations? Can the gentleman estimate that?

Mr. TABER. I could not estimate that within a mile and a half.

Mr. GIFFORD. Will the gentleman agree with me then that we have established a permanent expense of government of at least \$12,000,000,000 yearly, counting out extraordinary defense expenditures?

Mr. TABER. We should not be on any such basis and I hope to the Lord we will not; because that burden will arouse the tax consciousness of the American people and I trust that they will see that America cleans house and saves her economic structure. Our economic structure cannot go on under such conditions.

Mr. GIFFORD. Will the gentleman deny that the Government is already on a \$9,000,000,000 basis, and that, with the maintenance of this great defense plant that we are building and with interest charges added, we will be permanently on a \$12,000,000,000 basis?

Mr. TABER. I hope we will not get there. If we do it will be a bad situation.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Allow me to answer that question. On the basis of present costs, appropriations, authorizations, military equipment, and so forth, we are now on a basis of more than \$14,000,000,000 annually.

Mr. TABER. That includes the defense costs.

Mr. JOHNS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. JOHNS. I take it the gentleman has figured out what to do with the 47,500 youths connected with the National Youth Administration, if you cut out this appropriation?

Mr. TABER. Yes.

Mr. JOHNS. Will the gentleman give us the answer?

Mr. TABER. They are utterly useless, in my opinion, after a careful investigation, from the standpoint of national defense, that is, so far as their training is concerned. I do not believe it is necessary to carry them. I believe they can be carried by their own communities and their own parents. If we do not stop this, there will be no end to it. The idea of Aubrey Williams is to run this thing up to \$600,000,000, and that appears in the hearings. The gentleman is playing with fire and with the solvency of the economic structure of America. [Applause.]

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. What will America do when this Federal bucket known as appropriations is dipped into the Federal well known as the Treasury and comes up dry?

Mr. TABER. We will be licked, and we will be licked because we have not had the courage to face the facts and do what is honest and true with our constituents and the people of America.

I call your attention to some of the ways we are wasting money. A leading official of the Defense Commission has just bought an automobile with defense funds, costing \$3,600, and he is not a dollar-a-year man. We have 50 professors over there. We have 50 more statisticians over there, including Saposs, formerly of the National Labor Relations Board. We are pouring out the money for bunk and foolishness that interferes with and hamstring the American defense.

What is the set-up? We are told now that we are to have Mr. Knudsen and Mr. Hillman running the Office of Production Management, and in addition to that, we are to divide the authority some more and have a separate Cabinet. We are to divide it a little more by having that failure of the last 8 years, the chief failure of the last 8 years, Harry Hopkins, as the go-between between the super-Cabinet and the President. Is not that a picture for defense? Is it not time that we clean house and have an honest-to-goodness, active defense program, and that the President cooperate with it? Is it not time that we get rid of these trimmings we do not need, and that America stands up to fight for her liberty, for her economic system, for the private employment of her people, and for the independence of her farmers, and keeps away from the regimentation of Hitler and Stalin to which this kind of destructive operations is leading? [Applause.]

This \$22,500,000 item is the item in the bill that we can most do without, to my mind. Just think of it. Thirty-seven thousand young people, half of them boys and half of them girls, are maintained in private boarding schools, and this figure was built up from about 10,000 a year ago. This is costing enormous sums of money and producing nothing for defense. Let these folks who are of that age realize that they have a responsibility and let them go to work in our plants and factories. Every factory that has defense contracts is maintaining a school and has maintained a school for machine-tool workers. Every one of these set-ups has to have one. They are not getting substantial help from this kind of business. They are getting their help out of their own schools, schools that they run themselves. I am told by a prominent machine-tool man that not over 5 percent of these boys who may come out of some such outfit could possibly maintain a position in the machine tool set-up. I have looked into it myself. I do not believe it contributes to the national defense. It may be a nice thing to hand out a lot of money to a lot of boys, but when we are in this kind of a situation it is time that we quit our own special pet projects and get to work on national defense and that alone. It is time that we quit doing things that do not need to be done. [Applause.]

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, in this rather troublous and anxious period there

occurs to my mind a little couplet out of the rhymes of those great twin stars of opera, Gilbert and Sullivan. As I recall, it comes from H. M. S. Pinafore, and it goes something like this:

Fair moon, bright regent of the heavens,
O why is everything
At sixes and at sevens.

Things are definitely at sixes and sevens just now. I frankly confess my agitation as I behold this great paradox. There is included in this bill something in excess of \$21,000,000 for an out-of-school program for the National Youth Administration. I have no objection, but I see looming on the horizon now the possibility of other substantial appropriations for in-school programs for the adult womanhood of America. I have waited every day for somebody to address himself to the plan that was announced from the White House this week. It was recently that Mrs. Roosevelt convened a select gathering of 75 people in the Red Room of the White House and there announced a plan for the mobilization of the women of America, thirty to forty million strong.

You, like myself, no doubt, when you saw the headlines, probably, dismissed it from your minds as one of those things; but, ladies and gentlemen, it cannot be dismissed, because in this morning's paper the whole idea is given official standing, even if there was no full endorsement of the movement. You may have noticed in the morning paper a statement to the effect that this matter is definitely under consideration by the White House. More than a month ago a lady was appointed to head up this program, Mrs. Florence Kerr, who has been very actively identified with the W. P. A. She announced sometime ago that it was going to be a program of social defense. Let that sink in—a program of social defense in which the women of America shall be enlisted for the purpose of developing unity of spirit here and for the purpose of developing a great united instrumentality in behalf of a social program.

What amazes me about this program are some of the items that have been set down. Oh, one could make for himself a very cynical and humorous speech in addressing himself to the matter, but what gives me thought is the fact they are going to call upon 1,000,000 or more American women to learn Spanish for the purpose of carrying out our hemispherical relationship. Still other items included here, for instance, are map making by the women of America. Another item is map reading. If I could speak off the record, I suppose it would be an excellent course for reading road maps as we commute from one section of the country to another. But as one who once served in the Army for nearly 2 years, this disturbs me a good deal, that an official spokesman for the executive branch would say that they are now to enlist the women of America for map reading, for training in Spanish, for first aid in safety, for food conservation, for home-defense work, and for a great many other things and it is included in the idea of mobilization.

Well, we have come to a pretty pass. You know in September of last year, six ladies made their appearance at the

White House. They were dressed in green. They were wearing green tunics and green trousers and they stated that they were members of the Green Guards, the first woman's military force in the United States of America. They chanted their official song and here it is:

We will keep the beacons burning
For our soldiers out there yearning;
To our shores, America.

Guard our lands, our homes, our young ones,
Blast to hell invading wrong ones.

The theme song of the woman's Green Guards of America. [Laughter.]

I saw this in Time news magazine in 1940. I thought it was something of a canard. It appealed to me as something that was seeking publicity. I had no idea that in a few short months there should issue from the White House itself a program for the mobilization of the womanhood of America, and then have it given official sanction by those in official position.

What is happening in Germany today? They mobilized their womanhood 30,000,000 strong. They have a social dictator of the womanhood of Germany today. Oh, how deadly is the parallel. She has life and death power over the comings and goings of all the women in that country. They have a battalion of spies 50,000 strong. They call them social wardens. With this program of social defense are we to have a battalion of social wardens 50,000 or 100,000 strong to enter the homes of America to tell the mothers and the wives and the sisters of America how they shall cook and what they shall cook, how many children shall be born into a family, and what measures shall be taken either for stimulation or for curtailment of the birth rate of the country?

This is a very disturbing thing, and after it is launched a little while, will it then be that we will have a selective service for the women of America, and in the event they do not wholeheartedly join in the movement, that finally they shall be drafted for the social defense of America? Who is prepared to say on this floor today how far this movement is going? Frankly, I was disturbed by the quotations from the President's press conference when he said that it is a difficult administrative problem, and they are working on it and devising a program at the present time. I think of it and then I think of this rather imponderable question: After lend-lease, what? America was not ready spiritually to go to war in 1917. They had to be prepared. There will be agencies to prepare them.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Not for the moment, if you will indulge me, please.

Let me prove what happened in 1917 from the record of the Creel Committee on Public Information.

I found this statement first: Grosvenor Clarkson, who was then Secretary and one of the directors of the Council for National Defense, wrote that among prominent men there was no enthusiasm for war.

That was written in April of 1917. Roy W. Howard, who is now the head of the Scripps-Howard publications, wrote:

This weakness must be remedied before the Nation will go to war with its heart as well as with its hands and feet.

The women of America were not ready to go to war at that time; they had not been spiritually prepared. Frederick Dixon, who was the editor of the Christian Science Monitor at that time, wrote:

The country is not awake—invaluable time is being wasted.

Frank Cobb, editor of New York World at that time, wrote:

There are plenty of soap boxes and some of them might well be occupied by men who believe in the United States and in the justice of its cause.

R. J. Cuddihy, who was with Funk & Wagnalls at that time, wrote:

The churches of the country should be counted on to reach the spiritual and emotional side of our people—and this is the side that must be fully awakened.

After the lend-lease bill what? Mobilization of womanhood, that segment of our population that rears the sons, that segment whose heartstrings must be torn and lacerated—

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 minutes more.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Not now—that portion of our population whose minds must be bruised. We are to prepare them? Is that the reason for this mobilization at the present time? Is that the reason why now the movement is on foot for a program of so-called social defense, for map making and map reading, and for drafting, and for studying Spanish? Well, perhaps I had the wrong kind of rearing. I do not know. I was reared by a very frugal and devoted Christian mother, who presided over my tutelage in the formative age. I came up with the idea that they could best serve the country by serving in the home, and that this kind of a program, which will have implications, which will move into various ramifications, and which might be translated into terms of compulsion, would sound the end of real democracy in this country. All these days this matter has been going on, and I have seen so little mention of it. I suppose it is largely because we are living in a kaleidoscopic age, and things thrust themselves on the consciousness so swiftly that we cannot quite keep track of the whole matter; but I confess to you this afternoon out of a troubled heart that this new program of mobilizing the womanhood of America in this kind of a program is deeply disturbing. Let us be alert and mindful of its possible consequences.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes.

Mr. DONDERO. I was just thinking of what a noted editor said this week:

Take a good look at the United States of America, for you will never see it as it was again.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I apologize to the gentlewoman from New Jersey for not yielding to her before.

Mrs. NORTON. I just wanted to say to the gentleman that I do not think he needs to worry about the womanhood of America, or their being regimented, as he seems to think they will be. We know what we want, and we are well able to defend ourselves. May I say, too, that we are as anxious to defend America and volunteer our services as our men are, and most anxious to do so if and when the necessity arises.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I have never heard of a single woman in my district requesting that there be this kind of a mobilization; not a single mother has ever raised her voice so far as I know about regimenting women into a column of squads for the purpose of carrying out the social program of defense.

Mrs. NORTON. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes.

Mrs. NORTON. The women I know are very anxious to be organized to do their part in the work that lies ahead, and if the gentleman would like to come to my office some time I can show him any number of letters from women everywhere urging that some coordinated plan be adopted to prepare us for the work we are best qualified to perform. Probably a great many of the Members have had similar requests asking what they could do to help in the organization for defense.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I have never had the slightest doubt for a moment of the genuine patriotism and devotion of the women of our country, nor their capacity to rise to the occasion when it becomes necessary, but must we drag them into organizations, must we regiment them? Must we mobilize them for this type of work? American women will rise to the occasion when the occasion demands. Let us mark well what is in the minds of somebody who are going to work through this type of mobilized effort insofar as it has a bad effect and a great impact upon the future of this country.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. KEEFE. The gentleman will recall that in the first news story published with reference to this matter, which pretended to recite what had taken place at this secret meeting, it was alleged that the spokesman at this meeting clearly stated that one of the purposes was to discipline not only the women of America but the men who were not drafted and the youth of America because they could not accept the benefits of democracy without disciplining themselves to take part in its defense, and this point was the highlight of that meeting, as reported in the paper.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mrs. NORTON. I want to say to the gentleman that I attended the meeting he refers to and his statement is absolutely not true.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCormack].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, when the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] speaks, we all know that he possesses a very keen and agile mind, that the gentleman can use words that cut the corner in such a manner as to appear that he was walking around the corner in the ordinary, normal way. His mental capacity is so keen—I profoundly respect it—that he can very subtly convey a message and at the same time predicate it upon a premise so that if later it is called to his attention he can say, "It was only based on supposition and was not a statement of fact on my part."

The gentleman now proceeds upon the theory that there is going to be mobilization of women, picks out some rumor, and then with that basis proceeds to argue it upon the theory that there was going to be such a program and that it is backed by the administration. It is pretty much the same as a distinguished Senator only the other day said, "There is a rumor that we are going to send our Navy to Singapore," and then, based upon the rumor, he proceeded to argue it as if it was an actual fact, knowing that when that message goes out to the country the result would be to create fear in the minds of the American people, and knowing that as a result of that fear there would be division on the part of our people.

The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] very subtly undertook to convey to the country a message—a message the result of which played upon their fears. Whether or not the gentleman intended it—and I am sure he did not—the results are the same as if he did; that its result is to bring about a division on the part of our people at a time when we need unity. My purpose is not so much to pay attention to the remarks of the gentleman from Illinois as it is to point out the cleverness of his statement; that he takes a rumor and then proceeds to argue the rumor as if it was a fact, and by the time it reaches the country the person who reads it will assume that it is a fact; that the women of the country are going to be mobilized, when every one of them knows there is no foundation for the statement. Only the other day Secretary Early, if I read the papers correctly, made the statement that there was no justification for it. That shows how far statements based on rumor can be made that results in a smearing of the President of the United States, and to undermine the President of the United States, when the President, either directly or through his secretary, has been compelled to deny malicious and false statements and rumors. The Singapore rumor, and others of a similar nature, are the ones that I particularly arose to condemn today.

We are living in a time when there is a crisis confronting our country. Honorable debate is in order, but to pick up rumors and then try to circulate them to the minds of the American people to be accepted as facts is unwise.

It is dangerous tactics to engage in. We need unity; and when men take the floor let them take the floor and criticize something that they know is official—something that is intended by the administration—and not pick rumors out of the

air. The opponents of the lease-lend bill have stopped at nothing in trying to divide the American people. They have said, "It means war." Yes; they said when the conscription act was being considered that it meant war. They said when the repeal of the embargo was pending that it meant war. That is nearly a year and a half ago.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 additional minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. That is the kind of statements that are being made, statements that should not be made, statements that constitute intellectual dishonesty, statements that are alarming the people, statements that are dividing the people, statements made at this time for that purpose. Such persons are playing with fire when they engage in tactics of that kind. Let men take this floor and argue upon facts that are established. If they disagree with what the administration intends, let them honorably present their arguments and let the American people decide; but do not, I beg, pick up rumors and try to send them out to the American people as if they were established facts playing upon their fears; yes, even playing upon their hatreds, and their intense partisan feelings. We know that the present President of the United States has had a hate-Roosevelt movement against him which some persons have carried on. We know some honestly oppose, but there are others who would like to destroy. In this great crisis they are playing with fire when they send out to the people of the country false and malicious rumors, false and malicious statements, or statements purporting to be based on mere wild and reckless rumors. I hope it will not happen again. I hope debate will be upon established facts. We need unity now, and speeches of that kind are inconsistent without unity; they divide our people, and are not in the best interests of our country. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN.]

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, as to whether or not this is rumor, I hold before you the Times-Herald of Thursday, March 6, 1941, which carries this headline entirely across the first page:

MOBILIZATION OF UNITED STATES WOMEN PLANNED

On January 7, Mrs. Roosevelt called a meeting of the official women in the Red Room of the White House.

I note from this morning's Post:

About a month ago the President met with a group of women in official position to discuss home-defense plans. He appointed Mrs. Florence Kerr, of New York, assistant W. P. A. commissioner, to a committee to draft a program for consideration.

This White House meeting with the President was preceded by an organization meeting called by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt in the Red Room of the White House residential quarters, where she outlined her views on the problem to a group of about 60 or 75 women. Included were wives of Cabinet members and Supreme Court Justices, women holding ex-

ecutive posts with the Government, and female Members of Congress.

That meeting led to the mass interview with President Roosevelt, which gave the plans some official standing. After the conference with the President, Mrs. Kerr made public a memorandum of the plan she favored. This one was limited to women and was predicated on "social defense" to make America "a better place in which to live."

Note the words, "which gave the plans some official standing."

[Applause.]

These are days when one cannot afford to make statements which are not properly documented.

By way of documentation, let me first cite that as the gentlewoman of New Jersey herself admits, women Members of this House and who are on the floor this afternoon were present at the White House meeting.

Next, let me include in my remarks the full text of the story which appeared in the Washington Times-Herald on yesterday. It was written by Marcia Winn, a newspaperwoman of high standing in the Nation's Capital. The whole plan of organization is set forth. A 12-point program is set forth in detail. Is this, then, so casual? Is this then a rumor? Let the article speak for itself:

MOBILIZATION OF UNITED STATES WOMEN PLANNED—FIRST LADY ASSIGNS EMERGENCY DUTIES FOR TEN MILLIONS—CALLS 50 LEADERS TO SECRET PARLEY AT WHITE HOUSE

(By Marcia Winn)

The President's wife, with the cooperation of her husband, has prepared a plan for the Nation-wide volunteer mobilization of women.

The plan, one of tremendous scope, is known as the Home Defense Commission. Its stated purpose, as outlined in a draft drawn up for the President's edification, is to provide him with a unified, Nation-wide program capable of flexibility and readjustment "to meet any of the unpredictable needs of war or peace."

COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM

It is a plan that can be set up within 45 days and will start officially 60 days after its inauguration with an American home-mobilization day and a fire-side chat by the President.

It is described as "the most comprehensive program of participation by a people in a democracy since the signing of the Declaration of Independence."

It is also described as a plan that will "capture the imagination" of every man, woman, and child in the land.

Although intended primarily for women, its ramifications extend to any men left at home and to youth who, the plan says, must be prepared "for the discipline along with the privileges" of democracy.

PART OF PLAN REVEALED

Some of its uses for women are—

To have practically every woman in America learning Spanish.

To have 2 million women preparing lunches for school children.

To have another million getting the food for the lunches.

To have 2,000,000 women studying first-aid and traffic safety.

To have countless women banded into home-defense patrols, trained to reach homes quickly with whatever messages the Government would like for them to have.

For almost 2 months it has been an open, yet deadly, secret among the women of official Washington. Perhaps the phrase should be "among the official women of Washington."

STRANGE CHRONICLE

The chronicle of its announcement is strange:

On January 7, Mrs. Roosevelt called a meeting of the official women in the Red Room of the White House. Every woman Member of Congress except Mrs. CAROLINE O'DAY (Democrat), of New York, who was ill, attended. So did Secretary of Labor Perkins; Katharine Lenroot, head of the Child Welfare Bureau; Mary Anderson, head of the Women's Bureau, and Harriett Elliott, of the National Defense Commission. The wives of several Cabinet members and Supreme Court Justices also were there.

Altogether, 50 or 75 women crowded into the room. Mrs. Roosevelt opened the meeting by saying she had been told no woman could keep a secret. However, she continued, the matter of which she was about to speak must be kept confidential for the time being.

"If anyone here does not want to pledge herself to secrecy," Mrs. Roosevelt is reported to have said, "I think she should leave now."

No one stirred.

Mrs. Roosevelt then said she and other women connected with the Government had been receiving "hundreds of letters" from women asking what they can do to help in the national-defense program. Therefore, a tentative plan had been prepared. Her apology for secrecy was that such matters as this should come from the President.

Mrs. Florence Kerr, of New York, assistant W. P. A. commissioner, began to read the plan. This took an hour. There was no discussion, but one woman stopped by Mrs. Roosevelt as she left and said, "It might work in war. Mrs. Roosevelt, but I don't think it a good plan in time of peace."

REVISED EDITION

The plan, in what is said to be a revised edition, is this:

The President will head it. He will have a national commissioner, presumably a woman, 48 State chairwomen, and 48 State vice chairwomen.

All will meet at the White House. Sixty days later home defense rallies will be held in every community in America. The President will talk by radio and tell when mobilization day will be.

Enrollment will be volunteer. Forms will be available at every country store, gasoline station, and cigar stand in the land. Each signer makes a pledge of alliance and is rewarded with a little emblem or certificate.

If the plan is interpreted correctly, the average American hasn't the slightest idea of what home defense really is. The plan points out that it is "social defense" and is needed in every hamlet in America.

A BETTER PLACE TO LIVE

This involves such matters as health, welfare, education, and recreation—"to make America a better place in which to live."

There must, for instance, be a Nation-wide entertainment program. There must be music, libraries, and recreation in the industrial areas. Every woman must think of herself as a "soldier."

Among the devices for achieving this are "dynamic democracy discussion groups." These will be set up in every city block, in every village square.

Their activity seems vague, but the plan speaks of them as providing "two-way communication" between the Government and the people. Apparently the women get together and talk. Their leaders tell other leaders, who tell others, who tell the leaders in Washington what they are talking about.

DEFENSE PATROLS

Then there will be home-defense patrols. Groups of women will be taught how to reach "every household in America" in a hurry "with whatever messages and interpretations it is desirable for every household to have at

given times as part of the country's total defense program."

Youth programs also are planned. These are not defined other than as "action" programs.

Twelve fields are outlined for women:

1. Food: Women will be trained to handle and conserve food, to garden, to can, to feed children or the ill, to remember vitamins. The plan estimates at least 5,000,000 women will enlist in food.

2. Aptitude tests: The plan visualizes "millions of women" who can be inspired to take these tests for eventual placement in defense industries. It cites no industries.

CLASSES IN SPANISH

3. Spanish: The plan provides Nation-wide classes in Spanish in which women will "better equip themselves for world citizenship." All are to be manned by volunteer teachers. The plan points out that there must be "thousands" of such ready and eager to teach.

4. Community organization: This is explained as training in "how to get things done."

5. Map reading and making: This is to acquaint women with the geography of America.

6. Civic aides: Volunteers can learn to check weights and measures, control school-crossing traffic, and inspect health conditions.

7. First aid and safety: Every woman joins a Red Cross first-aid course or a national safety council safety-first course.

8. Girls: Training girls for volunteer leadership.

9. Vocational: This is to be a big training field for "hundreds of thousands" of women who may be out of work now because they lack proper training.

LUNCH FOR EVERY CHILD

10. School lunches: This sees that every child in America gets lunch. (One million women to prepare, 1,000,000 to provide.) The plan envisages this as one of the "most challenging fields" of all.

11. Health: Training women in home hygiene, sanitation, child care, and disease prevention.

12. Training: In office work, in aid to the handicapped, in sewing, nursery schools, and nursing.

The plan speaks of mobilizing women, youth, and "all civilians" for these services of home defense. It estimates that if 10,000,000 volunteers give only 3 hours a week, there will be 30,000,000 hours of community service.

Presumably it is an all-volunteer organization, but observers have hazarded the guess that it will require an army of at least 500,000 paid workers as well.

MILLIONS READY FOR SERVICE

In the field of food, for instance, its teaching force would be drawn from the W. P. A., the N. Y. A., the C. C. C., the adult education teachers' crew, the Farm Security Administration, and other agencies.

Those who will take part in the plan as a whole, however, are described as "the million of Americans who are ready, anxious, waiting for the discipline of service."

Whether the plan will ever be acted upon is problematical, but Mrs. Kerr drew it up at the request of President Roosevelt.

One school of thought believes it is the next piece of work on the administration's program once the lend-lease bill is out of the way. Another thinks that since it has been delayed 2 months it may be already in the discard.

In any event, it is the great open secret of Washington.

On page 5 of this morning's edition of the Washington Times Herald, March 7, appeared this article also by Miss Marcia Winn. Note especially the engaging headline: "Plan to draft women denied and confirmed."

PLAN TO DRAFT WOMEN DENIED AND CONFIRMED—EARLY DESCRIBES PROGRAM THAT IS NOW UNDER STUDY

(By Marcia Winn)

The White House yesterday both denied and confirmed its new Nation-wide plan for home-defense mobilization.

The plan as disclosed yesterday by the Times-Herald and the Chicago Tribune is one for the volunteer mobilization of American women. As drawn up by Mrs. Florence Kerr, assistant W. P. A. commissioner, at President Roosevelt's request and unfolded to Washington's official women on January 7 at a White House meeting called by Mrs. Roosevelt, it deals particularly with women but there are other features as well.

EARLY'S STATEMENT

It was said to be a program to meet the unpredictable needs of war or peace. Some of its suggested uses for women were to have them study Spanish, food, map making, and health. The plan envisaged having 2,000,000 women prepare or provide lunches for school children and 2,000,000 studying first aid and traffic safety.

Stephen T. Early, Presidential secretary, took official cognizance of it at his press conference when asked about the published report.

"I talked to the President about it," Early said, "and he said he had read that story and that it was just a cockeyed lie, and that there is not any movement or plan here or any action originating here to mobilize any one of the millions of women that are mentioned in this story."

"FOR MEN AS WELL

"He said he told you all about the story in the press conferences in which he has referred to it (the home-defense plan) as being one of the most complicated or difficult problems now under study."

"The interest in it here comes from the fact that women all over the country are writing in."

"The President is trying to fit them into the plan. It is not a plan for women only. It will be one plan for men and women, and both will be given an opportunity for service, the best they can devise."

"That is the one thing now under study. No decision has been reached on home-defense program for men and youth."

As early as February 25, 1941, the following article appeared in the press at Dubuque, Iowa. That is more than 10 days ago. Thus it appears that the matter has been definitely under study and that a program is being outlined.

HOME DEFENSE TASKS FOR ALL OUTLINED SOON, SAYS F. D. R.

President Roosevelt will give every American within a few weeks an opportunity to "do his bit" in the national-defense program.

At his press conference February 18 he revealed that he soon would outline a broad home-defense program, a voluntary plan to reach every man, woman, and child not now participating in the effort to rearm.

Plans already are being formulated for operation of the vast program within the framework of the Federal Security Administration. As outlined by Florence Kerr, assistant to the Director of the Work Projects Administration, the tentative program sets as its objectives:

To mobilize millions of volunteers for service on the home front.

To set up a Nation-wide volunteer organization trained to perform quickly any needed service in any situation.

To provide a channel through which all existing organizations and agencies can be utilized to help meet particular problems in home defense.

To centralize responsibility for home defense for America.

To prevent duplication of effort in home-defense tasks.

To create and uphold the morale America needs.

To achieve true national unity.

To make explicit the meaning of democracy by translating into action and service the American ideals of democracy.

EX-MARINE PUT QUESTION

Mr. Roosevelt's discussion of the program was the result of an inquiry by a former Cleveland, Ohio, marine, who had written a letter to a newspaper asking in behalf of the millions beyond draft age or outside defense industries, "What is our part of the current job? What can we do?"

The President's answer was home defense.

The tentative program has not been approved by him but its prospectus, drawn by Miss Kerr, proclaims that "there are social defense jobs to be done in every home town in America."

Mr. Roosevelt said the plan would merely establish ideal lines of activity, leaving to the States, counties, and local communities the problems of administration and promulgation.

These are proposals:

Home-defense work would be along the lines of these proposals:

Food: Training programs related to food, food conservation, food handling, gardening, canning, mass feeding, food distributing in emergencies, vitamins and their importances.

Aptitude testing: Millions of women can be inspired to take these tests as volunteers as a means of proper placement in home defense * * * and where appropriate in defense industries.

First aid and safety: Comprehensive Nation-wide courses in cooperation with the Red Cross in safety first, first aid to the wounded, and traffic safety.

Training in Spanish: On a volunteer basis, present and former teachers of language could develop Nation-wide opportunities for classes in Spanish for western hemispheric relationships. * * *

Also provided would be training in community organization; training in map reading, map making, drafting; training in volunteer leadership; prevocational and vocational training; providing 100 percent of America's children with school lunches and training in health.

In every age, in every generation, in every war, in every catastrophe, in every perilous hour, the women of America have nobly and devotedly served the cause of their country. They need no mobilizing. They will do their part without regimenting their activities.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I certainly had no desire to detain the membership of the House this afternoon when I made the point of no quorum, but I have come to the conclusion most sincerely that it is my duty as a Member of the House to do everything I can to preserve, protect, and defend this Nation of ours. I believe we have come to the time in our national life, so far as I am concerned, when we are in the most dangerous position we have ever been. It is so easy for appropriation bills to go through. I want them considered more fully by the Members of the House. The steps we take from now on are going to determine the destiny of this country. Our extravagance, I am afraid, will wreck us; it will impair our

security. I should like to give some facts to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], and I do so in the utmost sincerity, trying to aid and assist our country. I cannot refrain from calling attention to the statement by the majority leader [Mr. McCORMACK] on March 5, in which he said:

We are living in precarious times, times when a great world danger confronts us, and we have a \$50,000,000,000 debt; and those of us who consider human values cannot fail to recognize that sooner or later there must be a balancing of the Budget, otherwise we go into uncontrolled inflation.

The membership of the House applauded that statement, and applause is noted in the Record. That is the first time I have heard a statement made about balancing the Budget by any member of the majority party in authority for the last 3 or 4 years. They have always been very, very careful not to mention anything about it. They made so many references to it in 1933-34-35-36, but they now have most forgotten their promises. Now I call your attention to a statement made by the President of the United States at Sioux City, Iowa, on September 29, 1932. I quote:

We are not getting an adequate return for the money we are spending in Washington; or, to put it another way, we are spending altogether too much money for Government services that are neither practical nor necessary; and then, in addition to that, we are attempting too many functions. We need to simplify what the Federal Government is giving to the people. I accuse the present administration—

and that was the Hoover administration—

of being the greatest spending administration in peacetime in all our history. It is an administration that has piled bureau on bureau, commission on commission, and has failed to anticipate the proper needs and the reduced earning power of the people.

Mr. Chairman, let us just review the 8 long, lean, lank years that have closed on March 4 this year. This should make the President blush. Let us review these 8 long, spending, squandering years. Let us review these 8 long, uncertain, unsteady years. Let us review these 8 long years of unemployment, of dissatisfaction, of discontent, if you will, Mr. Majority Leader, and not try to mislead the American people. They are shameful years of inefficiency.

If there was ever an administration in all the history of this Nation that has tried, in my judgment, to take away from the American people the rights they have under the Constitution, it is the present administration. They have been regimenting in practically every bill passed by this Congress in the last 8 years, granting power to the President of the United States that the Congress should hold unto itself. I honestly believe that. Just look at every bill that we pass and you will find that in every one of them we are asked to grant the President power and, if for any reason on the floor if we want to take power away from the President, the New Deal Members of the House jump up on the floor and do a lot of hollering, but when it comes times to vote for the bill granting the power they

all vote "aye" to grant this power to the Chief Executive.

Let me show you the record of the Chief Executive. I want to show you this red record in full, as we have it since March 4, 1933, until March 4, 1941. We have gone in the red every year from \$1,384,000,000 to as high as \$4,763,000,000 a year, or an average for the 8 years of \$3,510,000,000 in the red.

EIGHT RED YEARS

The break-down by years is as follows, and this shows the deficit every year:

March 4 to June 30, 1933	\$892,600,000
1934	3,965,991,685
1935	3,575,357,963
1936	4,763,841,642
1937	2,707,347,110
1938	1,384,160,931
1939	3,542,267,954
1940	3,611,056,036
1941 to March 4	3,642,624,338

Total deficit for 8 years— 28,085,247,659

Mr. Chairman, that means for every day of the 8 years a deficit of \$9,618,000, for every hour of the 8 years a deficit of \$400,759, for every minute since the administration has been in power for 8 years a deficit of \$6,679, or a deficit of \$111 every second of the 8 years. We have gone in the red to that extent since this administration came into power 8 years ago. Nothing like it has ever happened in all the history of our country, or the history of the world, and I hope that nothing like it will ever happen again to this country.

Mr. Chairman, if we could only get rid of this administration it would be the salvation of America. Why? Because they are going to lead us into the slough of despondency. If the statement of the gentleman from Massachusetts was correct the other day, it means a wreck for the American people. We cannot stand this 5 years more.

Mr. Chairman, let me quote from a statement made by Lew Douglas, who was Director of the Budget for a while under the present administration.

Why is an unbalanced budget destructive of confidence? There are several answers to this question. The first is a historical one. Experience has demonstrated without exception that whenever a government, no matter how strong and no matter what its gold reserves may be, continuously spends more than it takes in, its currency either in one form or another is either wholly or partly destroyed.

Quoting further from Mr. Douglas:

The investment of savings will be encouraged only when an atmosphere of confidence in the future has been created. The first step must be the adoption of a fiscal policy by the Government that gives convincing evidence of a sense of financial responsibility. This means, in short, a cessation of needless and deliberate expenditures and an immediate, determined attempt to bring the national Budget into balance.

Let us be careful in our spending as well as judicious. Our appropriations and authorizations since January 3 are at the rate of \$180,000,000 a day. Caution is the word.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I want to address myself particularly to this question of national bankruptcy. A feeling prevails in this House that somehow or other if this Nation goes bankrupt we can blame it on the needs of national defense. But history is not going to say that. When this is reviewed in the light of reason and logic men who do so are going to hold the Members of this Congress just as responsible for the integrity and the solvency of our Treasury as they are going to hold us responsible for the military defense of our country.

The point I wish to make is that it is unnecessary for us to become bankrupt. We have the physical resources in this country. That is not what is lacking. The thing that is lacking in this country is honesty with the American people. The thing that is lacking in this country is the courage on our part to properly meet this problem.

With reference to our national debt, it is stated incorrectly by the Treasury. Our Federal debt is not \$45,000,000,000, as given in the daily statement of the Treasury. The Federal debt today stands above the figure of \$30,000,000,000, unless it can be shown that the depositors of our banks shall carry the cost of this gold, as is now the case, that is being purchased by the Treasury. And is there a man in this House who will rise in his place and say that the depositors of the banks of the United States ought to carry the cost of this gold that is being purchased under the Gold Reserve Act of 1934?

Mr. RICH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. I know the gentleman wants to unify the American people and make them solvent and safe.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Yes; and let me say something about this matter of unity. We are not going to create unity or get it by making speeches in the well of this House. We are going to create unity in this country only by providing necessary and fundamentally sound conditions in our economic and financial processes. Here and here alone can unity find any real source of strength and being.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I would like to have the gentleman explain what he means when he says the depositors of the banks are being charged for the gold shipped into the country.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I am sorry, I cannot consider that now. It is a long story, but that is the fact, nevertheless, and I have not seen it denied by a single man who has ever investigated it. It is a fact that is impossible of denial.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Does the gentleman mean, if I may suggest it, that when the gold comes in, deposits in the banks are expanded by that amount?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Certainly.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. And for that reason a larger volume of deposits stand against the reserves that are present?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. No; it is because there is nothing back of the gold credit

deposits at all. They are simply created by edict and set up in the banks, but I cannot go into that at the present time.

Here is another situation in connection with the Treasury at the present time. Of course, Mr. Morgenthau is worried about the Treasury. He does not know what he is going to do to finance all these heavy costs. He knows there are no savings available for financing these tremendous and extraordinary expenditures. He knows some other means than is now being used or has been used must be provided. What that will be we cannot tell now, but we may be certain it will be most drastic. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER].

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, on November 26, 1940, President Roosevelt made a prophecy. He told a press conference that "if a member from the Chesapeake Bay region wanted a creek deepened 4 to 6 feet to let oyster boats through, all kinds of briefs would pour in to prove that the project was vital to the national defense." The President was right. Ever since he made the Nation conscious of its great needs for defense, we have been watching public officials straining every nerve and muscle to get their annual supply of lead pencils into the national-defense budget. Like everyone else, our officeholders know that the Nation is ready to spend great sums in the name of preparedness. In fact, a substantial body of Americans have expressed the belief that in times like these normal expenditures should be drastically reduced. I agree with this view. I believe that the Nation must spend what it needs for rearmament purposes without imposing any unnecessary burdens upon the taxpayer. The bill will be high enough.

In the last 10 years we have come to look upon spending very much as ordinary folks look upon an astronomer's map. When we hear the distance between the nearest star and the earth we scarcely give it a thought. When someone talks about the national debt, we are so indifferent to these huge figures that we snap our fingers at anything under \$10,000,000,000. Last year the debt limit was raised from \$45,000,000,000 to \$49,000,000,000. A few people sat up and took notice. Then they sat down again. In the last few weeks the House and Senate have been considering and passing a proposal to jump our debt limit to \$35,000,000,000; and practically no one has batted an eyelash.

I think it is time for us to understand what is happening to our money. I should like to talk about only a few items in our Budget. They will show exactly what I mean. Please bear in mind my basic view. I favor defense spending, but I believe that we should cut every single item of nondefense spending down to the last possible cent. This is exactly what Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau was saying only a few months ago. Somebody must have been talking to him since.

Only a short time ago people were calling for a flat cut of 10 percent in the

expenditures of our general governmental departments. I do not believe that any such arbitrary figure can be applied intelligently. It is obvious to everyone who has examined our pay rolls that many of our governmental employees are overpaid; but it is equally true that just as many are underpaid. Any salary cut applying to everybody would work an undue hardship upon those who can least sustain it. Nevertheless, it has been proposed by experts on Government spending that each department should be asked to cut down on unnecessary services, and to curtail all those whose contribution to national defense or to regular government is not worth what it costs.

Every agency which undertakes such a task with a fair-minded viewpoint will find hundreds of items, some large and some small, with which we can dispense. When Congress is asked to vote upon appropriations for the fiscal year 1942, beginning next July 1, each department should begin a serious study with a view to cutting down. That study should not be based upon a program of horizontal salary cuts, but rather on a careful effort to eliminate offices and services which are not necessary. At the present time general government costs amount to about seven and one-half billion dollars a year. A reduction of 10 percent next year would pay for building and arming 80 destroyers.

When we start considering expenditures for national defense we must not make the common mistake of lumping them all as expenditures of the Army and Navy. Last year Congress appropriated \$584,000,000 for civil expenditures in the national-defense program. In this field proposals are always being submitted in the name of national defense which have only the remotest possible relationship to this purpose. We have been told that projects submitted to administrative offices for approval have been withdrawn with notations that new projects would be substituted. Then the same proposal is resubmitted with the insertion of the words "national defense" wherever they seem to fit.

Defense housing is one of the important elements in Uncle Sam's expenditure sheet for the next few years. Editorials have already been printed in leading newspapers throughout the country severely criticizing the type of building going on at Army camps. "Jerry building," so common in the days of the last World War, is already being denounced. We should not repeat the experiences of 1917. In addition to actual needs for the construction of facilities at Army posts and Navy bases, Charles F. Palmer, Coordinator of the defense housing program, has estimated that about \$700,000,000 in dwelling construction will be necessary. Many a contractor will tell you privately that the Federal Government got far less than its money's worth on its tremendous slum-clearance program. We must avoid a recurrence of the same wasteful spending in the name of defense.

Another huge item of spending in the national program is being used to train workers. Here two separate agencies have been established covering virtually identical fields. A tremendous loss of

money has resulted through sheer duplication. Dr. John W. Studebaker, National Commissioner of Education, discussed the conflict frankly. Testifying before a committee of the House of Representatives last September, he pointed out that there was a serious conflict between part of the work of the N. Y. A. and the work done by his own educational office. N. Y. A. offers assistance to students in high school and college, as well as to young people between the ages of 17 and 25, who are out of work. We want our boys and girls to continue attending school, but a saving of an estimated \$5,000,000 could result each year by organizing the student work program under Dr. Studebaker's Office of Education. An example of the way in which our expenditures sometimes fail to reach those whom they are intended to help is furnished right here. Congress allocated thirty-two and one-half million dollars for N. Y. A. out-of-school work. Of this thirty-two and one-half million dollars, \$5,000,000 went to supervision, nine million to equipment and buildings, and only eleven million found its way into the pockets of those boys and girls who are supposed to be getting the benefits. Here is another example. Owen D. Young, head of the American Youth Commission, recently said:

The C. C. C. and the N. Y. A. are in constant competition for appropriations for administrative personnel and enrollee youth. . . . The functions of the two agencies are so similar that they duplicate point after point. Aside from the fact that the N. Y. A. serves both girls and boys, no principle of differentiation between the two agencies can be discovered from an examination of their work.

Even the C. C. C. agency, which is doing such fine work, ought to be carefully investigated before its appropriation is renewed this year. It costs about \$1,000 per man to operate the C. C. C. Last June, in order to enlist their entire quota, officials of this agency were compelled to drop the requirement that C. C. C. boys come from relief families. Forty-three percent of the young men who were enlisted during July came from families who were not on relief nor eligible for relief. As our Nation's industries go into high gear, it should certainly be possible to return the C. C. C. to its former policy of accepting boys only from families in need.

Some of our other appropriations for national defense should be carefully examined too. In the name of national defense Robert H. Hinckley, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, outlined a proposal for the construction of some 4,000 airports over a period of 6 years. As a partial justification of this program, the Secretary talked about the growth of commercial aviation. But this is hardly a justification for a program under the heading of national defense. In fact, the War Department has recently asked that commercial aircraft production be sharply limited. Either Mr. Hinckley's 4,000 airports are more than enough or the War Department should withdraw its limitations. It is interesting, as a sidelight on confusion, to note that under the Department of Commerce program, the Federal Government bears all the

cost of building these airports. When airports were improved by W. P. A. each community was required to pay a sponsor's contribution. Some communities are now talking about a refund for what they have paid to W. P. A. for building their municipal airports.

Here are a few other items which are being pushed and justified as national-defense activities. Marine insurance in the Maritime Commission in the sum of some \$40,000,000; public works, rivers and harbors, \$32,000,000; strategic materials for the Treasury Department, \$47,500,000. All of these may be worthy objectives, but they scarcely come within the field of national defense. And this brings us to a consideration of public works and relief. Conservative estimates of the new jobs opened by the defense program indicate that some 4,000,000 men and women will be engaged in new work. Unemployment for employable men and women will be reduced during the next year to the lowest point for many years to come. Yet we have discovered to our great surprise that W. P. A. expenditures are continuing at levels only slightly below those of a year ago. During the period from July through November of 1940, W. P. A. expenditures averaged about \$108,000,000 per month. This rate equals over one and a quarter billion dollars annually. We must bear in mind that this was the least critical period of the year from the relief standpoint. And all this is happening in spite of millions going back to work.

Let me give you a few concrete illustrations of savings which can be made without destroying the Nation. Today some of our departments spend your money in printing pamphlets on Slip Covers; The Native Papaw, whatever the papaw is; Popcorn; Homes for Birds; Cotton Shirts for Men and Boys; Ice Cream Frozen Without Stirring; How To Trap Mountain Lions; How To Buy a Woman's Coat; and Keeping Your Cellar Dry. The list could be read for hours. I think the Nation's defense needs should at least justify a temporary stop in the flow of this great literature.

These are important problems. To solve them—to begin the job which must eventually be done—the restoration of sound economy in our Government—is going to be harder than anyone can imagine. The spending habit—when you are spending other people's money—is hard to break. I urge that every American start thinking in terms of reduced Government costs. More than this; I urge every American to start demanding that his Representatives and Senators cut down on all nondefense spending. Millions for defense—not one unnecessary cent for governmental tribute—should be the motto of 1941. [Applause.]

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KERR].

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, I cherish with the other Members of this House a very profound respect for the distinguished gentleman from New York, who is the ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations. I believe he is a fine gentleman, a great American, and a superb statesman. Sometimes, however, he neglects to consider the mat-

ters involved now in our country from a spiritual point of view because of his evident interest in the material welfare of this country. I refer especially to his opposition to this item in the bill which appropriates \$22,500,000 for the National Youth Administration.

This country is spending an estimated amount of \$5,000,000,000 to educate the youth of this Nation, the boys and girls of our United States. That is just about what the balance of the world spends to take care of the education of its boys and girls.

Unfortunately, I believe that in educating the boys and girls in this country we have apparently sought to prepare them exclusively for college. In my opinion, that is a great mistake. Ninety-six percent of the boys and girls educated in the high schools of this Nation never get an opportunity to go to college. I believe our educational system has overfeatured the quantitative phase of education in order that they might get students ready for college. In my opinion, the boys and girls of this country ought to be taught those things that would enable them to make a living when they go out into the world and undertake the responsibilities of citizenship which they will be called on to assume.

The National Youth Administration offers an opportunity to those young men and women who have a talent for certain useful things in life to develop this talent and contribute to the artistic as well as the material uplift of our Nation. In my opinion, the investment that we make in this organization gives them an opportunity that they would never realize otherwise to develop useful characteristics which no average school can give and fits them when they go out into the world not only to find something to do but to do something through which they can make a living and contribute to their happiness and to the destiny of this Nation.

Mr. HOUSTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. HOUSTON. I agree 100 percent with what the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina has just said about the N. Y. A., especially as it pertains to this particular appropriation in the bill.

This morning a very high executive of an aircraft factory came to me and complained that he could not get people who had had some experience or who had been trained to go into an aircraft factory, one of the most serious problems confronting the Nation today. I asked him if he thought there was any benefit coming from the National Youth Administration in the training of skilled workmen, if it was doing any good. He said, "It is the finest thing in the world; keep it going. We need those people in our factories."

Mr. KERR. I may say to the gentleman that if he will just go into the schools where the boys and girls are being taught to do the things in life in which they are interested, he will find what a wonderful result they are getting and how useful they will be when they go out into the world.

Mr. HOUSTON. That is true, but right at the present moment we need them in our defense set-up.

Mr. KERR. Indeed, and I think it makes a distinct contribution to the activities of this country now which have for their purpose the building up of our national defense.

Mr. HOUSTON. No question about that.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. FITZGERALD. On Monday of this week in the city of which I had the honor to be mayor I was at a school training young people for national defense and saw over 100 boys receiving this training from the National Youth Administration on machine work, woodwork, and on defense work.

They were making plug gages and doing other work for the United States submarine base in the city of New London, and I say this is the way to train the youth of the country. As you know, in the Seventy-fifth Congress I presented a bill and had it passed here, a real apprentice-training bill, and then the same men who are opposed to this \$20,000,000 opposed the appropriation of \$60,000 to put that bill into operation. I prophesied on the floor of this House in 1938 that if this country were ever forced into war, the country would scream for trained men, because during the last 15 years we have imported from Europe 1,250,000 mechanics.

Mr. KERR. I thank my friend for his statement at this point in my remarks. It is a distinct contribution to what I have had to say.

The gentleman from New York refers to the fact that 37,000 boys and girls are being taught through this National Youth Administration and that the organization is running a boarding house to accommodate these students. The gentleman should have told the House that this division of boys and girls is less than one-tenth of those engaged in this activity, and this 37,000 referred to, through the wages which they receive for their services, largely pay their expenses. My great interest in this national feature is due to the fact that I think that our educational system in this country needs to be supplemented by just such an organization in order that they might encourage boys and girls who have natural talent for different classes of work and different vocations to develop this talent under the direction of educated, intelligent teachers not only acquainted with what we term "high educational facilities," but who also know how to teach and develop those characteristics in boys and girls that will enable them to happily pursue that vocation in life for which they are best equipped by nature and by education. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS].

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, there have been some things said this afternoon in the House which I would like to comment on briefly. I think it is very, very important in Amer-

ica in these trying times that there should be exercised, liberally and vigorously, intelligent and proper opposition to the things that are being done. I would like, however, to back up in my own way some of the remarks of the majority leader, because it seems to me that anybody who expresses opposition, as I sometimes do myself, ought to do it only upon the most mature conviction that he is sure that such opposition is founded upon real fact. In other words, I am very strongly inclined to agree with the point the majority leader made to the effect that there is a certain amount of talk and propaganda at large in our country today which is in considerable measure an appeal not to reason, nor an effort to accomplish constructive things, but on the other hand is rather an irresponsible appeal to certain basic prejudices which are easily aroused among the people.

As I have said many times in the House, I feel that the success of this defense effort we are engaged in now depends in large measure on the morale of the people. I have heard it said by a number of Members that the House is ready to appropriate any amount of money for anything that can be connected with national defense. I suspect in general that is true. I think it is important, however, for us to realize that the psychology under which we are operating today, and the psychology under which a majority of the American people are doing their thinking, is something different from the psychology which we had a couple of years ago. For what we are really considering here is the question of strengthening the sinews of a great nation in every way we can. Now, obviously, the appropriation of money is not the only way to do that or in some instances, perhaps, the best way, but in many cases it is important, and I am trying the best I can and I appeal to all the Members of the House to do the same thing, to consider many, many things that come before us in the light of that principle of trying to strengthen the sinews of a great nation in every way we can.

Now, I want to say a couple of words about the speech of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SMITH], who said that when the gold was brought into this country that it was the bank depositors of the Nation that paid for it. I would have liked very much to have had him explain a little more what he meant by that. But I am going to assume that what he meant was that when gold comes into the country it flows in through some American bank and that bank is able to pay for that gold with a deposit on its books, but it must turn the gold over to the Treasury, according to law. The Treasury pays the bank for the gold with a check on the Federal Reserve bank of the district in question and then replenishes its deposit with that Federal Reserve bank by issuing gold certificates which are deposited with the Federal Reserve bank to the account of the bank through which the gold came in and from which the gold was purchased. Now, obviously, the deposits in existence have been increased under those circumstances. Gold certi-

icates have been issued to the same amount and gold has come into the Fort Knox horde in likewise the same amount. I readily recognize as anyone will think that means an expansion of deposits, but it does not so far as I can see mean an expansion of deposits beyond the expansion of reserves as defined according to present law. The comment I wish to make is this: If people are interested in really protecting the depositors in the banks of the country, they have got to begin to think about a system under which when a demand deposit is made in a bank, that demand deposit will be held in trust for the depositor by the bank from that time on. And that means demand deposits would always be backed dollar for dollar with reserves. At present we require only \$1 of reserves for every \$5 of deposits, and most of our so-called money in the bank consists of bankers' promises to pay when, as, and if, they can. True the Government stands behind deposits up to \$5,000 and the F. D. I. C. is required to make them good but if a general collapse ever threatened the only possible way the F. D. I. C. could carry out its guaranty would be by an exercise of the governmental power to create money. How much better it would be to provide now against all possibility of such a contingency.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the remainder of the time left to the distinguished gentleman from New York.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized for 8 minutes.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I say at the outset that in my opinion Mr. Aubrey Williams is not an issue before us. I make that statement so that there may be no fear on the part of any of his personal defenders. I shall not level or attempt to level at him any personal attack. The social philosophy, however, and the theories of governments with which Mr. Williams has been identified are in issue. After listening to that insistent demand for unity from the majority leader it seems to me that we can well examine some of those philosophies and theories that have been in vogue during the last few years and which have tended to create discord. The National Youth Administration exemplifies what our philosophies of government have been in the last 8 years. The National Youth Administration was a part of that program by which we were told we might spend ourselves into prosperity, that the accumulation of an enormous debt should never be any concern, that we might borrow and borrow and spend and spend, and that somewhere at the end of the rainbow we would find Utopia. The National Youth Administration was a part of that theory of government, that social philosophy. Where has this theory and philosophy brought us? What has it been worth? After this spending and lending, after this pump priming and boondoggling, where do we find ourselves today? In other words, what has it accomplished? Up to the time of the fall of France and the collapse of the Low Countries there was not very much concern

about what the strength of America should be. Suddenly the administration turned to those forces which in times past have contributed strength and asked those forces to go to work to revitalize and strengthen America. The dynamic energy of private enterprise, business and business leaders, rather than the lenders and spenders were called on to make America strong. Crack-downs on business seem to have been discontinued. Punitive measures were held back, and instead the demand was made that this great rearmament program should be taken care of by private enterprise. Forces which therefore had been looked upon as the enemies of society, against which invective had been hurled—forces which had been charged with the destruction of America were called on to defend it. The point I make is that the National Youth Administration has been a part of that group which has insisted that private enterprise was a failure, that America was a failure, that our Government was a failure, and that we must adopt a new social philosophy and a new theory of government if we hoped to survive. For myself I am opposed to such claims and must be critical of those who have made them.

During the course of the hearings I decided to let Mr. Williams translate into dollars and cents what he really thought the National Youth Administration should be. I said to him, "I want you to write your own ticket, Mr. Williams; I want you to take this social philosophy of yours and translate it into dollars and cents. What should the ticket be?" I do not know whether you have read the hearings on this bill, but I was startled—and it will be found on page 436—when I learned that Mr. Williams thought there should be a program requiring \$637,000,000 a year to carry on this National Youth Administration. Some may feel this is possible, but I cannot subscribe to it. It demonstrates, however, the lengths to which the Administrator would go in this social experiment were he given the power to carry out his objectives. My distinguished friend the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Woodrum] made a very splendid statement at the close of his remarks. He challenged us with his declaration that the needs of our defense program must be provided. I agree with him insofar as those appropriations for national defense go, but I am wondering whether we should not put first things first.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I ask the gentleman from Virginia to yield me 2 or 3 minutes.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 2 minutes.

Mr. DITTER. It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that if our job is, as the gentleman from Virginia has said it is, to rearm, to make America strong, then the first thing we have to do is to know the relative importance of the demands that are made upon us.

It seems to me some of these so-called social objectives would be required to give

way so that the more immediate problem could be solved. As I see it, the work which the N. Y. A. is doing is not the first or most important thing we have to do. The job we have got to do is to use the funds which we have at hand to provide for our defense needs. I am persuaded that the time is at hand when social objectives will have to give way to armament objectives and when the resources of the Nation will have to be utilized for the practical rather than the idealistic.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DITTER. Well, the gentleman is so gracious, I will yield.

Mr. WHITE. The gentleman says to rearm to make the country strong. What importance does he attach to training these men to operate?

Mr. DITTER. I will answer the gentleman very quickly by saying that at the Government navy yards, at privately owned yards, at aviation plants, and at a large number of plants privately owned and engaged in rearmament work training schools are conducted for those who seek to become skilled in these activities. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, the clang and clamor for defense in this country sometimes makes it difficult to hear the pitiful cries and sobs from innocent victims in other lands. They no longer want cold steel; they now need the more essential things of life—food and shelter.

While we strive ever harder to stop aggression and to eliminate it forever from the face of the earth, we cannot be deaf to the pleas of these poor people who cry not for "guns" but for "bread."

Many of us have friends and relatives in Belgium, Holland, Norway, Poland, France, and other countries that are now experiencing alarming food shortages. Hunger is increasing daily and hope for these destitute people lies in only one direction—America.

Oh, I know that some want to maintain a blockade and prevent anything that might assist a belligerent. They would prefer that these people be goaded by hunger to revolt. But I say that we cannot ignore the cry of humanity. The deliberate starvation of captive peoples is too utterly inhuman for America to adopt as a means of forcing totalitarian capitulation.

Therefore I have introduced a bill today to establish a European Food Distribution Commission to acquire and distribute food among needy individuals and needy families in Europe.

We have an abundance of certain food-stuffs in this country. And, thank God, we have had peace which has given us the opportunity to increase this abundance. We should not, we must not, be deaf to the appeal of the destitute. It is true that our own people must be fed, but I propose to use only the surplus food over and above our own needs. Our assistance to Britain has been along material lines for their defense. Surely we shall not

deny consolation and succor to the innocent, women and children particularly, in the war-torn countries of the Old World.

This is not an explanation of my plan, but it is a plea for its consideration. The details can be discussed later.

We should be guided by Christian principles in such matters and remember to have "malice toward none and charity for all." A victory for democracy that is purchased at the price of the lives of millions of innocent people is a defeat. [Applause.]

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from New Jersey [Mrs. NORTON].

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, I did not intend to go into this debate, but having listened to the amazing statement of my good friend the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] and believing that he has been greatly misinformed as to the subject he was discussing this morning, I would like to take just a few minutes to tell the gentleman how wrong he is, and I thank the chairman of the committee for giving me this time to straighten the record.

I did not read the papers referred to at the time the gentleman from Illinois was talking, so I do not know exactly what story he may have read, but I did read in last night's Star the following, and I quote:

Mr. Early also reported the President as saying this morning that a story about plans for defense mobilization of millions of women is a lie.

For several weeks past a so-called home-defense program, by which women and men ineligible for military service could volunteer for special defense work, has been under consideration. At his press conference on Tuesday, Mr. Roosevelt said the problem is proving to be a very complicated and difficult one and that it is still all in the study stage.

Reference was made this morning to a meeting held at the White House some weeks ago. That is true. Several weeks ago Mrs. Roosevelt invited a group of women to call at the White House to discuss the part that women would take in organizing our efforts for defense, if and when it was necessary to call on us for service. No question of mobilizing women was involved. It was to be purely voluntary service, but as so many plans had been suggested it was thought well to have some pattern to follow, some plan of campaign which would fit women for necessary service and to use whatever natural talents we had where they would be most valuable. There never was any thought expressed at this meeting to mobilize or demand service. It was purely a voluntary contribution and one which Mrs. Roosevelt and the rest of us women were most anxious to offer.

There are many functions women can perform much better than men, with all due respect to the men, and we want to be prepared to do our part in the same spirit the men of America are preparing to do theirs. Surely there is nothing strange about this. Every man who knows the valuable contribution women are making now and did make in the World War must realize that that contribution could have been much more valuable had we been trained for it. May I say, too, that this meeting that was re-

ferred to this morning was arranged by Mrs. Roosevelt purely and simply to find out the best means by which we could utilize our talents. The meeting was not a partisan meeting. Women Members of Congress, both Democrats and Republicans, were invited to the meeting and the Members here who were present will bear me out in what I have said, that there was nothing demanded. Suggestions were asked. We were given a plan, asked to read it over and submit our ideas on coordinating and organizing our strength. It was purely to get some plan of action by which the women of America could do their best work if and when we were called upon for service. Each and every one of us was asked at that time to think the matter through and be prepared to submit plans for use if and when it became necessary to organize our forces. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Reconstruction Finance Corporation and The RFC Mortgage Company: For an additional amount for administrative expenses of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and The RFC Mortgage Company, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1941, \$600,000, payable from the funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 4, line 14, after the word "Corporation", strike out the period, insert a semicolon, and add the following: "Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be paid to any person affiliated with the Communist Party, the German-American Bund, or any other organization seeking to undermine the national defense of the United States and to overthrow our republican form of government."

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, this morning at the outset of the session the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Dies] gave to the House a brief accounting of the conduct of his committee. I believe most of the Members of the House are in sympathy with his committee and its fearless and courageous conduct of the investigation of un-American activities. During his remarks the gentleman from Texas stated there were a large number of Communist sympathizers on the Government pay rolls drawing pay from the Federal Government. I assume the gentleman from Texas knows what he is talking about. Whether the number is 500 or half that amount is of little significance; if there are any, then it is the duty of the Congress to strike them off the pay roll. The Congress should not tolerate or compromise with the disloyal and seditious elements in our midst. We have more to fear from our enemies from within than our enemies from without. I submit to the House that the very fact there are Communists and Communist sympathizers holding high or key positions in the Government service, according to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Dies], and drawing pay from the Federal Government, undermines the very existence of his committee. Fundamentally,

what right has that committee to go out and investigate Communist activities elsewhere in the Nation, or bundist activities, if in the sanctity of the Federal Government itself there are Communists or bundists on the pay rolls, some he says holding high key positions and receiving funds appropriated by us? It is the utter negation and denial of everything the Dies committee stands for in the investigation of un-American activities and propaganda.

I think therefore an amendment to this appropriation bill stating that no money we appropriate shall be paid to members of the Communist Party, to members of the German-American Bund, or to members of any organization which seeks to undermine our national defense or overthrow the Government should be acceptable and be adopted by the Congress.

The language of my amendment is clear. It means exactly what it says. If we have difficulty proving they are members of the Communist Party, or these other seditious or disloyal organizations, we are the ones who suffer, but at least we are trying to do what we want to do in this House—to prevent one single dollar going into the hands of Communists or bundists who seek to destroy our free institutions and republican form of government.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISH. I yield.

Mr. EBERHARTER. The gentleman states he wants to prevent any money we appropriate going to Communists or members of subversive groups.

Mr. FISH. That is correct.

Mr. EBERHARTER. If that is the gentleman's intention, why does he not offer a similar amendment to every paragraph of every appropriation bill?

Mr. FISH. That is exactly what I propose to do if this amendment is accepted. I propose, if it is accepted in this instance, to offer it in the case of every appropriation, let us say, of half a million dollars or more, so that we shall at least have a chance to find out whether Members of Congress are sincere or not in their condemnations of Communists' and bundists' activities and propaganda.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISH. I yield.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Would not the gentleman accomplish the same purpose by adding his amendment at the end of the bill making it applicable to the entire bill instead of cluttering up the bill by adding the same amendment to each paragraph?

Mr. FISH. That is exactly what I propose to do. I am offering this amendment in the nature of a test of the sentiment of the membership of the House. If it is agreed to, then at the end of the bill I intend to offer a general proposal in similar words to apply to all money appropriated in the bill. I should like to have this amendment voted on now, however, to get the reaction of the membership. If it is the will of the House, I certainly shall offer a general amendment at the end of the bill to cover the use of all appropriations.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I am entirely in sympathy with the gentleman's objectives.

Mr. FISH. I am sure the gentleman is.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. But has the gentleman considered the administrative difficulties? How is the Comptroller General going to determine in the case of each voucher he approves for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation that no Communist or member of a subversive group received any of the funds?

Mr. FISH. I called attention to that myself. I admit it will be difficult to prove it if they deny it. There are some who will not, and there are others whom it will be easy to prove are either Communists, bundists, or affiliated with subversive groups.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to have a vote on this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. FISH) there were—ayes 54, noes 52.

Mr. WHITE of Idaho. Mr. Chairman, I ask for tellers.

Tellers were refused.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION

For additional amounts for the National Youth Administration, fiscal year 1941, to be expended in accordance with the provisions of the National Youth Administration Appropriation Act, 1941, except that all training or educational programs for youth employed by the National Youth Administration on work projects shall be under the control and supervision of the State boards for vocational education of the several States and shall be paid for out of appropriations made to the Office of Education and expended by the States pursuant to plans submitted by State boards for vocational education and approved by the Commissioner of Education as provided for in First Supplemental Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1941, under the heading "Office of Education," paragraph (5), and except as hereinafter provided, for the following purposes:

For the purposes and objects specified in paragraph 1 (b) of such act, \$21,980,000, of which \$25,000 shall be available to the United States Employees' Compensation Commission for the purposes of paragraph 18 of such act.

For salaries and other administrative expenses specified in paragraph 2 of such act, \$500,000, of which sum so much as may be necessary may be transferred to appropriations of the Treasury Department in accordance with and for the purposes of such paragraph.

For printing and binding, \$20,000.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: Beginning with line 18, on page 5, strike out all down to and including line 18, on page 6.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, this is the appropriation I spoke about when I had the floor a short while ago saying I intended to move to strike the item out.

That you may have in mind the actual status of the National Youth Administration appropriation, I call attention to page 396 of the hearings where the balance upon March 1 is shown to be \$43,523,129.

If this money were being used for training students out of school, and then adding 10 percent overhead expense and administrative expense, this could take care, on the average, for those 4 months, of \$80,000, but it is not being so spent. It is being spent for private boarding schools, about half for boys and half for girls. This gives them a great amount of money and very few of the schools have any relationship to national defense. Let me give you a little illustration by citing what is happening in western Massachusetts. I read the following newspaper item:

Young men interested in obtaining N. Y. A. employment, where workers are getting experience in the care of livestock, cafeteria work, construction and maintenance, small-scale direct farming, and other work incidental to agriculture, can apply to John F. Hobin of 1 Assonet Street, State Administrator John L. Donovan, Jr., announced yesterday.

Mr. Donovan said the turnover of youth from N. Y. A. rolls to private employment has been so large in the past few months that a number of vacancies at Methuen have been created.

In other words, they are advertising for trade. There is so little interest in it, and so little demand, and they have so much more money than they have any business having, that they are advertising for trade.

Mr. ELIOT of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. ELIOT of Massachusetts. The gentleman has mentioned the State of Massachusetts. I would like to point out that in the State of Massachusetts—

Mr. TABER. The gentleman will ask a question. He is not asking a question. He is trying to make a speech and he is trying to tell something. If he wants to tell it, he may do so in his own time. I am not going to yield for that.

The trouble with this whole picture is that when you hit somebody on the head here they come up with an alibi. The story is that this is not for national defense. It is a waste of \$22,500,000.

Mr. ELIOT of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. Let us save this for national defense and quit playing into the hands of Stalin and Hitler.

I hope the Members of this House will show an appreciation of their responsibility. If this were for out of school boys at \$10 apiece, it would take care of all they have on the roll, but they waste this money on private-boarding schools. Are you going to let them make a fool of you?

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, we are not surprised at the latest blast against the N. Y. A. from the distinguished gentleman from New York. Those of you who were here a year ago will remember that the same gentleman made the same or similar blast against the N. Y. A. when the regular appropriation was being considered for that organization. It will be recalled that upon the

heels of a very great oratorical effort on his part, this House increased the amount just \$15,000,000 above the Budget estimate. [Applause.]

Mr. HEALEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. HEALEY. The gentleman who just preceded the present speaker alluded to the fact that there had been reported a large turnover of these youths from the National Youth Administration to private industry pay rolls. Is that not the very purpose of the National Youth Administration and should not all of us be very happy that we are getting such fruitful results from the National Youth Administration?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Yes; the gentleman makes a most excellent point, and I thank him sincerely for his contribution. But answering the serious but perennial charges of the gentleman from New York against the N. Y. A., the gentleman states this has no connection with the national defense program. Let us see what the facts are. Since last July 1 the defense industries of this country have taken 118,000 of these trained youths from the N. Y. A. training schools into their industries, and I will insert in the Record excerpts from several of many letters which I hold here from representatives of some of the leading industries asking for additional N. Y. A. youths who have had this training. These facts, I submit, in all fairness speak louder than strong assertions and bitter denunciations against this great organization that is doing so much for the needy youth of the land.

What are the further facts? The National Youth Administration is feeding to these defense industries approximately 22,000 youths per month. That many are being taken now into the Nation's defense program, and it is unable to train young men as fast as the industries are asking for them. Yet the gentleman from New York has the unmitigated gall to say this appropriation for the training of youth has no connection with the national-defense program.

In the city of Boston, to which the gentleman has alluded, there are at this time 800 National Youth Administration trained boys in the shipyards. In the city of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia shipyards have asked for 2,500 N. Y. A. youths. That is for the shipyards of Philadelphia alone. The N. Y. A. is in the process of training all of those youths to fill that important call for trained men.

If this amendment should carry, which, of course, it will not, it is apparent that the National Youth Administration would not only be unable to train these 2,500 young men but would be compelled to abandon that part of its preliminary training which is so important to our defense program. Still the gentleman stands in the well of this House, looks you in the face, gets his voice down in his boots, tells you over and over that funds appropriated for the N. Y. A. are wasted and that it has no connection nor is a part of the defense program. Of course, the distin-

guished gentleman from New York does not expect Members to take such a contention seriously.

In the Army cantonments we have 10,000 N. Y. A. youths trained to do civilian jobs that the Army has especially asked for. They are now asking, so I am advised, for 7,000 additional youths that the N. Y. A. would be unable to furnish, because of lack of appropriations, should this pending amendment prevail.

Answering further the gentleman's oft-repeated charge that this appropriation has no possible connection with national defense, permit me to say that the National Youth Administration has established four aircraft repair shops, very vital to the national defense, at or adjacent to four of the seven Army depots of the United States. The Army has requested the National Youth Administration to establish three more of these repair shops which are so urgently needed at this time and every effort is being put forth to comply with that request. But it is quite obvious that no additional aircraft repair shops at these Army depots could possibly be established should this appropriation be eliminated by the pending amendment.

Mr. HOUSTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. HOUSTON. As a matter of fact, this appropriation decreases the number of National Youth students at the present moment by 100,000?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I will say I do not have the exact figures, but I do know that in the State of Oklahoma a very drastic cut is being made even with the appropriation allowed by the Budget. The fact is it would take \$60,000,000 instead of \$22,500,000 as provided in this deficiency bill to do the job that the N. Y. A. is trying to do, and supply all of the youth that industries would like to have now. Let me say in this connection to the gentleman from Kansas that in his city of Wichita there is an aircraft corporation that is begging for National Youth Administration boys who have had the preliminary training, and I am advised that only recently some 22 fine young men, most of whom did not have the opportunity of finishing high school, from Oklahoma have gone to this aircraft school in the city of Wichita.

Mr. HOUSTON. And they are asking today that this school be continued so that they can get more men?

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Yes; that is correct, but if the pending amendment should carry and the gentleman from New York had his way, it would not only hamper and delay this program, but would stop it altogether. In my State of Oklahoma, the N. Y. A. recently established eight master shops to train needy and ambitious youths primarily in connection with the national-defense program. Trained and experienced men have been placed in charge of that great program. The gentleman's amendment, if adopted, would close down all of those shops. This practical-training program ought to be

materially expanded instead of being hamstrung and curtailed. [Applause.]

Now, as further proof that the National Youth Administration is seriously engaged in aiding our defense program, and that the small appropriation made by the last session of Congress to permit the N. Y. A. to train youth to fit into the defense program is money well spent, I submit herewith excerpts from letters which I hold in my hand from some of the private industries of the country which speak for themselves. It occurs to me that the gentleman from New York might be interested in a letter from Amos H. Belknap, apprentice supervisor of the Curtiss Airplane Division, Curtiss-Wright Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y., as follows:

I wish to advise that we have about 80 graduates from your Elmira Aviation Ground School in our employ. We have only found one boy that was not up to our standards, and we let him go.

I come in direct contact with these boys every day and find them an exceptionally fine type of young men, well-trained and well-disciplined. Our only regret is that you cannot give them to us in a greater number.

Following are excerpts from a few of many other letters which, if time permitted, I would like to read to Members of this body:

Thomas E. Walsh, airport manager, Kent County Airport, Grand Rapids, Mich.:

In my work at the airport and its allied industries I have come in contact with many boys and girls seeking employment. The boys and girls that have had N. Y. A. training are much more valuable to us and are more easily placed.

Albert L. Smith, vice president, Franklin Machine & Foundry Co., Providence, R. I.:

We are more than pleased with the young men we are getting from the N. Y. A. Metal Trades Unit, and wanted to take this occasion to tell someone the results we are obtaining from the employment of these boys.

We have employed something over 50, and we still have in our employment something over 40. We are using these boys on lathes, on millers, and on assembly work, and we find them to be very satisfactory.

Our only regret is that the units that are supplying these boys at present have no more available for our use, the reason being that the average length of training now is less than 6 months. We are taking boys from 8 months' training on and finding them very well grounded.

It is our belief that not only have they been grounded in the necessary fundamentals of machine work, but they appear at work to have had sufficient experience to give them the confidence to go ahead.

H. T. Christenson, Chicago Blow Pipe Co., general sheet-metal work, Chicago, Ill.:

Thought it might interest you to know that we have employed several boys through the National Youth Administration, 153 West Huron Street, and that we are well pleased with their work and find that the training they have had is very beneficial. We believe this type of training will help other boys to get better employment. Keep up the good work.

P. Cohen, president, Sandra Frocks, Inc., dress manufacturers, Steger, Ill.:

I have in the past hired approximately 15 to 20 girls in our dress shop that gained

work experience on our sewing machines in your sewing room. I wish to state at this time that these girls are very satisfactory due to the fact that they have learned the essential fundamentals of dressmaking at your N. Y. A. work center. This enabled us to put these girls to work immediately, without loss of time due to having to train these girls on our production work.

We will be interested in from 6 to 12 girls during our busy season which opens in the latter part of February. I will contact you personally within the next few days to make more definite plans.

Rondo A. Westbrook, Westbrook Manufacturing Co., restaurant equipment, Jackson, Miss.:

You will recall that several months ago we called on your office for information about sheet-metal workers that had received training through your organization. We employed several of your trainees. None of these men have been discharged, and all of them have had some increase in pay in the short time they have been here.

G. A. Valerius, Jr., Albert Given Manufacturing Co., trouser specialists, East Chicago, Ind.:

In the past 4 weeks we have called in approximately 15 girls, trained by your organization, and wish to compliment you on the very fine work you are doing, not only in teaching these young girls a trade but in supplying the manufacturer with skilled help.

Due to the expansion of our factory, we will need approximately 50 more operators within the next month, and we can assure you that we shall take advantage of your organization.

S. A. Hawkins, The McJunkin Supply Co., oil-and-gas-well supplies, Charleston, W. Va.:

About 90 percent of our welding is done on high-pressure piping and unfired pressure vessels and has to meet code specifications. Most apprentices can do flat welding, but it is very difficult now to get men who can do pressure welding in fixed positions. We would like to see you add this to your work experience if possible because there is a big demand for this type of welding and we were recently advised by one of the large insurance companies that we had the only certified welders in the State of West Virginia.

We think you have done a real job with the N. Y. A. and sincerely trust you will be able to branch out along the lines mentioned above. Due to our experience with Mr. Cox we would feel safe in calling on your South Charleston plant to furnish us with this class of worker when we need more.

William H. Beresenbrugge, superintendent, Snap-On Tools Corporation, Kenosha, Wis.:

At the close of this year I cannot look but with very much satisfaction to the very valuable assistance your office has given us in the selection of young people, from among whom we have hired a lot of young men who are making good.

V. J. Cox, personnel manager, Ball Brothers Co., fruit jars, rolled zinc, paper boxes, Muncie, Ind.:

We have employed several young men during the past 3 or 4 years, who some time in the past have received N. Y. A. work experience. In every instance they have made good and have come to us with qualities that make them more employable.

A. P. Martin, chief, maintenance, personnel training, Pennsylvania-Central Airlines Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.:

You may be interested in knowing that our company hired two of your graduates during June of this year and thus far their services have been quite satisfactory.

M. M. Cohen, Abar Machine Products Co., Cleveland, Ohio:

We are happy to report that of the nine men that you sent over to us, eight seem to be developing exceptionally fast, and we are quite sure that with this kind of material we can complete their training, so that they will be skilled mechanics in a comparatively short period of time.

We want you to know that we appreciate the efficient preliminary training you give your students and are deeply gratified to have found that such training is being given by practical mechanics and engineers.

M. Della De Long, R. N., directress of nurses, the Grace Hospital School of Nursing, Detroit, Mich.:

For the past few years we have had a number of N. Y. A. workers rendering service in our hospital in the various departments and are pleased to report they have proven very satisfactory. We are also confident that the training they receive will be beneficial in their securing employment.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I hope very much it will not be necessary to have extended debate on this amendment. I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in 20 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM]?

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I have an amendment at the desk, and I want time to discuss it. I would also like to speak on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. We have already had 10 minutes' debate on that, and it has been debated in general debate.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM]?

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in 20 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion.

The question was taken; and the Chair announced the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I demand a division. We are not going to railroad this thing through.

The Committee divided; and there were—ayes 82, noes 32.

So the motion was agreed to.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I expressed my position with reference to this appropriation in the general debate on this bill. I call your attention to this fact, however, in answer to some of the statements that have been made as to what the hearings disclose: I got this morning from the N. Y. A. the fact that there are at this time 350,000 young people in this country who have signified their desire to be enrolled under the N. Y. A. and who have been checked by the organization but cannot be enrolled because there are not sufficient funds to

take them into the organization. I assume this fact is true because it is found in the hearings and Mr. Williams so advised me this morning over the telephone. With 350,000 young people seeking the advantages of N. Y. A., how can it be that it is necessary for N. Y. A. to go out on an advertising campaign to solicit people to come into the program?

When this matter is fairly looked at there can be no question that the N. Y. A. is giving to the people of America a real honest administrative program that is doing something for the youth of this country. [Applause.] While this specific appropriation is not related to the youth school program, the over-all program of the N. Y. A. has given thousands and thousands of young people in this country the opportunity to go to high school and college—an opportunity that would not otherwise be given them. [Applause.]

Further, contrary to general belief, the young people who are engaged in the N. Y. A. program are not taken entirely from the relief families of America. They may be, but by and large those engaged in the out-of-school work program are taken from the low-income group families that have family incomes from \$600 to \$900 a year, and in the in-school college program they come from families with a family income of not to exceed \$1,500 a year. I think they are doing a swell job. I know they are in my State. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I suppose the way things are going here in the House there is no likelihood that the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York will be adopted, so I shall offer an amendment just striking the amount in half, thus trying to save a few millions.

You can see the reason we are having a little difficulty here this afternoon on this particular appropriation, when we have appropriated at the rate of \$180,000,000 a day since the 3d of January; when you can go down to the White House and get almost any kind of legislation they see fit to send up here—extravagant and much ridiculous legislation—and then you go to the Bureau of the Budget and they approve everything the administration wants, and then you go to the Appropriations Committee and they approve everything the Budget Bureau wants practically, and then you come on the floor of the House and pass it through without very much consideration. It is too much a one-man show.

I warn you that without a sound fiscal policy in this country we are going to be wrecked. I am so serious about it that I am objecting to some of these appropriations, and I will continue to object to them. I think you ought to have a little economy in your make-up especially with such a great deficit as we have. You raised the ceiling for the debt from forty billion to forty-five billions to forty-nine billions to sixty-five billions and in a year you will have to hike it again the way you are going.

The reason some of the Members, the gentleman from Oklahoma, for instance, wants the money is because his State gets

the lion's share. It is very unwisely distributed over the United States. Every State in which there are over a thousand of these projects is in the South.

In Oklahoma they have 2,795 projects. That State paid \$59,000,000, according to the 1939 report of the Internal Revenue Bureau, and has taken out \$101,000,000. The gentleman from Kansas has in his State 2,116 projects. His State paid in \$21,000,000 and took out \$70,000,000. Practically every one of these States that are asking for these things have got the lion's share of it. No wonder they are up here robbing the Treasury. It seems strange that you cannot get an equitable distribution of the funds of this country in the right proportion to the population. This administration is fattening a lot of States, and I say unjustly.

Mr. HOUSTON. Does not the gentleman believe that is a pretty good investment?

Mr. RICH. I do not believe in everything going to a few States. The State of Alabama has 1,857 projects. That State paid \$15,500,000 and took out \$97,000,000. The State of Georgia has 2,143 projects, and paid in \$35,000,000 and took out \$94,000,000. The State of Louisiana has 1,479 projects, and paid in \$47,000,000 and took out \$80,000,000. The State of South Carolina has 2,884 projects and paid in \$10,500,000 and took out \$73,000,000. The State of Tennessee has 1,243 projects, and paid in \$33,000,000 and took out \$68,000,000. It is about time we got a little justice here. Some of these States should be tied down a little.

You fellows who are doing the hollering are the fellows that are wrecking this country. When the time comes that you want a sound fiscal policy, you are going to be found wanting. You men who are doing this squandering, you men who are not consistent, and are not considerate of the welfare of this country from the standpoint of where you are going to get this money, will someday rue it. Almost all of you are squanderers and spenders. It is about time that we get a little justice and give some of the projects to the States where they ought to get a little better division—a little more near an equitable distribution. Why should the States who pay the least get the most? It is not fair. It is not just.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last four words.

Mr. Chairman, I want to assure you that just as much as any Member of this House I want to cut down the expenses of Government and cut down the appropriations, but I do not want to do this at the expense of the American youth who is in need of education and training.

Under the provisions of this bill, if we allow the \$22,500,000, 100,000 youths who are now being trained and educated will be required to be taken off of the rolls, such a reduction is too severe at this time—I would try to avoid this if it were possible. I want to say this, that in my own State of Montana I do not know what we would have done without this program. It is being carried on and administered in perfect fashion. We have one of the best N. Y. A. administrators in the United States and his supervisory set-up is excellent. They are doing a

swell job and we are taking care of many boys and girls who would be required to go without an education and training were it not for this program.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I cannot refuse to yield to my good friend from Arizona, even though I have only 2 minutes.

Mr. MURDOCK. Thanks. I will say that the gentleman's remarks will apply equally to my State of Arizona, but with regard to this N. Y. A. program as a part of national defense, does it not seem to the gentleman fantastic that we should build machines without making adequate preparation of the human element?

Mr. O'CONNOR. Of course.

Mr. MURDOCK. And is not this a vital part of the preparation of the human element of our defense?

Mr. O'CONNOR. The gentleman is just 100 percent right, and I cannot conceive of any Member of this House seriously getting up here and advocating cutting one penny off of this appropriation when it will come out of the hide and out of the future of the boys and the girls of this country who are in need. The future of our country is dependent upon our youth and it is clearly our duty to prepare them for the arduous task that is ahead of them. [Applause.]

Mr. JOHNS. Mr. Chairman, you ladies and gentlemen will recall that when this matter was up for a vote before I supported the Youth Administration, and I am here again today supporting it. These young people came into this world without their permission and must go out of it without their consent. We have a situation existing in the country today that requires that these young people be educated, and they are as much entitled to consideration here as is the national defense. I think the greatest problem we have is to take care of the youth. If you will read a little bit of history you will learn that they took care of the youth over there in the old country, and that the youth is taking care of Germany today. That is what we have to do in this country. When I inquired of the gentleman from New York what he would do with this Youth Administration he said that he would send the youths back to their fathers and mothers, to their homes, and let the communities take care of them. That is no answer at all. We must take care of these youths. I know what this amendment would do to the State of Wisconsin, and I am surprised that the gentleman from New York, who is getting nine and a half million dollars out of this for the State and city of New York, opposed it.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNS. Yes.

Mr. MURRAY. With all deference to my colleague from Wisconsin, and also to my other colleague the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE], during the last 3 days we have been listening to a whole lot of tears that have been shed about the rural people of America. Possibly it may be pointed out that 40 percent of the farm children do not even go to high school, at least that is in the State of Wisconsin, and that is probably

true of other States, and some of them may not have as high a percentage as that.

Mr. JOHNS. That is true.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired. [Applause.]

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman, I am particularly interested in this bill this afternoon and I am surprised at some of the opposition to the training of youths, because it has been said here this afternoon that industry is training the youth of America. Industry is not training the youth of America and has not trained the youth of America during the last 25 years. The results are now self-evident. Here in America we have not enough trained mechanics at the present time. I stated on the floor of this House in 1938 that the day would come when America was faced with war that there would be a great lack of trained mechanics. I know that today we have several agencies endeavoring to train youths to flow into the defense work of our country. In the State that I represent youths are receiving training both from the State Board of Education and the United States Department of Labor and the National Youth Administration, and over 90 percent of the trainees there find employment in defense industry. In my own town I had the honor to institute a welding school about 6 weeks ago and the records of the trainees from that school, trained by Government funds with the help of State funds, show that 100 percent of the boys have been accepted into industry, into the shipyards, in the defense program. This is one of the things that we need to continue. The machinery is set up. Last Monday I visited one of these schools in my district and saw there 100 boys receiving this training. One of the best shipyards along the North Atlantic coast is situated in my district, and today it is empty, while the world is crying for the construction of cargo ships. The reason that the Navy Department gives for this is that the shipyard is not open because of lack of trained mechanics. I plead with you this afternoon to reject this amendment and to keep this training program in progress during the next few years. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Connecticut has expired. All time has expired. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 12, noes 84.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RICH: Page 6, line 10, after the word "act", strike out "\$21,-980,000"; and in line 14, strike out after the word "act", "\$500,000" and insert in line 10, "\$15,990,000" and in line 14, "\$300,000."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in the Railroad Retirement Board Appropriation Act, 1941, \$234,000.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I offer a committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia: Page 7, line 9, strike out "\$234,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$244,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount for miscellaneous expenses, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in the Railroad Retirement Board Appropriation Act, 1941, \$220,000.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I offer a committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia: Page 7, line 13, strike out "\$220,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$210,000."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, in explanation of these two amendments, I will say that the effect of them is merely to shift \$10,000 from "Miscellaneous expenses" up to "Salaries."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

THE PANAMA CANAL

Maintenance and operation: For an additional amount for maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal, fiscal year 1941, including the objects and conditions specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1941, \$11,281,300, to be available until expended, of which \$10,510,000 shall be available for continuing the construction of special protective works.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BONNER: Page 27, lines 20 and 21, strike out the following: "and set forth in House Document No. 87, Seventy-seventh Congress"; and in line 23, strike out "\$23,882,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$23,987,000."

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Chairman, this amendment will include in the bill two small items that were authorized in public numbered 868, a small harbor just north of Cape Hatteras and a small harbor just south of Cape Hatteras.

The Atlantic coast off the shores of North Carolina has a peculiar geographical formation. The shores come down and go off the mainland around Cape Hatteras and south of Cape Hatteras, leaving inland sounds from 15 to 40 miles in width. During the period of the World War there were several ships sunk off the North Carolina coast by German submarines. Notably among them was the British oil tanker *Murlow*. From this tanker the Coast Guard under Capt. John Allen Medgett with a small boat launched from the beach saved 40 lives, 20 miles offshore. There was also sunk

at Cape Hatteras the Diamond Shoal lightship by a German submarine. The improvement of these two small harbors will facilitate the harboring of small craft now being built by the Navy Department. It will mean the only harbor 100 miles south of Cape Henry and the only harbor 60 miles north of Morehead Inlet, N. C.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BONNER. I yield.

Mr. DONDERO. Have those two projects been approved by the engineers of the War Department? Have there been hearings held on them before the Committee on Rivers and Harbors?

Mr. BONNER. I thank the gentleman. These two projects were approved for commercial value in the rivers and harbors bill that was vetoed in the last Congress. I may say that in addition to national defense they furnish great commercial value, for off Cape Hatteras every year there gather from 75 to 100 trawlers that come down from the New England coast and from Chesapeake Bay, fishing off the banks of Cape Hatteras. There is no harbor at present where they can come in. Silver Lake will furnish a harbor 10 feet deep, which those trawlers can enter.

Mr. DONDERO. I may say that the Rivers and Harbors Committee is holding hearings now on an omnibus rivers and harbors bill, and I think only yesterday projects along the Atlantic coast, particularly in North and South Carolina, were before that committee. I am wondering whether or not this is the proper time and place to present this matter?

Mr. BONNER. These two projects are mentioned in Public, Numbered 868, authorizing the improvement of certain rivers and harbors in the interest of national defense, and for other purposes.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BONNER. I yield.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BONNER] has spoken to me several times about his projects, and I am very familiar with them. On the merits, I think the gentleman has a very meritorious project and it ought to be taken care of. I think it ought to be in this bill on account of the national defense, especially in view of the fact that there is being developed a marine base in that area. But since talking with the gentleman the other day I find there are several other projects in exactly the same situation, and, under the circumstances, I would appreciate it if the gentleman would not press his amendment at this time, but let it come up a little later in the regular way.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Chairman, in view of that statement, I will withdraw the amendment. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment is withdrawn.

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia: Page 28, after line 18, insert a new paragraph, as follows:

"No part of any appropriation or other fund contained in this title shall be used to

pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of any organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund in such title shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both, *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I offer this amendment to title I, not in any sense of the word for the purpose of taking any credit away from the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH] who offered an amendment of the same general purpose to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation paragraph earlier in the afternoon. The gentleman from New York is entitled to full credit for calling the attention of the committee to this and for initiating the action which was taken by the committee.

The language which I have offered, however, is the provision which was offered in the House to House Joint Resolution 77 providing an appropriation for cargo ships and finally perfected and agreed to in conference. The paragraph I have offered provides not only that no appropriation or fund in this bill shall be paid to anyone who is a member of the Communist Party or who advocates the overthrow of the Government but provides administratively a manner in which it is thought the matter may be handled. I believe it accomplishes everything the gentleman from New York had in mind; and it is similar to the provision which is now in Public Law No. 5 of the Seventy-seventh Congress which was approved February 6, 1941.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. DONDERO. I am wondering if we are adding legislation to an appropriation bill.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. It is a limitation, although the penalty part might be considered legislation.

Mr. DONDERO. I do not intend to raise the point of order against it.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I thank the gentleman. All we are trying to do is to work out a provision by which we can accomplish the purpose which the Committee of the Whole has just approved. I say again this is a provision that finally was worked out in another bill which has become law recently and which I think will be administratively workable.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I believe the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia is a proper amendment. It has been well considered and I believe it prob-

ably fulfills the purpose Members on both sides have in mind. I would ask the gentleman whether his amendment applies to the whole bill. I only heard it for the first time as it was read.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. It applies to all of title I. I did not make it applicable to the next title, which consists of judgments, audited judgments. It would be very difficult to undertake to go through all those judgments.

Mr. FISH. I thank the gentleman, but I repeat what I stated before that I did propose to offer a general amendment to cover the entire bill at the end by adding a new section; but the gentleman's amendment, as I understand it, applies to the entire first part of the bill which carries all the appropriations touching salary payments.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. To all of title I. I wish the gentleman would consent to vacating the proceedings by which his amendment was agreed to. Then we should have the bill in good shape.

Mr. FISH. What is the objection to leaving both amendments in?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. There would be conflicting provisions in the bill, that is the only thing.

Mr. FISH. They both accomplish the same thing. It makes assurance doubly sure. This is a little bit more than lip service. It is not the best possible amendment, but it is the only way we have of reaching it. We have had too much lip service as to what Members of Congress wanted to do to the Communists, to the bundists, and the other disloyal elements, how much they hate them, how much they loathe them, how they want to drive them out of the Government service and off the Government pay roll. Evidently we are limited in our power to deal with these seditious elements except through appropriations. This is not a perfect method, it is far from perfect, but it is the only method we have that we can vote on in order to show the administration what we mean. We do not want any Communists or any bundists on the Federal Government pay roll. The continuation of these seditious and un-American elements on the Federal Government pay roll makes a travesty and mockery of the Dies committee and its very reason for existence. The administration should clean its own house and Augean stables of all Communists, bundists, and other revolutionary agitators and termites and give their jobs to loyal American citizens who believe in our free institutions and American system of government. Whether this amendment will work or not I do not know, but at least it is all we can do, and I hope that it will prevail.

Mr. WHITE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISH. I yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. WHITE. Does not the gentleman think his amendment provides a way for framing innocent people who are in the service of the Government? Is it not conceivable a man might be framed by a little clique who would say he was a Communist when he was not?

Mr. FISH. Oh, I do not believe that, any more than the charge that is being

made that everybody who urges America to keep out of foreign wars is either a bundist, a Communist, or a Fascist. We have gotten accustomed to that type of propaganda. I have been called all three, so I am not worrying about that. If I know a man is a Communist or if I know a man is a bundist or if any Member of the House knows of Federal employees who are Communists or bundists, he may go to the Comptroller General and say, "This man is a Communist and I have the proof," and under the law he is not entitled to have a dollar appropriated by the Congress of the United States. That is what this amendment does. That is the purpose of it, and I am not quite as thin-skinned as the gentleman from Idaho, because I have been called all three for trying to keep this country out of foreign wars and will continue to do so.

Mr. JONKMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISH. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. JONKMAN. May I ask whether this amendment is as far reaching as the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York? This seems to refer only to those who propose to overthrow the Government by force.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. It goes as far, and even further than the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

Mr. FISH. Does the gentleman from Virginia have anything in his amendment about undermining the national defense?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Yes.

Mr. TABER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FISH. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. The only thing about the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York is that there is no method provided for administration in it, which is provided for in the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia. I am wondering if the gentleman from New York would not consent to return to the point where his amendment was adopted and add the administrative provision that the gentleman from Virginia provided by his amendment?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I may say to the gentleman if anything is done at all we ought to vacate the proceedings by which the previous amendment was agreed to. If not, I would prefer to leave it as it is.

Mr. FISH. The House has already voted on my amendment. It is somewhat different, but it does not do any harm to leave them both in the bill. I think we might as well let them both stay in.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Let them both stay in for the present.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, I favor the amendment of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. WOODRUM].

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES], as usual, made a very interesting speech today. In part he called attention to the appropriation of \$975,000 carried in this bill for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I am in the same position as the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES] as I

favor the additional appropriation for this agency.

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. Dies] referred to the appropriations that have been allowed his special committee. It so happens that I have handled every resolution appropriating money for the Dies committee since it was originally created. The Accounts Committee has given to the Dies committee every dollar that it has asked and I might say, on one occasion \$10,000 more than was requested. When the Congress extended the life of the committee recently a resolution was introduced providing for an appropriation of \$150,000. At my suggestion language was also placed in that resolution allowing the committee an unexpended balance of around \$4,000.

Of course, the amount appropriated by the Congress for the Dies committee is insignificant in comparison with the amount we have appropriated for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. As I understand, the Dies committee is created for the purpose of investigating conditions with a view to securing information that would enable the committee to recommend legislation that would stop subversive activities. It is not an enforcement committee but an investigating committee. On the other hand the Bureau of Investigation is an enforcement agency.

The normal budget for the Bureau of Investigation for the fiscal year 1941 is \$7,422,000. With the \$975,000 carried in this bill the Congress has appropriated for the present fiscal year, ending July 1, aside from the normal appropriation, \$7,321,800 or a total for this agency for the present fiscal year of \$14,743,800. Of course, conditions warranted this appropriation. If it had not been justified before the Committee on Appropriations it would not have been recommended.

In my opinion there is absolutely no reason why there should not be complete cooperation between not only the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Dies committee but all Government agencies.

Section 3 of the resolution passed by this House on February 10, appropriating money for expenses of the Dies committee, reads as follows:

The head of each executive department is hereby requested to detail to said committee such number of legal and expert assistants and investigators as said committee may from time to time deem necessary.

I admit this is not a mandatory provision, but it is an expression by the House of Representatives that the executive branch of the Government should cooperate with this select committee of the House of Representatives.

Yesterday I made a suggestion to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Dies]. I told him that I thought it would be advisable if he would take the more important complaints that come to his committee and refer each to the Attorney General with a request that the Federal Bureau of Investigation look into the matter and make a complete report of its findings to the Dies committee. The Bureau of Investigation has branch offices throughout the entire United States with any number

of agents assigned to each office. The F. B. I. investigators could and should make such investigations for the Dies committee. If, when the report is received, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Dies] felt that it was of such importance as to detail his special investigators, then that could be done. I think, if such a policy was followed, there is no doubt but that the Dies committee would receive information that would be of value. I cannot conceive that any Government agency would refuse a request of this character from a select committee of the House of Representatives. If it did, then I would say that the time has arrived for the House of Representatives to make it mandatory that Government agencies cooperate with select committees of this body.

I feel confident the Attorney General, Mr. Jackson, would respond to Mr. Dies' requests, and I sincerely hope he will follow out my suggestion.

I can say I have called to the attention of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, of the Bureau of Investigation, information that has come to me, and he has not only willingly made investigations but expressed his appreciation.

To listen to some speeches made on the floor of this House one would feel we are not interested in destroying any groups who would overthrow our form of government, but the answer to any such insinuations is found in the amount of money we have appropriated during the present fiscal year for the Bureau of Investigation. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Woodrum].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and, the Speaker having resumed the Chair, Mr. McLAUGHLIN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 3836) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the same back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them in gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made today and include therein certain brief tables.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of the gentleman from New York [Mr. CULKIN], who is absent at a committee meeting, that he may extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include therein a statement in regard to the St. Lawrence seaway.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. STRATTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein certain excerpts and articles.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial from the Worcester Evening Gazette.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

(Mr. COCHRAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

REVISION OF SUGAR ACT OF 1937

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I am supporting H. R. 3582, to revise the Sugar Act of 1937, which was introduced by my colleague from Nebraska, the Honorable HARRY COFFEE. I do this because I feel that this measure is the most practical immediate step that can be taken, not only for the sugar-beet industry, but for the entire country.

Under the Sugar Act of 1937, domestic quotas were established for the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, the main-

land cane-sugar areas, and the domestic sugar-beet areas totaling 55.59 percent of our entire consumption. The balance of the sugar consumption, or 44.44 percent, was allotted to the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands, Cuba, and other foreign countries. Of this allotment, which is not given to the domestic producers, the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands receives about one-third of that quota.

The Coffee bill is predicated on the theory that the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands may not be able to market their full quota in the United States. This is based upon the belief that difficulty will be encountered in the shipping of that sugar from the islands to the United States. Under existing law, if the Philippine Islands cannot market their full quota, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to increase the quotas for foreign countries other than Cuba to make up the deficiency.

H. R. 3582 provides that if the Philippine Islands cannot market their full quota in the United States that we give that deficit to the domestic producers of sugar, instead of to foreign countries.

I apologize to no one for being American. I apologize to no one for placing the welfare of the American people foremost in my consideration. American farmers, American labor, and American business want this increased sugar quota. I think they should have it. I hope that the day will soon come when we can go a lot further than is now proposed in this present bill.

I am supporting this bill because I believe that it is in the interests of American labor to enact this proposal into law. I am for every just right that American labor has gained. I want to see every American who wants to work given the right to have work. I would rather see American laborers work at good wages in private industry than on any Government-made work activity. I feel that it is the duty of this Government to see that nothing is placed in the way of those who are anxious to provide jobs, in private enterprise, for the citizens of the United States. The domestic growing and refining of sugar means jobs for Americans. Jobs mean wages and American wages mean not only food and raiment, but homes, education, medical care, and all those other things that add to the spiritual life of our Nation. Let he who professes a love for American labor raise his voice against the extension of the sugar industry in America with much caution.

When the American housewives purchase sugar grown and refined in foreign countries, they are not patronizing American labor. When the housewives purchase sugar grown in foreign countries and refined in the United States, they are paying about one-fourth cent a pound to American labor. When they purchase sugar that is both grown and refined in the United States, about 2 cents per pound of the cost goes to American labor. In other words, the laboring men of America receive eight times as much employment from our own sugar as from sugar grown in foreign countries. This

means that a given amount of foreign sugar refined in this country may provide an American laborer with 1 day's work, while the same amount of sugar both produced and processed in this country would provide him with 8 days' work.

Not only is American labor entitled to play its part in placing the sugar on the tables of the American people, but likewise the American farmer is entitled to produce that sugar. Domestic acreage for this year has been drastically cut. This is a severe blow to many areas, especially those areas that have suffered from drought in the last few years.

When we speak of the domestic production of sugar we include not only the domestic beet-sugar area but the mainland cane area, the Territory of Hawaii, and the possessions of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. While it is true that no constitutional statutory or treaty provisions exist which would prevent Congress from denying the importation of sugar into the continental United States from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, the citizens of these islands are by law citizens of the United States. H. R. 3582 does not interfere with existing quotas that have been given these islands for the production of sugar.

Likewise, the Philippine Islands have been legally granted a quota of sugar continuing up to July 4, 1946, when they are to be granted their complete independence. Cuba is not a possession or a territory of the United States, but, historically, we may have some obligation toward Cuba. However, this pending bill does not disturb the quota now allotted to Cuba. It merely asks this Congress to declare that if the Philippine Islands cannot deliver their quota of sugar, the domestic quotas be increased that amount. It is a clear-cut issue between American farmers, American laborers, and American businessmen and foreign farmers, foreign laborers, and foreign businessmen.

For 110 years sugar beets have been grown in the United States. The first efforts were made in about 1830 at Enfield, Pa., which is near Philadelphia. Six years later these Pennsylvanians sent one James Pedder to France to study the business. In 1838 another factory was attempted at Northampton, Mass. In 1852 the Mormon Church established a factory at Salt Lake City, Utah, making sirup only, but this factory later closed. From 1838 to 1879, 14 factories were erected in Maine, Massachusetts, Delaware, Indiana, Wisconsin, Utah, and California. These did not continue in operation.

To E. H. Dyer goes the credit for establishing the beet-sugar industry in the United States on a successful basis. In 1870 Mr. Dyer erected a factory at Alvarado, Calif., which, though promising, did not pay for a number of years. It was finally established on a profitable basis in 1879 and is generally regarded as the first successful beet-sugar factory in the United States. It is still in operation.

In 1888, at Watsonville, Calif., Claus Spreckels built the second successfully operated beet-sugar factory, which in

that year manufactured 1,000 tons of sugar. Thus in 1839 there were two beet-sugar factories in the United States, both of them in central California.

It is certain that much interest was aroused by the Oxnard brothers factories erected in 1890 and 1891 at Grand Island and Norfolk, Nebr., and Chino, Calif., and also by the modern intermountain factory at Lehi, Utah.

Favorable reports of the operations of six factories engaged in the industry by 1891 prompted the Department of Agriculture to urge beet culture. Seed was distributed. Government recognition resulted in capital investment. The Nation, largely through the activity of the Department of Agriculture, awakened to the potentialities of beet sugar. The century closed with 39 completely equipped beet-sugar factories located in the various States.

One writer attached much importance to the influence of James Wilson, who, as Secretary of Agriculture, induced American capitalists to invest \$80,000,000 in the creation of beet-sugar factories.

Production of beet sugar approximated a quarter of a million tons annually by 1903, half a million by 1909, three-quarters of a million by 1913, and a million tons in 1920. During the next 20 years production varied between 675,000 tons in 1922 and 1,685,000 tons in 1938. Production in 1939 was 1,641,000 tons, and for 1940, 1,850,000 tons.

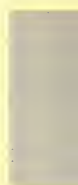
The relation of reclamation to sugar-beet production was pointed out by Dr. Elwood Mead, former Commissioner of Reclamation, who was reported as having said that—

The sugar-beet industry is the backbone of those Federal reclamation projects where the crop is grown. * * * It is one crop that contributes more than anything else to a rounded-out, complete agricultural program, gives winter and summer employment, enables the farmer to make the largest and best use of the surrounding grazing land, largest and best use of the alfalfa that is grown, and gives in an unusual measure a continuous employment for the family on the farms, with more stable income than anything else. Sugar beets, because of their resistance to the effects of alkali, which contaminates large areas of land in the Western States, has made possible a crop in areas incapable of growing any other. Extensive reclamation of such lands has been made possible in many instances by the introduction of beet culture.

In 1939 the beet-sugar industry in the United States comprised 101 factories, located in 17 States, extending from Ohio to the Pacific coast. Only 84 of the sugar-beet factories actually operated in 1939, but they took the product of the 63,000 beet growers and the 93,100 contract laborers.

The United States ranks third in sugar-beet production throughout the world, its output being exceeded only by Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The United States production of sugar beets in 1939 was about 14½ percent of the world total. United States production of sugar beets in that year amounted to 10,773,000 tons. Somewhat less than one-fourth of the sugar annually consumed in continental

1000





77TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3836

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 8 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 13), 1941

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply de-
5 ficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending
6 June 30, 1941, and prior fiscal years, to provide supple-
7 mental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
8 1941, and for other purposes, namely:

1 TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

2 LEGISLATIVE

3 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

4 For payment to the widow of William D. Byron, late a
5 Representative from the State of Maryland, \$10,000.

6 For payment to the widow of Sam C. Massingale, late a
7 Representative from the State of Oklahoma, \$10,000.

8 For payment to the widow of Kenneth F. Simpson, late
9 a Representative from the State of New York, \$10,000.

10 The three foregoing items to be disbursed by the Sergeant
11 at Arms of the House of Representatives.

12 CONTINGENT EXPENSES

13 Special and select committees: For an additional amount
14 for expenses of special and select committees authorized by
15 the House, fiscal year 1941, \$50,000.

16 JUDICIARY

17 UNITED STATES COURTS

18 Fees of commissioners: For additional amounts for fees
19 of commissioners, United States courts, for the following
20 fiscal years:

21 For 1937, \$6.75.

22 For 1939, \$781.93.

EXECUTIVE

INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS

EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

Appropriations or funds available during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942 for payments of benefits under the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended, and extended to enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps and to persons receiving compensation from the appropriations of the National Youth Administration for services rendered as employees of the United States, are hereby made available for payment to or reimbursement of agencies of the Federal Government for medical, surgical, and hospital services and supplies furnished by such agencies to beneficiaries of such Act.

FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

For an additional amount for administrative expenses of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1941, \$40,000, payable from the funds of the Export-Import Bank of Washington.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

For an additional amount for administrative expenses of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, fiscal year 1941,

1 including the same objects specified under this head in the
 2 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1941, \$50,000, pay-
 3 able from assessments upon the Federal home-loan banks
 4 and receipts of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board from
 5 other sources for the fiscal year 1941 and prior fiscal years.

6 RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

7 MORTGAGE COMPANY

8 Reconstruction Finance Corporation and The RFC
 9 Mortgage Company: For an additional amount for adminis-
 10 trative expenses of the Reconstruction Finance Corpora-
 11 tion and The RFC Mortgage Company, fiscal year 1941,
 12 including the same objects specified under this head in the
 13 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1941, \$600,000,
 14 payable from the funds of the Reconstruction Finance
 15 Corporation: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
 16 shall be paid to any person affiliated with the Communist
 17 Party, the German-American Bund, or any other organiza-
 18 tion seeking to undermine the national defense of the United
 19 States and to overthrow our republican form of government.

20 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

21 CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

22 The Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1941,
 23 as amended by the First Supplemental Civil Functions Ap-
 24 propriation Act, 1941, approved October 9, 1940, is further
 25 amended by striking out the figures "\$166,880,000" under

1 the heading "Civilian Conservation Corps" and inserting in
2 lieu thereof "\$165,880,000".

3 SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

4 Grants to States for unemployment compensation ad-
5 ministration: For an additional amount for grants to States
6 for unemployment compensation administration, as author-
7 ized in title III of the Social Security Act, approved August
8 14, 1935, as amended, fiscal year 1941, \$3,000,000.

9 Grants to States for public employment offices: For
10 an additional amount for payments to the several States in
11 accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1933
12 (29 U. S. C. 49-491), as amended, \$103,000.

13 Salaries and expenses: Notwithstanding the 10 per
14 centum limitation specified in the last proviso under the
15 appropriation heading "Salaries and Expenses, Social Secur-
16 ity Board" in the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation
17 Act, 1941, with respect to increases in the amounts available
18 for the several classes of objects of expenditure appearing
19 in the Budget for 1941, the amount which may be expended
20 from such appropriation for the object designated in the
21 Budget "1360. Operation and Maintenance" is hereby
22 increased to \$200,000.

23 NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION

24 For additional amounts for the National Youth Admin-
25 istration, fiscal year 1941, to be expended in accordance

1 with the provisions of the National Youth Administration
2 Appropriation Act, 1941, except that all training or educa-
3 tional programs for youth employed by the National Youth
4 Administration on work projects shall be under the control
5 and supervision of the State boards for vocational education
6 of the several States and shall be paid for out of appropria-
7 tions made to the Office of Education and expended by the
8 States pursuant to plans submitted by State boards for voca-
9 tional education and approved by the Commissioner of Edu-
10 cation as provided for in First Supplemental Civil Func-
11 tions Appropriation Act, 1941, under the heading, "Office
12 of Education", paragraph (5), and except as hereinafter
13 provided, for the following purposes:

14 For the purposes and objects specified in paragraph 1
15 (b) of such Act, \$21,980,000, of which \$25,000 shall be
16 available to the United States Employees' Compensation
17 Commission for the purposes of paragraph 18 of such Act.

18 For salaries and other administrative expenses specified
19 in paragraph 2 of such Act, \$500,000, of which sum
20 so much as may be necessary may be transferred to appro-
21 priations of the Treasury Department in accordance with
22 and for the purposes of such paragraph.

23 For printing and binding, \$20,000.

24 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

25 National-defense housing: For an additional amount to
26 enable the Federal Works Administrator to carry out the

1 purposes of the Act entitled "An Act to expedite the provi-
 2 sion of housing in connection with national defense, and for
 3 other purposes", approved October 14, 1940 (Public, Num-
 4 bered 849), \$75,000,000, to remain available until ex-
 5 pended and to be expended in accordance with the authority
 6 and limitations applying to the expenditure of funds under
 7 such Act and Public Resolution Numbered 106, approved
 8 October 14, 1940, for the liquidation of contractual obliga-
 9 tions authorized to be incurred by such public resolution.

10 RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

11 Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, fiscal
 12 year 1941, including the same objects specified under this
 13 head in the Railroad Retirement Board Appropriation Act,
 14 1941, \$244,000.

15 Miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount for
 16 miscellaneous expenses, fiscal year 1941, including the same
 17 objects specified under this head in the Railroad Retirement
 18 Board Appropriation Act, 1941, \$210,000.

19 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for print-
 20 ing and binding for the Railroad Retirement Board, fiscal
 21 year 1941, \$8,000.

22 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

23 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION FUND

24 For an additional amount for the fiscal year 1941 for
 25 carrying out the provisions of section 11 of the District of

1 Columbia Appropriation Act approved July 11, 1919, ex-
2 tending to the employees of the government of the District
3 of Columbia the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to
4 provide compensation for employees of the United States
5 suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties,
6 and for other purposes", approved September 7, 1916,
7 \$15,000.

8

RECORDER OF DEEDS OFFICE

9 For an additional amount for personal services, fiscal
10 year 1941, \$3,970.

11 For an additional amount for miscellaneous and con-
12 tingent expenses, fiscal year 1941, including the same ob-
13 jects specified under the head in the District of Columbia
14 Appropriation Act, 1941, \$2,750.

15

CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS

16 For payment to Joseph Sharfsin, Esquire, of the Phila-
17 delphia bar, for retainer fee covering professional services
18 heretofore rendered the District of Columbia as special coun-
19 sel representing the interests of the District of Columbia in
20 re First and Final Account of Girard Trust Company, trustee
21 under deed of trust of Helen M. Fink (now deceased), dated
22 April 10, 1929. Numbered 2446, in the Court of Common
23 Pleas, Numbered 4 of Philadelphia County, and including
24 the perfecting of appeal without bond from judgment of

1 said court to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, \$1,500:
 2 *Provided*, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia
 3 are hereby authorized and directed to pay to said Joseph
 4 Sharfsin, Esquire, in full satisfaction of all fees and charges
 5 for professional services rendered the District of Columbia
 6 in the above matter for carrying said cause to conclusion in
 7 the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and in any subsequent
 8 proceedings, 10 per centum of the amount actually awarded
 9 to and received by the District of Columbia in said cause,
 10 less the sum of \$1,500.

11 SEWERS

12 For an additional amount for the fiscal year 1941 for
 13 assessment and permit work, sewers, \$160,000.

14 PUBLIC WELFARE

15 District Training School: For replacement of laundry
 16 equipment, fiscal year 1941, \$7,000.

17 HIGHWAY FUND, GASOLINE TAX AND MOTOR VEHICLE FEES

18 Street improvements: For grading, paving, surfacing,
 19 and otherwise improving such unpaved or inadequately sur-
 20 faced streets, avenues, and roads in newly developed areas
 21 as may be designated by the Commissioners of the District
 22 of Columbia and such curbing, gutters, and drainage facili-
 23 ties as may be necessary to insure reasonably satisfactory
 24 conditions pending permanent and final improvement, in-

1 cluding all necessary expenses incident thereto, fiscal year
2 1941, \$250,000, to remain available until June 30, 1942,
3 and to be paid wholly out of the special fund created
4 by the Act entitled "An Act to provide for a tax on
5 motor-vehicle fuels sold within the District of Columbia, and
6 for other purposes", approved April 23, 1924 (43 Stat. 106),
7 and the Act entitled "An Act to provide additional revenue
8 for the District of Columbia and for other purposes",
9 approved August 17, 1937.

10

WATER SERVICE

11 Washington Aqueduct: For effecting changes in the
12 Dalecarlia hydroelectric station to permit of its conversion,
13 in cases of emergency, into a pumping station for lifting raw
14 water from the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal into the Dale-
15 carlia Reservoir, and for all necessary expenses incident
16 thereto, fiscal year 1941, \$75,000, to continue available
17 until June 30, 1942.

18 For construction of protective fencing around the intakes
19 at Great Falls, the Dalecarlia Reservoir reservation, the
20 Dalecarlia filter plant, the McMillan filter plant, and several
21 isolated works, and for all necessary expenses incident thereto,
22 fiscal year 1941, \$65,000.

23 For an additional amount for the operation, maintenance,
24 and repair of Washington aqueducts and their accessories,
25 including the purchase of uniforms for guards and one addi-

1 tional passenger-carrying motor vehicle at a cost of not to
2 exceed \$650, fiscal year 1941, \$18,190.

3 Water Department: For an additional amount for the
4 fiscal year 1941 for extension of the water department distri-
5 bution system, laying of such service mains as may be neces-
6 sary under the assessment system, \$150,000.

7 The foregoing sums under the water service shall be paid
8 wholly out of the revenues of the Water Department of the
9 District of Columbia.

10 JUDGMENTS

11 For the payment of final judgments, including costs,
12 rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in
13 House Document Numbered 64 of the Seventy-seventh Con-
14 gress, \$10,297.75, together with the further sum to pay the
15 interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such
16 judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same
17 became due until the date of payment.

18 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

19 The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless
20 otherwise therein specifically provided, shall be paid out of
21 the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury
22 of the United States in the manner prescribed by the District
23 of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the respective fiscal years
24 for which such sums are provided.

1 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

2 FOREST SERVICE

3 Fighting forest fires: For an additional amount for fight-
4 ing and preventing forest fires, fiscal year 1941, including
5 the same objects specified under this head in the Department
6 of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1941, \$3,480,000.

7 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

8 Foreign plant quarantines: For an additional amount
9 for the enforcement of foreign plant quarantines, fiscal year
10 1941, including the same objects specified under this head
11 in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1941,
12 \$18,000.

13 Control of incipient and emergency outbreaks of insect
14 pests and plant diseases: To enable the Secretary of Agri-
15 culture to carry out the provisions of and for expenditures
16 authorized by the public resolution approved May 9, 1938
17 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), fiscal year 1941, \$2,000,000, to
18 remain available until June 30, 1942.

19 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

20 GENERAL LAND OFFICE

21 Revested Oregon and California Railroad and Recon-
22 veyed Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands, Oregon: For an
23 additional amount for carrying out the provisions of title I
24 of the Act entitled "An Act relating to the revested Oregon

1 and California Railroad and Reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon
2 Road Grant Lands situated in the State of Oregon", ap-
3 proved August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874), fiscal year 1941,
4 \$20,000: *Provided*, That such expenditures shall be reim-
5 bursed from the 25 per centum referred to in section c,
6 title II of the Act approved August 28, 1937, of the special
7 fund designated the "Oregon and California Land Grant
8 Fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939,
9 of the special fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road
10 Grant Fund".

11 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

12 Payment to Cherokee Indians: For payment to the
13 Cherokee Indian Nation or Tribe, as authorized by the Act
14 of November 27, 1940 (54 Stat. 1218), entitled "An Act
15 for the relief of the Cherokee Indian Nation or Tribe, and
16 for other purposes", \$2,185.72, with interest at 5 per centum
17 from June 30, 1919, to the date of this Act.

18 Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies: For
19 additional amounts for expenses of purchase and transporta-
20 tion of goods and supplies for the Indian Service for the
21 following fiscal years:

22 For 1937, \$674.69;

23 For 1940, \$120,000.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

Boulder Canyon project: For an additional amount for the construction of the Boulder Dam and incidental works in the main stream of the Colorado River at Black Canyon, including the same objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$1,000,000, to remain available until advanced to the Colorado River Dam fund; and the limitation of \$500,000 under this head in such Act on the amount available from power and other revenues for the operation and maintenance of the Boulder Dam, power plant, and other facilities is hereby increased to \$750,000.

GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

Grand Coulee Dam project, Washington: For an additional amount for construction of the Grand Coulee Dam and appurtenant works, including the same objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$7,500,000, to remain available until expended and to be reimbursed under the reclamation law.

BUREAU OF MINES

Helium plants and investigations: To enable the Secretary of the Interior to increase and improve the production capacity of the helium plant located at Amarillo, Texas, by the construction and equipment of buildings or additions to

1 existing buildings, the drilling of wells and construction of
2 pipe lines, and other appurtenant facilities, and to conduct
3 investigations with respect to available resources of helium-
4 bearing gas, and for all necessary expenses incident to the
5 foregoing, including the employment by contract or other-
6 wise, at such rates of compensation as the Secretary of the
7 Interior may determine, of engineers, architects, or firms or
8 corporations thereof that are necessary to design and con-
9 struct the buildings, structures, and equipment; supplies and
10 equipment; travel expenses; purchases in the District of
11 Columbia and elsewhere of furniture and equipment, station-
12 ery and supplies, typewriting, adding and computing ma-
13 chines, accessories and repairs; and including the purchase,
14 not to exceed \$5,250, and exchange as part payment for,
15 operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-carrying
16 automobiles for official use in field work, and not to exceed
17 \$7,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
18 fiscal year 1941, \$175,000, to remain available until June
19 30, 1942.

20 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

21 Emergency reconstruction and fighting forest fires in
22 national parks: For an additional amount for reconstruction
23 and fighting forest fires in national parks, fiscal year 1941,
24 including the same objects specified under this head in the
25 Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$110,000.

1 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

2 Construction of Palmer-Richardson Road, Alaska: For
3 commencement of construction of a road and necessary
4 bridges between Palmer and the Richardson Highway,
5 Alaska (within a limit of total cost of \$1,500,000), and all
6 necessary expenses incident thereto, \$1,000,000, to remain
7 available until expended.

8 Insane of Alaska: For an additional amount for care
9 and custody of persons legally adjudged insane in Alaska,
10 fiscal year 1940, including the same objects specified under
11 this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,
12 1940, \$157.58.

13 Defraying deficits in treasuries of municipal govern-
14 ments, Virgin Islands: For an additional amount for defray-
15 ing the deficits in the treasuries of the municipal governments
16 because of excess of current expenses over current revenues
17 for the fiscal year 1941 as follows: Municipality of Saint
18 Thomas and Saint John, \$29,933.78, to be used for the
19 refund of income taxes in the amount of \$25,140.31 errone-
20 ously collected by said municipality, together with interest
21 thereon.

22 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

23 OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

24 Contingent expenses: For an additional amount for con-
25 tingent expenses, Department of Justice, fiscal year 1937,

1 including the same objects specified under this head in the
2 Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1937, \$104.05.

3 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

4 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of
5 crimes (emergency): For an additional amount for sal-
6 aries and expenses, fiscal year 1941, including the same
7 objects specified under this head in the Department of
8 Justice Appropriation Act, 1941, \$975,000.

9 Claim for damages: For the payment of claims for dam-
10 ages to any person or damages to or loss of privately owned
11 property caused by employees of the Federal Bureau of In-
12 vestigation, acting within the scope of their employment,
13 considered, adjusted, and determined by the Attorney Gen-
14 eral, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to
15 provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims
16 arising out of the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investi-
17 gation", approved March 20, 1936 (5 U. S. C. 300 b),
18 as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 103, Sev-
19 enty-seventh Congress. \$169.50.

20 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

21 Salaries, Office of Commissioner (departmental sala-
22 ries): For an additional amount for personal services in the
23 District of Columbia, fiscal year 1941, \$200,000.

24 Salaries, field service: For an additional amount for
25 salaries, field service, fiscal year 1941, including the same

1 objects specified under this head in the Department of
2 Labor Appropriation Act, 1941, \$200,000.

3 Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization
4 Service (alien registration) : For an additional amount for
5 salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Serv-
6 ice (alien registration), fiscal year 1941, including the
7 same objects specified under this head in the Second De-
8 ficiency Appropriation Act, 1940, \$2,900,000.

9 The sum of \$105,000 of the unobligated balance of the
10 appropriation "General Expenses, Immigration and Naturali-
11 zation Service, 1941" is hereby transferred and made avail-
12 able for the purposes of the appropriations to which trans-
13 ferred, as follows: The sum of \$35,000 to "Traveling Ex-
14 penses, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1941"; the
15 sum of \$20,000 to "Contingent Expenses, Immigration and
16 Naturalization Service, 1941"; and the sum of \$50,000 to
17 "Printing and Binding, Immigration and Naturalization
18 Service, 1941".

19 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

20 WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

21 Salaries: Not to exceed \$29,000 of the appropriation
22 "Salaries, Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor,
23 1941", may be transferred to the appropriation "Miscel-
24 laneous Expenses, Wage and Hour Division, Department of
25 Labor, 1941", and not to exceed \$5,000 of the appropriation

1 "Salaries, Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor,
 2 1941", may be transferred to the appropriation "Contingent
 3 Expenses, Department of Labor. 1941".

4 NAVY DEPARTMENT

5 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

6 Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels: To
 7 pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Secre-
 8 tary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An
 9 Act to amend the Act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy
 10 to settle claims for damages to private property arising from
 11 collisions with naval vessels", approved December 28, 1922,
 12 as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 104, Sev-
 13 enty-seventh Congress, \$75.87.

14 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

15 (OUT OF THE POSTAL REVENUES)

16 OFFICE OF CHIEF INSPECTOR

17 Salaries of inspectors: For an additional amount for
 18 salaries of inspectors, fiscal year 1941, \$9,000: *Provided*,
 19 That the number of inspectors that may be employed is
 20 hereby increased from six hundred to six hundred and twenty
 21 for the remainder of the fiscal year 1941.

22 OFFICE OF FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

23 Unusual conditions: For an additional amount for un-
 24 usual conditions at post offices, fiscal year 1941, \$50,000.

25 Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices:

1 For an additional amount for miscellaneous items, first- and
 2 second-class post offices, fiscal year 1941, including the same
 3 objects specified under this head in the Post Office Depart-
 4 ment Appropriation Act, 1941, \$250,000.

5 Domestic air mail: For an additional amount for the
 6 inland transportation of mail by aircraft, fiscal year 1940,
 7 including the same objects specified under this head in the
 8 Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1940, \$285,000.

9 OFFICE OF SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

10 Railway Mail Service, traveling expenses: For an addi-
 11 tional amount for Railway Mail Service, traveling expenses,
 12 fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under
 13 this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act,
 14 1941, \$7,500.

15 OFFICE OF THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

16 Unpaid money orders more than one year old: For an
 17 additional amount for payment of domestic money orders
 18 after one year from the last day of the month of issue of
 19 such orders, fiscal year 1941, \$60,000.

20 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

21 FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

22 Salaries, Ambassadors and Ministers: During the period
 23 of the existing state of emergency proclaimed by the Presi-
 24 dent on September 8, 1939, any Ambassador or Minister
 25 whose salary as such is payable from the appropriation

1 "Salaries, Ambassadors and Ministers" and who prior to
2 appointment as Ambassador or Minister was legally ap-
3 pointed and served as a diplomatic or consular officer of
4 career, or as a Foreign Service officer, and who on account
5 of emergent conditions abroad is unable properly to serve
6 the United States at his regular post of duty, or on account of
7 such emergent conditions abroad it shall be or has been
8 found necessary in the public interest to terminate his ap-
9 pointment as ambassador or minister at such post, may be ap-
10 pointed or assigned to serve in any capacity in which a
11 Foreign Service officer is authorized by law to serve, and,
12 notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the payment
13 from such appropriation for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942
14 of the salary of such officer, while serving under such assign-
15 ment, is hereby authorized: *Provided*, That no person, while
16 serving under such emergency appointment or assignment,
17 shall receive compensation in excess of \$9,000 per annum
18 while serving in continental United States or in excess of
19 \$10,000 per annum while serving elsewhere.

20 The appropriation for "Salaries of Ambassadors and
21 Ministers" contained in the Department of State Appropria-
22 tion Act, 1941, shall be available for the salary of an
23 Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Uruguay
24 at the rate of \$17,500 per annum.

25 Transportation, Foreign Service: For an additional

1 amount for transportation, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1941,
2 including the same objects specified under this head in the
3 Department of State Appropriation Act, 1941, \$330,000.

4 Salaries of clerks, Foreign Service: For an additional
5 amount for salaries of clerks, Foreign Service, fiscal year
6 1941, including the same objects specified under this head
7 in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1941,
8 \$94,000.

9 Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service:
10 For an additional amount for miscellaneous salaries and
11 allowances, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1941, including the
12 same objects specified under this head in the Department of
13 State Appropriation Act, 1941, \$18,000.

14 Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For an addi-
15 tional amount for contingent expenses, Foreign Service, fiscal
16 year 1941, including the same objects specified under this
17 head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1941,
18 \$650,000.

19 INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS, CONFERENCES,
20 CONGRESSES, AND SO FORTH

21 International Joint Commission, United States and
22 Great Britain: For an additional amount for salaries and ex-
23 penses, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified
24 under this head in the Department of State Appropriation
25 Act, 1941, \$2,000.

1 Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany:

2 For completing the work of the Mixed Claims Commission,
3 United States and Germany, fiscal year 1941, including
4 the same objects specified under this head in the First De-
5 ficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1936. \$9.500.

6 Eighth Pan American Child Congress: For the expenses
7 of organizing and holding the Eighth Pan American Child
8 Congress in the United States in 1941, including personal
9 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, without
10 regard to classification laws: stenographic reporting, trans-
11 lating, and other services by contract if deemed necessary,
12 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes
13 (41 U. S. C. 5); communication service: rent: travel ex-
14 penses; local transportation: transportation of things:
15 purchase of necessary books, documents, newspapers, and
16 periodicals; stationery: equipment: official cards: print-
17 ing and binding: costs of assembling, installing, packing,
18 transporting, safekeeping, demonstrating, and renovating a
19 suitable exhibit, by contract, if deemed necessary, without
20 regard to said section 3709, and the purchase of supplies
21 incident thereto; entertainment and other expenses which
22 may be actually and necessarily incurred by the Government
23 of the United States in the observance of appropriate cour-
24 tesies to foreign participants; and such other expenses as may
25 be authorized by the Secretary of State, including the rein-

1 bursement of other appropriations from which payments may
2 have been made for any of the purposes herein specified,
3 fiscal years 1941 and 1942, \$9,000: *Provided*, That the
4 unexpended balance of the appropriation "Eighth Pan
5 American Child Congress, San Jose, Costa Rica" made in
6 the Urgent Deficiency and Supplemental Appropriation Act,
7 fiscal years 1939 and 1940, approved June 30, 1939, and
8 continued available for the same purposes in the "Second
9 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940", approved June 27,
10 1940, is hereby made available for the purposes enumerated
11 herein, and continued available until June 30, 1942.

12 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

13 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

14 Foreign-owned property control: For an additional
15 amount for "Salaries and Expenses, Foreign-owned Property
16 Control", fiscal year 1941, including the same objects speci-
17 fied under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation
18 Act, 1940, \$550,000.

19 DIVISION OF PRINTING

20 Salaries: For an additional amount for personal services
21 in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1941, \$540.

22 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
23 printing and binding, Treasury Department, fiscal year 1941,
24 including the same objects specified under this head in the
25 Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$64,500.

1 Stationery: For an additional amount for stationery,
 2 Treasury Department, fiscal year 1941, including the same
 3 objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department
 4 Appropriation Act, 1941, \$85,000.

5 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

6 Contingent expenses, public moneys: For an additional
 7 amount for contingent expenses, public moneys, fiscal year
 8 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in
 9 the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$40,000.

10 BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

11 Expenses of loans: The limitation on the amount that
 12 may be obligated during the fiscal year 1941 under the
 13 indefinite appropriation "Expenses of Loans, Act of Sep-
 14 tember 24, 1917, as Amended and Extended", contained in
 15 the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1941, is hereby
 16 increased from \$4,000,000 to \$5,500,000: *Provided*, That
 17 such appropriation shall be available during the fiscal years
 18 1941 and 1942 for the payment of all necessary expenses
 19 connected with public debt issues or with any refunding
 20 operations, to be expended as the Secretary of the Treasury
 21 may direct.

22 BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

23 Refunding internal revenue collections: For an addi-
 24 tional amount for refunding internal revenue collections, fiscal
 25 year 1941, including the same objects specified under this

1 head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1941,
2 \$15,000,000.

3 COAST GUARD

4 Pay and allowances: For an additional amount for pay
5 and allowances, Coast Guard, fiscal year 1941, including
6 the same objects specified under this head in the Treasury
7 Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$380,000.

8 General expenses: For an additional amount for general
9 expenses, Coast Guard, fiscal year 1941, including the same
10 objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department
11 Appropriation Act, 1941, \$2,159,800, to remain available
12 until June 30, 1942.

13 Emergency construction, vessels and shore facilities: For
14 an additional amount for emergency construction, Coast Guard,
15 vessels and shore facilities, fiscal year 1941, including the
16 same objects specified under this head in the First Supple-
17 mental Civil Functions Appropriations Act, 1941, \$89,800.

18 Special projects, vessels, and aids to navigation: For an
19 additional amount for special projects, vessels, and aids to
20 navigation, fiscal year 1941, \$7,466,600, of which amount
21 \$5,850,000 shall be available for constructing or purchasing
22 and equipping lighthouse tenders and light vessels for the
23 Coast Guard, and \$1,616,600 shall be available for establish-
24 ing and improving aids to navigation and other works.

25 Claims for damages, operation of vessels: To pay claims

1 for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of
2 the Treasury under the provisions of the Act entitled "An
3 Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain
4 claims for damages resulting from the operation of vessels
5 of the Coast Guard and the Public Health Service, in sums
6 not exceeding \$3,000 in any one case", approved June 15,
7 1936, as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 106,
8 Seventy-seventh Congress, \$501.67.

9 WAR DEPARTMENT—MILITARY ACTIVITIES

10 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

11 Claims for damages to and loss of private property: To
12 pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Sec-
13 retary of War under the provisions of an Act entitled "An
14 Act making appropriations for the support of the Army for
15 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other pur-
16 poses", approved August 24, 1912, as fully set forth in House
17 Document Numbered 110, Seventy-seventh Congress,
18 \$8,151.75.

19 WAR DEPARTMENT—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

20 CORPS OF ENGINEERS

21 Rivers and harbors (National Defense): For an addi-
22 tional amount for the preservation and maintenance of existing
23 river and harbor works and for the prosecution of proj-
24 ects authorized by the Act entitled "An Act authorizing
25 the improvement of certain rivers and harbors in the interest

1 of national defense, and for other purposes", approved October
 2 17, 1940 (Public Act Numbered 868, Seventy-sixth Con-
 3 gress), and set forth in House Document Numbered 87,
 4 Seventy-seventh Congress, including the objects and under
 5 the conditions specified under this head in the War Depart-
 6 ment Civil Appropriation Act, 1941, \$23,882,000, to be
 7 available until expended; and, in addition, the Chief of Engi-
 8 neers, when authorized by the Secretary of War, may enter
 9 into contracts prior to July 1, 1941, to an amount not in ex-
 10 cess of \$5,794,000 for the purposes for which this appropria-
 11 tion is available.

12 Claim for damages, river and harbor work: To pay
 13 claims for damages under river and harbor work adjusted
 14 and determined by the War Department under the provision
 15 of section 9 of the River and Harbor Act, approved June 5,
 16 1920 (33 U. S. C. 564), as set forth in House Document
 17 Numbered 105, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$900.

18 THE PANAMA CANAL

19 Maintenance and operation: For an additional amount
 20 for maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal, fiscal
 21 year 1941, including the objects and conditions specified
 22 under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation
 23 Act, 1941, \$11,281,300, to be available until expended,
 24 of which \$10,510,000 shall be available for continuing the
 25 construction of special protective works.

26 No part of any appropriation or other fund contained

1 in this title shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
2 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organiza-
3 tion that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of
4 the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for
5 the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima
6 facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not
7 advocate, and is not a member of an organization that
8 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
9 States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any
10 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization
11 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
12 United States by force or violence and accepts employment
13 the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropria-
14 tion or fund in such title shall be guilty of a felony and,
15 upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or
16 imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided*
17 *further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition
18 to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of
19 existing law.

20 TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED 21 CLAIMS

22 PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

23 SEC. 201. (a) For the payment of claims for damages
24 to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and de-
25 termined by the following respective departments and

1 independent offices, under the provisions of the Act en-
 2 titled "An Act to provide a method for the settlement of
 3 claims arising against the Government of the United States
 4 in the sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", ap-
 5 proved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully
 6 set forth in House Document Numbered 102 of the Seventy-
 7 seventh Congress, as follows:

8 Federal Security Agency, \$42.35;
 9 Railroad Retirement Board, \$10;
 10 Department of Agriculture, \$3,199.14;
 11 Department of Commerce, \$1,749.39;
 12 Department of the Interior, \$1,557.01;
 13 - Department of Justice, \$57.01;
 14 Navy Department, \$539.02;
 15 Treasury Department, \$1,308.38;
 16 War Department, \$4,981.31;
 17 Post Office Department, payable from postal revenues,
 18 \$782.99;
 19 In all, \$14,226.60.

20 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

21 SEC. 202. (a) For the payment of the final judgments,
 22 including costs of suits, which have been rendered under
 23 the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An
 24 Act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Govern-
 25 ment of the United States", as amended by Section 297

1 of the Act of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), certified
2 to the Seventy-seventh Congress in House Document
3 Numbered 108, under the following departments and
4 establishments:

5 Public Buildings Administration (Federal Works
6 Agency), \$2,199.54;

7 Work Projects Administration (Federal Works
8 Agency), \$526.50;

9 War Department, \$336.90;

10 In all, \$3,062.94 together with such additional sum as
11 may be necessary to pay costs and interest as specified in
12 such judgments or as provided by law.

13 (b) For the payment of judgments, including cost of
14 suits, rendered against the Government of the United States
15 by United States district courts under the provisions of an
16 Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United
17 States in admiralty for damages caused by and salvage
18 services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United
19 States, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925
20 (46 U. S. C. 781-789), certified to the Seventy-seventh
21 Congress in House Document Numbered 108 under the
22 following department:

23 Navy Department, \$3,000, together with such addi-
24 tional sum as may be necessary to pay interest as and where
25 specified in such judgment or as provided by law.

1 (c) For payment of the judgment rendered by the
2 United States District Court, Eastern District of Arkansas,
3 Western Division, under the provisions of the Act entitled
4 "An Act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States
5 District Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas to hear,
6 determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Charles
7 W. Benton", approved June 29, 1937 (Private Act Num-
8 bered 195, Seventy-fifth Congress), as certified in House
9 Document Numbered 108, Seventy-seventh Congress, under
10 the Work Projects Administration, \$1,500, together with
11 such amount as may be necessary to pay costs and interest
12 as specified in such judgment.

13 (d) None of the judgments contained under this caption
14 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired
15 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
16 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

17 (e) Payment of interest wherever provided for judg-
18 ments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue
19 for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this
20 Act.

21 JUDGMENTS, COURT OF CLAIMS

22 SEC. 203. (a) For payment of the judgments rendered
23 by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-seventh
24 Congress in House Document Numbered 107, under the
25 following establishment and departments, namely:

1 Public Buildings Administration (Federal Works
2 Agency), \$11,482.49;

3 Department of Agriculture, \$1,160;

4 War Department, \$335,965.96;

5 In all, \$348,608.45, together with such additional sum
6 as may be necessary to pay interest as and where specified
7 in such judgments.

8 (b) None of the judgments contained under this caption
9 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired,
10 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
11 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

12 AUDITED CLAIMS

13 SEC. 204. (a) For the payment of the following claims,
14 certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under
15 appropriations the balances of which have been carried to
16 the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act
17 of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropria-
18 tions heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service
19 of the fiscal year 1938 and prior years, unless otherwise
20 stated, and which have been certified to Congress under
21 section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as
22 fully set forth in House Document Numbered 113, Seventy-
23 seventh Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

24 **Legislative:** For public printing and binding, Govern-
25 ment Printing Office, \$52.32.

- 1 **Independent Offices:** For National Industrial Recov-
- 2 ery, Civil Works Administration, \$15.
- 3 For Federal Civil Works Administration, \$50.90.
- 4 For Securities and Exchange Commission, \$255.
- 5 For traveling expenses, Civil Service Commission, \$1.
- 6 For Federal Trade Commission, \$83.25.
- 7 For Interstate Commerce Commission, \$15.64.
- 8 For salaries and expenses, Railroad Retirement Board,
- 9 \$40.15.
- 10 For salaries and expenses, Federal Communications
- 11 Commission, \$11.50.
- 12 For salaries and expenses, National Labor Relations
- 13 Board, \$9.
- 14 For operations under Mineral Act of October 5, 1918,
- 15 \$148,693.66.
- 16 For salaries and expenses, Federal Housing Authority,
- 17 \$257.45.
- 18 For medical and hospital service, penal institutions
- 19 (Justice transfer to Treasury, Public Health Service, Act
- 20 June 16, 1937), \$110.
- 21 For preventing the spread of epidemic diseases, \$9.
- 22 For diseases and sanitation investigations, Public Health
- 23 Service, \$37.91.
- 24 For salaries and expenses, Social Security Board, \$156.85.
- 25 For wage records, Social Security Board, \$1.66.

1 For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, Pub-
2 lic Health Service, \$1,675.84.

3 For repair, preservation, and equipment, public buildings,
4 Procurement Division, \$26.02.

5 For National Industrial Recovery, Federal Emergency
6 Administration of Public Works, \$2.80.

7 For general administrative expenses, public buildings
8 branch, Procurement Division, \$28.06.

9 For National Industrial Recovery, Federal Emergency
10 Administration of Public Works, \$516.33.

11 For medical and hospital services, Veterans' Bureau,
12 \$14.50.

13 For military and naval compensation, Veterans' Admin-
14 istration, \$30.

15 For Army and Navy pensions, \$50.

16 For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,
17 \$699.46.

18 **Department of Agriculture:** For exportation and do-
19 mestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department
20 of Agriculture (transfer to Federal Surplus Commodities
21 Corporation, Act June 28, 1937), \$1,921.97.

22 For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,
23 \$2,924.78.

24 For emergency conservation fund (transfer from War
25 to Agriculture, Act March 31, 1933), \$89.34.

- 1 For working fund, Agriculture, Soil Conservation Serv-
2 ice (War Conservation Corps) , \$33.65.
- 3 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
4 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$646.38.
- 5 For farmers' crop-production and harvesting loans, Farm
6 Credit Administration, \$236.57.
- 7 For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, soil-erosion
8 prevention (transfer to Agriculture) , \$12.90.
- 9 For loans to farmers in storm- and drought-stricken
10 areas, Southern States, \$11.56.
- 11 For loans, title I, Farm Tenant Act, Department of
12 Agriculture, \$6.
- 13 For agricultural credits and rehabilitation, emergency
14 relief, \$49.30.
- 15 For salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administration,
16 \$136.75.
- 17 For conservation and use of agricultural land resources,
18 Department of Agriculture, \$6,409.09.
- 19 For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Ad-
20 ministration, submarginal lands (transfer to Agriculture),
21 \$4,576.64.
- 22 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and
23 Plant Quarantine, \$1.
- 24 For salaries and expenses, Extension Service, \$1.50.

1 For submarginal lands program, Farm Tenancy Act,
2 Department of Agriculture, \$4,880.55.

3 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry,
4 \$3.50.

5 For salaries and expenses, Office of Experiment Stations,
6 \$36.

7 For increase of compensation, Department of Agricul-
8 ture, \$10.

9 For elimination of diseased cattle, Department of Agri-
10 culture, \$615.86.

11 For special research fund, Department of Agriculture,
12 \$113.42.

13 For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$156.50.

14 For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department
15 of Agriculture, \$12.38.

16 For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds
17 of navigable streams, \$1,840.93.

18 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry,
19 \$13.31.

20 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Eco-
21 nomics, \$95.26.

22 For control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and
23 plant diseases, \$123.08.

1 For general expenses, Agricultural Adjustment Adminis-
2 tration, \$1,831.24.

3 For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (trans-
4 fer to Farm Credit Administration), \$32.98.

5 For retirement of cotton pool participation trust cer-
6 tificates, Department of Agriculture, 1938-December 31,
7 1939, \$43.05.

8 **Department of Commerce:** For maintenance of air-
9 navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$247.76.

10 For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aero-
11 nautics Authority, \$8,340.92.

12 For party expenses, Coast and Geodetic Survey, \$69.

13 For Civil Aeronautics Authority fund, \$1,018.35.

14 For traveling expenses, Department of Commerce,
15 \$26.12.

16 For air-navigation facilities, \$3.

17 For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, \$316.

18 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Census, 53
19 cents.

20 For census of agriculture, 1935-December 31, 1936,
21 \$33.11.

22 For Public Works Administration, allotment to Com-
23 merce, Bureau of Air Commerce, \$150.

24 For domestic commerce, Department of Commerce,
25 \$13.32.

1 For salaries, Patent Office, \$62.50.

2 **Department of the Interior:** For contingent expenses
3 of land offices, \$12.38.

4 For migratory bird conservation fund (receipt limita-
5 tion), \$80.28.

6 For contingent expenses, Department of the Interior,
7 \$21.65.

8 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Biological Survey,
9 \$2.56.

10 For range improvements within grazing districts (re-
11 ceipt limitation), \$16.69.

12 For National Park Service, \$526.89.

13 For operating rescue cars and stations and investigation
14 of accidents, Bureau of Mines, \$7.06.

15 For expenses, mining experiment stations, Bureau of
16 Mines, \$1.01.

17 For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, investiga-
18 tions, \$5.27.

19 For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, National
20 Park Service, recreational demonstration projects, \$422.45.

21 For pay of Indian police, \$205.

22 For maintaining law and order on Indian reservations,
23 \$60.

24 For construction, and so forth, irrigation systems, Indian
25 reservations (reimbursable), \$4.

1 For support of Indians and administration of Indian
2 property, \$649.16.

3 For conservation of health among Indians, \$435.56.

4 For Indian agency buildings, \$1.60.

5 For Indian boarding schools, \$75.22.

6 For agriculture and stock raising among Indians, \$19.96.

7 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior,
8 Indians), \$69.62.

9 For Indian school support, \$84.62.

10 For expenses of organizing Indian corporations, \$71.11.

11 For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (trans-
12 fer from Agriculture to Interior, Indians), \$14.62.

13 For Indian Service supply fund, \$459.32.

14 For emergency conservation work (transfer to Interior,
15 Indians, Act June 22, 1936), \$68.

16 For emergency conservation work (transfer to Interior,
17 Indians, Act February 9, 1937), \$339.40.

18 **Department of Justice:** For salaries, fees, and expenses
19 of marshals, United States courts, \$239.17.

20 For fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners,
21 United States courts, \$25.

22 For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts,
23 \$304.75.

24 For United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, main-
25 tenance, \$9.91.

1 For United States Northeastern Penitentiary, maintenance,
2 nance, \$109.50.

3 For support of United States prisoners, \$1,117.60.

4 For detection and prosecution of crimes, \$1.75.

5 For fees of jurors and witnesses, United States, \$52.90.

6 For contingent expenses, Department of Justice,
7 \$229.01.

8 For probation system, United States courts, \$72.22.

9 For salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth, Department of Justice,
10 \$236.54.

11 For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
12 \$44.60.

13 For printing and binding, Department of Justice and
14 courts, \$48.97.

15 **Department of Labor:** For salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau, \$3.50.

17 For foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of
18 foreign currencies (Labor), \$88.66.

19 For traveling expenses, Department of Labor, \$3.80.

20 **Navy Department:** For ordnance and ordnance stores,
21 Bureau of Ordnance, \$453,425.54.

22 For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$234.41.

23 For pay, Marine Corps, \$239.67.

24 For engineering, Bureau of Engineering, \$222,045.34.

25 For miscellaneous expenses, Navy, \$16.70.

- 1 For organizing the Naval Reserve, \$11,404.16.
- 2 For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,
- 3 \$991.40.
- 4 For construction and repair, Bureau of Construction and
- 5 Repair, \$51,024.38.
- 6 For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy,
- 7 \$5,362.41.
- 8 For increase of the Navy, emergency construction,
- 9 \$115,685.
- 10 For payment to officers and employees of the United
- 11 States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign
- 12 currencies (Navy), \$154.63.
- 13 For aviation, Navy, \$415,244.44.
- 14 For foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of
- 15 foreign currencies (Navy), \$272.30.
- 16 For pay of the Navy, \$173.34.
- 17 For instruments and supplies, Bureau of Navigation,
- 18 \$12,105.89.
- 19 **Post Office Department:** For operating supplies for
- 20 public buildings, general fund, \$15.34.
- 21 For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office
- 22 Department, general fund, \$15.06.
- 23 **Department of State:** For contingent expenses, For-
- 24 eign Service, \$213.53.

- 1 For miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign
2 Service, \$586.50.
- 3 For contingent expenses, Department of State, \$12.68.
4 For transportation of Foreign Service officers, \$73.69.
- 5 **Treasury Department:** For general expenses, Light-
6 house Service, \$165.
- 7 For retired pay, Lighthouse Service, \$100.92.
8 For pay and allowance, Coast Guard, \$4.75.
9 For contingent expenses, Coast Guard, \$221.38.
10 For collecting the revenue from customs, \$24.51.
11 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and
12 Printing, \$40.41.
- 13 For increase of compensation, Treasury Department,
14 \$30.67.
- 15 For payment of officers and employees of the United
16 States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign
17 currencies (Treasury), \$53.67.
- 18 For collecting the internal revenue, \$250.09.
19 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Narcotics, \$38.
20 For public debt service, \$211.85.
- 21 For foreign service pay adjustment, appreciation of
22 foreign currencies (Treasury), \$165.84.
- 23 **War Department:** For general appropriations, Quar-
24 termaster Corps, \$6,015.52.

- 1 For pay, and so forth, of the Army, \$4,647.33.
- 2 For pay of the Army, \$10,337.63.
- 3 For Army transportation, \$1,010.93.
- 4 For Reserve Officers' Training Corps, \$88.36.
- 5 For increase of compensation, Military Establishment,
- 6 \$225.98.
- 7 For replacing ordnance and ordnance stores, \$23.14.
- 8 For supplies, services, and transportation, Quartermaster
- 9 Corps, \$36.27.
- 10 For construction and repair of hospitals, Army, \$67.74.
- 11 For pay, and so forth, of the Army, War with Spain,
- 12 \$102.69.
- 13 For Organized Reserves, \$252.03.
- 14 For barracks and quarters, Army, \$11.80.
- 15 For travel of the Army, \$571.62.
- 16 For Air Corps, Army, \$314.92.
- 17 For medical and hospital department, \$53.33.
- 18 For Signal Service of the Army, \$2,220.
- 19 For medical and hospital department, Army, \$115.82.
- 20 For subsistence of the Army, \$281.09.
- 21 For payment to officers and employees of the United
- 22 States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign
- 23 currencies (War), 44 cents.
- 24 For seacoast defenses, \$178.64.
- 25 For citizens' military training camps, 16 cents.

- 1 For replacing Army transportation, \$6.03.
- 2 For replacing barracks and quarters, \$97.
- 3 For increase of compensation, War Department, \$12.33.
- 4 For expenses, camps of instruction, and so forth, Na-
- 5 tional Guard, \$52.37.
- 6 For arrears of pay, bounty, and so forth, \$5.57.
- 7 For printing and binding, War Department, \$97.98.
- 8 For Air Corps Depot, Sacramento, California, \$55,-
- 9 469.65.
- 10 For ordnance service and supplies, Army, \$191.70.
- 11 For National Guard, \$1,489.51.
- 12 For clothing and equipage, Army, \$177.73.
- 13 For mileage of the Army, 6 cents.
- 14 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War),
- 15 \$5,458.06.
- 16 For cemeterial expenses, War Department, \$12.03.
- 17 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War,
- 18 Act June 22, 1936), \$9,519.84.
- 19 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War,
- 20 Act February 9, 1937), \$995.47.
- 21 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act
- 22 March 31, 1933), \$4,737.49.
- 23 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act
- 24 June 19, 1934), \$931.52.
- 25 For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (trans-

1 fer from emergency conservation work to War, Act June
2 19, 1934), \$508.99.

3 **Emergency Relief:** For emergency relief, Agriculture,
4 Forest Service, forestation, and so forth, \$1,324.55.

5 For emergency relief, Interior, administrative expenses,
6 \$84.27.

7 For emergency relief, Interior, National Park Service,
8 sanitation, prevention of soil erosion, and so forth, \$47.50.

9 For emergency relief, Labor, assistance for educational,
10 professional, and clerical persons, \$702.84.

11 For emergency relief, Treasury, Coast Guard, \$470.

12 For emergency relief, emergency conservation work,
13 War, Civilian Conservation Corps, \$11,985.79.

14 For emergency relief, Federal Emergency Relief Ad-
15 ministration, expenses of liquidation, \$405.98.

16 For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, ad-
17 ministrative expenses (transfer to Agriculture), \$272.27.

18 For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, rural
19 rehabilitation (transfer to Agriculture), \$712.35.

20 For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, sani-
21 tation, prevention of soil erosion, and so forth (transfer to
22 Agriculture), \$14,143.16.

23 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
24 grants to States, and so forth, \$5,387.51.

1 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Soil Conservation
2 Service, \$64.22.

3 For emergency relief, Interior, National Park Service,
4 acquisition of land for Yosemite National Park, \$3.24.

5 For emergency relief, Agriculture, administrative ex-
6 penses, \$7.53.

7 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
8 work relief projects, \$417.44.

9 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
10 administrative expenses, \$8.10.

11 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
12 assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons,
13 \$125.12.

14 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
15 forestation, prevention of soil erosion, \$5.20.

16 For emergency relief, Farm Security Administration,
17 administrative expenses, \$1,405.72.

18 For emergency relief, Labor, United States Employment
19 Service, administrative expenses, \$5.50.

20 For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, rural
21 rehabilitation, loans and relief to farmers, and so forth (trans-
22 fer to Agriculture), \$1,019.93.

23 For emergency relief, Agriculture, public roads, high-
24 ways, roads, and streets, \$52,598.93.

1 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration
2 (non-Federal projects approved prior to June 22, 1936),
3 \$21,548.73.

4 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
5 public utilities, and so forth, \$22.

6 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
7 highways, roads, and streets, \$7,484.14.

8 For emergency relief, Interior, National Park Service,
9 parks and recreational facilities, non-Federal projects, \$73.56.

10 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Forest Service, flood
11 control and other conservation, \$25.

12 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
13 administrative expenses, \$5.85.

14 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
15 women's projects, \$43.34.

16 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
17 miscellaneous work projects, \$3.38.

18 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Soil Conservation
19 Service, flood control and other conservation, \$45.07.

20 For emergency relief, War, administrative expenses,
21 \$54.05.

22 For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, flood
23 control and other conservation (transfer to Agriculture),
24 \$6.03.

1 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
2 parks and recreational facilities, \$12.83.

3 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
4 public buildings (Federal projects), \$75.41.

5 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
6 public buildings, \$45.06.

7 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
8 assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons,
9 \$35.80.

10 For emergency relief, Labor, United States Employ-
11 ment Service, administrative expenses, \$1.80.

12 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
13 (non-Federal projects approved prior to June 30, 1937),
14 \$2,904.41.

15 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
16 public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth,
17 \$305.89.

18 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
19 assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons,
20 and so forth, \$23.42.

21 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Farm Security Ad-
22 ministration, rural rehabilitation, \$52.92.

23 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Farm Security Ad-

1 ministration, public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control,
2 and so forth, \$118.91.

3 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
4 National Youth Administration (Federal projects), \$170.89.

5 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
6 administrative expenses, general \$219.93.

7 For emergency relief, Interior, National Park Service,
8 public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth,
9 non-Federal projects, 98 cents.

10 For emergency relief, Treasury, administrative ex-
11 penses, \$86.90.

12 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Soil Conservation
13 Service, public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and
14 so forth, \$26.98.

15 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
16 assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons,
17 and so forth, Federal projects, \$36.05.

18 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
19 supply fund, \$2,744.33.

20 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Forest Service, public
21 buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth, \$3.90.

22 For emergency relief, War, Quartermaster Corps, high-
23 ways, roads, and streets, \$475.20.

24 For emergency relief, War, Quartermaster Corps, public
25 buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth, \$219.01.

1 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
2 highways, roads, and streets, \$261.62.

3 For emergency relief, Justice, administrative expenses,
4 \$101.65.

5 For emergency relief, Interior, National Park Service,
6 public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth,
7 \$55.50.

8 For emergency relief, Agriculture, agricultural eco-
9 nomics, public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and
10 so forth, \$66.

11 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
12 Federal projects approved prior to June 30, 1937, \$479.46.

13 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Farm Security Ad-
14 ministration, loans to farmers, and so forth, \$13.40.

15 **District of Columbia:** For general expenses, public
16 parks, District of Columbia, \$14.15.

17 **Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the**
18 **Postal Revenues):** For city delivery carriers, \$31.63.

19 For clerks, contract stations, \$4.84.

20 For clerks, first- and second-class post offices, \$53.40.

21 For compensation of postmasters, \$201.12.

22 For foreign mail transportation, \$1,760.34.

23 For freight, express, or motor transportation of equip-
24 ment, and so forth, \$10.51.

1 For increased compensation, Postal Service employees,
2 \$10.20.

3 For indemnities, domestic mail, \$243.12.

4 For miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post
5 offices, \$18.33.

6 For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office
7 Department, \$22.26.

8 For Railway Mail Service salaries, \$748.66.

9 For rent, light, and fuel, 50 cents.

10 For Rural Delivery Service, \$100.18.

11 For transportation of equipment and supplies, \$6.

12 For vehicle service, \$1,142.80.

13 Total, audited claims, section 204 (a), \$1,726,567.57,
14 together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of
15 exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign
16 currency and interest specified in certain of the settlements
17 of the General Accounting Office.

18 SEC. 205. For the payment of claims allowed by the
19 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An
20 Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer
21 service of the United States mustered into service for the
22 War with Spain, and who were held in service in the
23 Philippine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace,
24 April 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act Num-
25 bered 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), which have been certi-

1 fied to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884
2 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 266), under the War Department,
3 in House Document Numbered 112 of the Seventy-seventh
4 Congress, \$2,347,769.01.

5 SEC. 206. For payment of the claim allowed by the
6 General Accounting Office for payment of bounty for de-
7 struction of enemy's vessels, provided in section 4635 of the
8 Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the
9 Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934 (31 U. S. C.,
10 725b), which has been certified to Congress in House Docu-
11 ment Numbered 111 of the Seventy-seventh Congress,
12 \$19.31.

13 SEC. 207. For payment of the claims allowed by the
14 General Accounting Office for extra pay to volunteers, War
15 with Spain, and certified to Congress as provided by law
16 under the War Department in House Document Numbered
17 101, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$48.76.

18 SEC. 208. This Act may be cited as the "First Deficiency
19 Appropriation Act, 1941".

Passed the House of Representatives March 7, 1941.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

By H. NEWLIN MEGILL.

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for other purposes.

MARCH 8 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 13), 1941

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1941

MARCH 19, 1941.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. ADAMS, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 3836]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3836) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$188, 863, 693. 68
Increase by Senate.....	2, 889, 851. 20

Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	191, 753, 544. 88
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The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Senate:

Widow of Senator Key Pittman.....	\$10, 000. 00
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Federal Security Agency:

Civilian Conservation Corps:

The committee recommends that the additional amount which the House bill proposes to make available for expenses of the Civilian Conservation Corps other than, "Pay, subsistence, clothing, transportation, and hospitalization of enrollees" be increased from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000. It also recommends that the amount remain available until June 30, 1942, and that of the amount \$150,000 should be available for new repair shops, including equipment therefor.

National Youth Administration:

It is recommended by the committee that the following proviso be added to the bill:

: Provided, That the proviso in paragraph 4 of such Act on the distribution of funds shall be amended to read as follows: "Provided, That the National Youth Administrator shall so distribute funds among the several States for the operation of projects specified in paragraph 1 (b) of this title that the ratio of the amount made available during the fiscal year for the operation of such projects for the benefit of the young people of each individual State to the total funds made available for this purpose in all States shall not be less than 90 per centum of the ratio that the youth population of each State bears to the total youth population of the United States."

(It was pointed out to the committee that the provision in the National Youth Administration Appropriation Act, 1941, requiring the distribution of the funds on the basis of youth population solely has in some instances tied the hands of the Administration in its efforts to locate projects close to national-defense industries. With the 10 percent leeway proposed by the committee, the Administrator feels that he will be able to meet the situation.)

District of Columbia:

Public school building at Minnesota Ave. and Ely Pl. SE.	\$180, 000. 00
Site for school buildings in vicinity of Minnesota Ave. and Ely Pl. SE., and in vicinity of Pennsylvania and Alabama Aves. SE.	65, 000. 00
Total, District of Columbia	245, 000. 00

Department of Agriculture:

Forest Service:

National forest protection and management..... 50, 000. 00

Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine:

Control of incipient outbreaks of insect pests..... 500, 000. 00

(It is recommended by the committee that the amount for insect pest control be increased from \$2,000,000 as proposed by the House to \$2,500,000. The committee also recommend that \$500,000 of this amount be available for grasshopper control only, and that no part of the total amount allocated to the control of white-fringe beetles shall be used in any State without request of the Governor of such State.)

Total, Department of Agriculture..... 550, 000. 00

Interior Department:

Bonneville Power Administration:

Construction, operation, and maintenance..... 1, 000, 000. 00

Government in the Territories:

Virgin Islands, payment of deficit in treasury of municipality of St. Croix..... 28, 500. 00

Total, Interior Department..... 1, 028, 500. 00

Labor Department:

Wage and Hour:

(It is recommended by the committee that the amount that may be transferred from "salaries" to "miscellaneous expenses" be increased from \$29,000 to \$45,000.)

Navy Department:

Collision with naval vessels, damage claims.....	\$1, 057. 70
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State Department:

Office of the Secretary:

Contingent expenses.....	37, 500. 00
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Treasury Department:

Coast Guard:

Addition to Coast Guard Academy, including hospital, infirmary, and classrooms.....	368, 000. 00
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Construction of cutters:

(It is recommended by the committee that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to enter into contracts in an amount not in excess of \$500,000 for the construction of 6 Coast Guard cutters in addition to the amount appropriated by the House bill.)

War Department:

Claims for damages adjusted by the Secretary of War..	1, 000. 00
Relief of Howard R. M. Browne.....	137. 00

Total, War Department.....	1, 137. 00
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Judgments and authorized claims:

Property damage claims.....	4, 327. 74
Judgment, United States courts.....	5, 400. 00
Judgments, Court of Claims.....	18, 830. 67
Audited claims.....	292, 153. 74
Philippine Travel pay claims.....	327, 877. 15
Special claim allowed by General Accounting Office.....	67. 20

Total judgments and authorized claims.....	648, 656. 50
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Total, increase.....	2, 889, 851. 20
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Amount of bill as reported to the Senate.....	191, 753, 544. 88
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Calendar No. 123

77TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3836

[Report No. 115]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 8 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 13), 1941

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MARCH 19, 1941

Reported, under authority of the order of the Senate of March 17, 1941, by
MR. ADAMS, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply de-
- 5 ficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending
- 6 June 30, 1941, and prior fiscal years, to provide supple-
- 7 mental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
- 8 1941, and for other purposes, namely:

1 TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

2 LEGISLATIVE

3 SENATE

4 *For payment to Mimosa Gates Pittman, widow of Key*
5 *Pittman, late a Senator from the State of Nevada, \$10,000.*

6 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

7 For payment to the widow of William D. Byron, late a
8 Representative from the State of Maryland, \$10,000.

9 For payment to the widow of Sam C. Massingale, late a
10 Representative from the State of Oklahoma, \$10,000.

11 For payment to the widow of Kenneth F. Simpson, late
12 a Representative from the State of New York, \$10,000.

13 The three foregoing items to be disbursed by the Sergeant
14 at Arms of the House of Representatives.

15 CONTINGENT EXPENSES

16 Special and select committees: For an additional amount
17 for expenses of special and select committees authorized by
18 the House, fiscal year 1941, \$50,000.

19 JUDICIARY

20 UNITED STATES COURTS

21 Fees of commissioners: For additional amounts for fees
22 of commissioners, United States courts, for the following
23 fiscal years:

24 For 1937, \$6.75.

25 For 1939, \$781.93.

EXECUTIVE

INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS

EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

Appropriations or funds available during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942 for payments of benefits under the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended, and extended to enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps and to persons receiving compensation from the appropriations of the National Youth Administration for services rendered as employees of the United States, are hereby made available for payment to or reimbursement of agencies of the Federal Government for medical, surgical, and hospital services and supplies furnished by such agencies to beneficiaries of such Act.

FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

For an additional amount for administrative expenses of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1941, \$40,000, payable from the funds of the Export-Import Bank of Washington.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

For an additional amount for administrative expenses of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in the

1 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1941, \$50,000, pay-
 2 able from assessments upon the Federal home-loan banks
 3 and receipts of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board from
 4 other sources for the fiscal year 1941 and prior fiscal years.

5 RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

6 MORTGAGE COMPANY

7 Reconstruction Finance Corporation and The RFC
 8 Mortgage Company: For an additional amount for adminis-
 9 trative expenses of the Reconstruction Finance Corpora-
 10 tion and The RFC Mortgage Company, fiscal year 1941,
 11 including the same objects specified under this head in the
 12 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1941, \$600,000,
 13 payable from the funds of the Reconstruction Finance
 14 Corporation: ~~Provided, That no part of this appropriation~~
 15 ~~shall be paid to any person affiliated with the Communist~~
 16 ~~Party, the German-American Bund, or any other organiza-~~
 17 ~~tion seeking to undermine the national defense of the United~~
 18 ~~States and to overthrow our republican form of government.~~

19 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

20 CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

21 The Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1941,
 22 as amended by the First Supplemental Civil Functions Ap-
 23 propriation Act, 1941, approved October 9, 1940, is further
 24 amended by striking out the figures "\$166,880,000" under
 25 the heading "Civilian Conservation Corps" and inserting in

1 lieu thereof ~~“\$165,880,000”~~ “\$164,880,000”: *Provided,*
 2 *That the \$2,000,000 transferred hereby from the amount*
 3 *available for “Pay, subsistence, clothing (and repair*
 4 *thereof), transportation, and hospitalization of enrollees”*
 5 *and thereby made available for expenditure for other ex-*
 6 *penses of the Civilian Conservation Corps shall continue*
 7 *available until June 30, 1942: Provided further, That of*
 8 *the funds hereby transferred not more than \$150,000 shall*
 9 *be used for new repair shops, including equipment therefor.*

10 SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

11 Grants to States for unemployment compensation ad-
 12 ministration: For an additional amount for grants to States
 13 for unemployment compensation administration, as author-
 14 ized in title III of the Social Security Act, approved August
 15 14, 1935, as amended, fiscal year 1941, \$3,000,000.

16 Grants to States for public employment offices: For
 17 an additional amount for payments to the several States in
 18 accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1933
 19 (29 U. S. C. 49-491), as amended, \$103,000.

20 Salaries and expenses: Notwithstanding the 10 per
 21 centum limitation specified in the last proviso under the
 22 appropriation heading “Salaries and Expenses, Social Secur-
 23 ity Board” in the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation
 24 Act, 1941, with respect to increases in the amounts available
 25 for the several classes of objects of expenditure appearing

1 in the Budget for 1941, the amount which may be expended
2 from such appropriation for the object designated in the
3 Budget "1360, Operation and Maintenance" is hereby
4 increased to \$200,000.

5 NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION

6 For additional amounts for the National Youth Admin-
7 istration, fiscal year 1941, to be expended in accordance
8 with the provisions of the National Youth Administration
9 Appropriation Act, 1941, except that all training or educa-
10 tional programs for youth employed by the National Youth
11 Administration on work projects shall be under the control
12 and supervision of the State boards for vocational education
13 of the several States and shall be paid for out of appropria-
14 tions made to the Office of Education and expended by the
15 States pursuant to plans submitted by State boards for voca-
16 tional education and approved by the Commissioner of Edu-
17 cation as provided for in First Supplemental Civil Func-
18 tions Appropriation Act, 1941, under the heading, "Office
19 of Education", paragraph (5), and except as hereinafter
20 provided, for the following purposes:

21 For the purposes and objects specified in paragraph 1
22 (b) of such Act, \$21,980,000, of which \$25,000 shall be
23 available to the United States Employees' Compensation
24 Commission for the purposes of paragraph 18 of such Act:
25 *Provided, That the proviso in paragraph 4 of such Act on*

1 *the distribution of funds shall be amended to read as follows:*
 2 *“Provided, That the National Youth Administrator shall so*
 3 *distribute funds among the several States for the operation*
 4 *of projects specified in paragraph 1 (b) of this title that the*
 5 *ratio of the amount made available during the fiscal year for*
 6 *the operation of such projects for the benefit of the young*
 7 *people of each individual State to the total funds made avail-*
 8 *able for this purpose in all States shall not be less than 90*
 9 *per centum of the ratio that the youth population of each*
 10 *State bears to the total youth population of the United*
 11 *States”.*

12 For salaries and other administrative expenses specified
 13 in paragraph 2 of such Act, \$500,000, of which sum
 14 so much as may be necessary may be transferred to appro-
 15 priations of the Treasury Department in accordance with
 16 and for the purposes of such paragraph.

17 For printing and binding, \$20,000.

18 FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

19 National-defense housing: For an additional amount to
 20 enable the Federal Works Administrator to carry out the
 21 purposes of the Act entitled “An Act to expedite the provi-
 22 sion of housing in connection with national defense, and for
 23 other purposes”, approved October 14, 1940 (Public, Num-
 24 bered 849), \$75,000,000, to remain available until ex-
 25 pended and to be expended in accordance with the authority

1 and limitations applying to the expenditure of funds under
2 such Act and Public Resolution Numbered 106, approved
3 October 14, 1940, for the liquidation of contractual obliga-
4 tions authorized to be incurred by such public resolution.

5 RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

6 Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, fiscal
7 year 1941, including the same objects specified under this
8 head in the Railroad Retirement Board Appropriation Act,
9 1941, \$244,000.

10 Miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount for
11 miscellaneous expenses, fiscal year 1941, including the same
12 objects specified under this head in the Railroad Retirement
13 Board Appropriation Act, 1941, \$210,000.

14 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for print-
15 ing and binding for the Railroad Retirement Board, fiscal
16 year 1941, \$8,000.

17 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

18 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION FUND

19 For an additional amount for the fiscal year 1941 for
20 carrying out the provisions of section 11 of the District of
21 Columbia Appropriation Act approved July 11, 1919, ex-
22 tending to the employees of the government of the District
23 of Columbia the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to
24 provide compensation for employees of the United States
25 suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties,

1 and for other purposes", approved September 7, 1916,
2 \$15,000.

3 RECORDER OF DEEDS OFFICE

4 For an additional amount for personal services, fiscal
5 year 1941, \$3,970.

6 For an additional amount for miscellaneous and con-
7 tingent expenses, fiscal year 1941, including the same ob-
8 jects specified under the head in the District of Columbia
9 Appropriation Act, 1941, \$2,750.

10 CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS

11 For payment to Joseph Sharfsin, Esquire, of the Phila-
12 delphia bar, for retainer fee covering professional services
13 heretofore rendered the District of Columbia as special coun-
14 sel representing the interests of the District of Columbia in
15 re First and Final Account of Girard Trust Company, trustee
16 under deed of trust of Helen M. Fink (now deceased), dated
17 April 10, 1929, Numbered 2446, in the Court of Common
18 Pleas, Numbered 4 of Philadelphia County, and including
19 the perfecting of appeal without bond from judgment of
20 said court to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, \$1,500:
21 *Provided*, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia
22 are hereby authorized and directed to pay to said Joseph
23 Sharfsin, Esquire, in full satisfaction of all fees and charges
24 for professional services rendered the District of Columbia
25 in the above matter for carrying said cause to conclusion in

1 the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and in any subsequent
 2 proceedings, 10 per centum of the amount actually awarded
 3 to and received by the District of Columbia in said cause,
 4 less the sum of \$1,500.

5 SEWERS

6 For an additional amount for the fiscal year 1941 for
 7 assessment and permit work, sewers, \$160,000.

8 PUBLIC SCHOOLS

9 *Buildings and grounds: For the construction of an*
 10 *eight-room extensible elementary school building on a site to*
 11 *be acquired in the vicinity of Minnesota Avenue and Ely*
 12 *Place Southeast, \$180,000, to remain available until ex-*
 13 *pended.*

14 *For the purchase of school building and playground*
 15 *sites as follows:*

16 *For the purchase of a site in the vicinity of Minnesota*
 17 *Avenue and Ely Place Southeast, for the construction of an*
 18 *elementary school;*

19 *For the purchase of a site in the vicinity of Pennsyl-*
 20 *vania and Alabama Avenues Southeast, for the construction*
 21 *of an elementary school;*

22 *In all, \$65,000, to remain available until expended.*

23 PUBLIC WELFARE

24 District Training School: For replacement of laundry
 25 equipment, fiscal year 1941, \$7,000.

1 HIGHWAY FUND, GASOLINE TAX AND MOTOR VEHICLE FEES

2 Street improvements: For grading, paving, surfacing,
3 and otherwise improving such unpaved or inadequately sur-
4 faced streets, avenues, and roads in newly developed areas
5 as may be designated by the Commissioners of the District
6 of Columbia and such curbing, gutters, and drainage facili-
7 ties as may be necessary to insure reasonably satisfactory
8 conditions pending permanent and final improvement, in-
9 cluding all necessary expenses incident thereto, fiscal year
10 1941, \$250,000, to remain available until June 30, 1942,
11 and to be paid wholly out of the special fund created
12 by the Act entitled "An Act to provide for a tax on
13 motor-vehicle fuels sold within the District of Columbia, and
14 for other purposes", approved April 23, 1924 (43 Stat. 106),
15 and the Act entitled "An Act to provide additional revenue
16 for the District of Columbia and for other purposes",
17 approved August 17, 1937.

18 WATER SERVICE

19 Washington Aqueduct: For effecting changes in the
20 Dalecarlia hydroelectric station to permit of its conversion,
21 in cases of emergency, into a pumping station for lifting raw
22 water from the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal into the Dale-
23 carlia Reservoir, and for all necessary expenses incident
24 thereto, fiscal year 1941, \$75,000, to continue available
25 until June 30, 1942.

1 For construction of protective fencing around the intakes
2 at Great Falls, the Dalecarlia Reservoir reservation, the
3 Dalecarlia filter plant, the McMillan filter plant, and several
4 isolated works, and for all necessary expenses incident thereto,
5 fiscal year 1941, \$65,000.

6 For an additional amount for the operation, maintenance,
7 and repair of Washington aqueducts and their accessories,
8 including the purchase of uniforms for guards and one addi-
9 tional passenger-carrying motor vehicle at a cost of not to
10 exceed \$650, fiscal year 1941, \$18,190.

Water Department: For an additional amount for the
fiscal year 1941 for extension of the water department distri-
bution system, laying of such service mains as may be neces-
sary under the assessment system, \$150,000.

15 The foregoing sums under the water service shall be paid
16 wholly out of the revenues of the Water Department of the
17 District of Columbia.

JUDGMENTS

For the payment of final judgments, including costs, rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document Numbered 64 of the Seventy-seventh Congress, \$10,297.75, together with the further sum to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same became due until the date of payment.

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25 Control of incipient and emergency outbreaks of insect

1 pests and plant diseases: To enable the Secretary of Agri-
 2 culture to carry out the provisions of and for expenditures
 3 authorized by the public resolution approved May 9, 1938
 4 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), fiscal year 1941, ~~\$2,000,000, to~~
 5 ~~remain available until June 30, 1942~~ *to remain available until*
 6 *June 30, 1942, \$2,500,000, of which \$500,000 shall be*
 7 *available for grasshopper control only: Provided, That no*
 8 *part of this sum allocated for expenditure in connection with*
 9 *the control and prevention of spread of the white-fringed*
 10 *beetle shall be used in any State without the request of the*
 11 *Governor of such State.*

12 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

13 BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

14 *Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville*
 15 *transmission system: For an additional amount for con-*
 16 *struction, operation, and maintenance, including the same*
 17 *objects specified under this head in the Interior Depart-*
 18 *ment Appropriation Act, 1941, to remain available until*
 19 *expended, \$1,000,000, of which amount \$300,000 shall be*
 20 *available for advance survey, design, and investigation,*
 21 *and \$700,000 for construction tools, equipment, and stock*
 22 *inventories.*

23 GENERAL LAND OFFICE

24 *Revested Oregon and California Railroad and Recon-*
 25 *veyed Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands, Oregon: For an*

1 additional amount for carrying out the provisions of title I
 2 of the Act entitled "An Act relating to the revested Oregon
 3 and California Railroad and Reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon
 4 Road Grant Lands situated in the State of Oregon", ap-
 5 proved August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874); fiscal year 1941,
 6 \$20,000: *Provided*, That such expenditures shall be reim-
 7 bursed from the 25 per centum referred to in section c,
 8 title II of the Act approved August 28, 1937, of the special
 9 fund designated the "Oregon and California Land Grant
 10 Fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939,
 11 of the special fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road
 12 Grant Fund".

13 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

14 Payment to Cherokee Indians: For payment to the
 15 Cherokee Indian Nation or Tribe, as authorized by the Act
 16 of November 27, 1940 (54 Stat. 1218), entitled "An Act
 17 for the relief of the Cherokee Indian Nation or Tribe, and
 18 for other purposes", \$2,185.72, with interest at 5 per centum
 19 from June 30, 1919, to the date of this Act.

20 Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies: For
 21 additional amounts for expenses of purchase and transporta-
 22 tion of goods and supplies for the Indian Service for the
 23 following fiscal years:

24 For 1937, \$674.69;

25 For 1940, \$120,000.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

Boulder Canyon project: For an additional amount for the construction of the Boulder Dam and incidental works in the main stream of the Colorado River at Black Canyon, including the same objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$1,000,000, to remain available until advanced to the Colorado River Dam fund; and the limitation of \$500,000 under this head in such Act on the amount available from power and other revenues for the operation and maintenance of the Boulder Dam, power plant, and other facilities is hereby increased to \$750,000.

GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

Grand Coulee Dam project, Washington: For an additional amount for construction of the Grand Coulee Dam and appurtenant works, including the same objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$7,500,000, to remain available until expended and to be reimbursed under the reclamation law.

BUREAU OF MINES

Helium plants and investigations: To enable the Secretary of the Interior to increase and improve the production capacity of the helium plant located at Amarillo, Texas, by the construction and equipment of buildings or additions to existing buildings, the drilling of wells and construction of

1 pipe lines, and other appurtenant facilities, and to conduct
2 investigations with respect to available resources of helium-
3 bearing gas, and for all necessary expenses incident to the
4 foregoing, including the employment by contract or other-
5 wise, at such rates of compensation as the Secretary of the
6 Interior may determine, of engineers, architects, or firms or
7 corporations thereof that are necessary to design and con-
8 struct the buildings, structures, and equipment; supplies and
9 equipment; travel expenses; purchases in the District of
10 Columbia and elsewhere of furniture and equipment, station-
11 ery and supplies, typewriting, adding and computing ma-
12 chines, accessories and repairs; and including the purchase,
13 not to exceed \$5,250, and exchange as part payment for,
14 operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-carrying
15 automobiles for official use in field work, and not to exceed
16 \$7,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
17 fiscal year 1941, \$175,000, to remain available until June
18 30, 1942.

19

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

20 Emergency reconstruction and fighting forest fires in
21 national parks: For an additional amount for reconstruction
22 and fighting forest fires in national parks, fiscal year 1941,
23 including the same objects specified under this head in the
24 Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$110,000.

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

Construction of Palmer-Richardson Road, Alaska: For commencement of construction of a road and necessary bridges between Palmer and the Richardson Highway, Alaska (within a limit of total cost of \$1,500,000), and all necessary expenses incident thereto, \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Insane of Alaska: For an additional amount for care and custody of persons legally adjudged insane in Alaska, fiscal year 1940, including the same objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1940, \$157.58.

Defraying deficits in treasuries of municipal governments, Virgin Islands: For an additional amount for defraying the deficits in the treasuries of the municipal governments because of excess of current expenses over current revenues for the fiscal year 1941 as follows: Municipality of Saint Thomas and Saint John, \$29,933.78, to be used for the refund of income taxes in the amount of \$25,140.31 erroneously collected by said municipality, together with interest thereon; *municipality of Saint Croix, \$28,500, to be paid to the treasury of said municipality in monthly installments; in all, \$58,433.78.*

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Contingent expenses: For an additional amount for con-

1 tingent expenses, Department of Justice, fiscal year 1937,
 2 including the same objects specified under this head in the
 3 Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1937, \$104.05.

4 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

5 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of
 6 crimes (emergency) : For an additional amount for sal-
 7 aries and expenses, fiscal year 1941, including the same
 8 objects specified under this head in the Department of
 9 Justice Appropriation Act, 1941, \$975,000.

10 Claim for damages: For the payment of claims for dam-
 11 ages to any person or damages to or loss of privately owned
 12 property caused by employees of the Federal Bureau of In-
 13 vestigation, acting within the scope of their employment,
 14 considered, adjusted, and determined by the Attorney Gen-
 15 eral, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to
 16 provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims
 17 arising out of the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investi-
 18 gation", approved March 20, 1936 (5 U. S. C. 300 b),
 19 as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 103, Sev-
 20 enty-seventh Congress, \$169.50.

21 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

22 Salaries, Office of Commissioner (departmental sala-
 23 ries) : For an additional amount for personal services in the
 24 District of Columbia, fiscal year 1941, \$200,000.

25 Salaries, field service: For an additional amount for
 26 salaries, field service, fiscal year 1941, including the same

1 objects specified under this head in the Department of
 2 Labor Appropriation Act, 1941, \$200,000.

3 Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization
 4 Service (alien registration) : For an additional amount for
 5 salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Serv-
 6 ice (alien registration), fiscal year 1941, including the
 7 same objects specified under this head in the Second De-
 8 ficiency Appropriation Act, 1940, \$2,900,000.

9 The sum of \$105,000 of the unobligated balance of the
 10 appropriation "General Expenses, Immigration and Naturali-
 11 zation Service, 1941" is hereby transferred and made avail-
 12 able for the purposes of the appropriations to which trans-
 13 ferred, as follows: The sum of \$35,000 to "Traveling Ex-
 14 penses, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1941"; the
 15 sum of \$20,000 to "Contingent Expenses, Immigration and
 16 Naturalization Service, 1941"; and the sum of \$50,000 to
 17 "Printing and Binding, Immigration and Naturalization
 18 Service, 1941".

19 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

20 WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

21 Salaries: Not to exceed ~~\$29,000~~ \$45,000 of the appro-
 22 priation "Salaries, Wage and Hour Division, Department of
 23 Labor, 1941", may be transferred to the appropriation "Mis-
 24 cellaneous Expenses, Wage and Hour Division, Department
 25 of Labor, 1941", and not to exceed \$5,000 of the appropria-
 26 tion "Salaries, Wage and Hour Division, Department of

1 Labor, 1941", may be transferred to the appropriation
2 "Contingent Expenses, Department of Labor, 1941".

3 NAVY DEPARTMENT

4 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

5 Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels: To
6 pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Secre-
7 tary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An
8 Act to amend the Act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy
9 to settle claims for damages to private property arising from
10 collisions with naval vessels", approved December 28, 1922,
11 as fully set forth in *Senate Document Numbered 24*, and
12 *House Document Numbered 104*, Seventy-seventh Con-
13 gress, ~~\$75.87~~ \$1,133.57.

14 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

15 (OUT OF THE POSTAL REVENUES)

16 OFFICE OF CHIEF INSPECTOR

17 Salaries of inspectors: For an additional amount for
18 salaries of inspectors, fiscal year 1941, \$9,000: *Provided*,
19 That the number of inspectors that may be employed is
20 hereby increased from six hundred to six hundred and twenty
21 for the remainder of the fiscal year 1941.

22 OFFICE OF FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

23 Unusual conditions: For an additional amount for un-
24 usual conditions at post offices, fiscal year 1941, \$50,000.

25 Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices:
26 For an additional amount for miscellaneous items, first- and

1 second-class post offices, fiscal year 1941, including the same
 2 objects specified under this head in the Post Office Depart-
 3 ment Appropriation Act, 1941, \$250,000.

4 Domestic air mail: For an additional amount for the
 5 inland transportation of mail by aircraft, fiscal year 1940,
 6 including the same objects specified under this head in the
 7 Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1940, \$285,000.

8 OFFICE OF SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

9 Railway Mail Service, traveling expenses: For an addi-
 10 tional amount for Railway Mail Service, traveling expenses,
 11 fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under
 12 this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act,
 13 1941, \$7,500.

14 *Domestic air mail: For an additional amount for the*
 15 *inland transportation of mail by aircraft, fiscal year 1940,*
 16 *including the same objects specified under this head in the*
 17 *Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1940, \$285,000.*

18 OFFICE OF THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

19 Unpaid money orders more than one year old: For an
 20 additional amount for payment of domestic money orders
 21 after one year from the last day of the month of issue of
 22 such orders, fiscal year 1941, \$60,000.

23 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

24 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

25 *Contingent expenses (departmental): For an additional*
 26 *amount for contingent expenses (departmental), fiscal year*

1 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in
 2 the State Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$37,500, of
 3 which amount there may be expended not to exceed \$10,000
 4 for the purchase of typewriters, adding machines, and other
 5 labor-saving devices, including rental, exchange, and repair
 6 thereof.

7 FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

8 Salaries, Ambassadors and Ministers: During the period
 9 of the existing state of emergency proclaimed by the Presi-
 10 dent on September 8, 1939, any Ambassador or Minister
 11 whose salary as such is payable from the appropriation
 12 "Salaries, Ambassadors and Ministers" and who prior to
 13 appointment as Ambassador or Minister was legally ap-
 14 pointed and served as a diplomatic or consular officer of
 15 career, or as a Foreign Service officer, and who on account
 16 of emergent conditions abroad is unable properly to serve
 17 the United States at his regular post of duty, or on account of
 18 such emergent conditions abroad it shall be or has been
 19 found necessary in the public interest to terminate his ap-
 20 pointment as ambassador or minister at such post, may be ap-
 21 pointed or assigned to serve in any capacity in which a
 22 Foreign Service officer is authorized by law to serve, and,
 23 notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the payment
 24 from such appropriation for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942
 25 of the salary of such officer, while serving under such assign-
 26 ment, is hereby authorized: *Provided*, That no person, while

1 serving under such emergency appointment or assignment,
2 shall receive compensation in excess of \$9,000 per annum
3 while serving in continental United States or in excess of
4 \$10,000 per annum while serving elsewhere.

5 The appropriation for "Salaries of Ambassadors and
6 Ministers" contained in the Department of State Appropria-
7 tion Act, 1941, shall be available for the salary of an
8 Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Uruguay
9 at the rate of \$17,500 per annum.

10 Transportation, Foreign Service: For an additional
11 amount for transportation, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1941,
12 including the same objects specified under this head in the
13 Department of State Appropriation Act, 1941, \$330,000.

14 Salaries of clerks, Foreign Service: For an additional
15 amount for salaries of clerks, Foreign Service, fiscal year
16 1941, including the same objects specified under this head
17 in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1941,
18 \$94,000.

19 Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service:
20 For an additional amount for miscellaneous salaries and
21 allowances, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1941, including the
22 same objects specified under this head in the Department of
23 State Appropriation Act, 1941, \$18,000.

24 Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For an addi-
25 tional amount for contingent expenses, Foreign Service, fiscal
26 year 1941, including the same objects specified under this

1 head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1941.
 2 \$650,000.

3 INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS, CONFERENCES.

4 CONGRESSES, AND SO FORTH

5 International Joint Commission, United States and
 6 Great Britain: For an additional amount for salaries and ex-
 7 penses, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified
 8 under this head in the Department of State Appropriation
 9 Act, 1941, \$2,000.

10 Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany:
 11 For completing the work of the Mixed Claims Commission,
 12 United States and Germany, fiscal year 1941, including
 13 the same objects specified under this head in the First De-
 14 ficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1936, \$9,500.

15 Eighth Pan American Child Congress: For the expenses
 16 of organizing and holding the Eighth Pan American Child
 17 Congress in the United States in 1941, including personal
 18 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, without
 19 regard to classification laws; stenographic reporting, trans-
 20 lating, and other services by contract if deemed necessary,
 21 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes
 22 (41 U. S. C. 5); communication service; rent; travel ex-
 23 penses; local transportation; transportation of things;
 24 purchase of necessary books, documents, newspapers, and
 25 periodicals; stationery; equipment; official cards; print-
 26 ing and binding; costs of assembling, installing, packing,

1 transporting, safekeeping, demonstrating, and renovating a
2 suitable exhibit, by contract, if deemed necessary, without
3 regard to said section 3709, and the purchase of supplies
4 incident thereto; entertainment and other expenses which
5 may be actually and necessarily incurred by the Government
6 of the United States in the observance of appropriate cour-
7 tesies to foreign participants; and such other expenses as may
8 be authorized by the Secretary of State, including the reim-
9 bursement of other appropriations from which payments may
10 have been made for any of the purposes herein specified,
11 fiscal years 1941 and 1942, \$9,000: *Provided*, That the
12 unexpended balance of the appropriation "Eighth Pan
13 American Child Congress, San Jose, Costa Rica" made in
14 the Urgent Deficiency and Supplemental Appropriation Act,
15 fiscal years 1939 and 1940, approved June 30, 1939, and
16 continued available for the same purposes in the "Second
17 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940", approved June 27,
18 1940, is hereby made available for the purposes enumerated
19 herein, and continued available until June 30, 1942.

20 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

21 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

22 Foreign-owned property control: For an additional
23 amount for "Salaries and Expenses, Foreign-owned Property
24 Control", fiscal year 1941, including the same objects speci-
25 fied under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation
26 Act, 1940, \$550,000.

DIVISION OF PRINTING

Salaries: For an additional amount for personal services in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1941, \$540.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding, Treasury Department, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$64,500.

8 Stationery: For an additional amount for stationery,
9 Treasury Department, fiscal year 1941, including the same
10 objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department
11 Appropriation Act, 1941, \$85,000.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

13 Contingent expenses, public moneys: For an additional
14 amount for contingent expenses, public moneys, fiscal year
15 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in
16 the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$40,000.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

Expenses of loans: The limitation on the amount that may be obligated during the fiscal year 1941 under the indefinite appropriation "Expenses of Loans, Act of September 24, 1917, as Amended and Extended", contained in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1941, is hereby increased from \$4,000,000 to \$5,500,000: *Provided, That* such appropriation shall be available during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942 for the payment of all necessary expenses

1 connected with public debt issues or with any refunding
2 operations, to be expended as the Secretary of the Treasury
3 may direct.

4 BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

5 Refunding internal revenue collections: For an addi-
6 tional amount for refunding internal revenue collections, fiscal
7 year 1941, including the same objects specified under this
8 head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1941,
9 \$15,000,000.

10 COAST GUARD

11 Pay and allowances: For an additional amount for pay
12 and allowances, Coast Guard, fiscal year 1941, including
13 the same objects specified under this head in the Treasury
14 Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$380,000.

15 General expenses: For an additional amount for general
16 expenses, Coast Guard, fiscal year 1941, including the same
17 objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department
18 Appropriation Act, 1941, \$2,159,800, to remain available
19 until June 30, 1942.

20 Emergency construction, vessels and shore facilities: For
21 an additional amount for emergency construction, Coast Guard,
22 vessels and shore facilities, fiscal year 1941, including the
23 same objects specified under this head in the First Supple-
24 mental Civil Functions Appropriations Act, 1941, ~~\$89,800~~
25 \$457,800.

1 Special projects, vessels, and aids to navigation: For an
 2 additional amount for special projects, vessels, and aids to
 3 navigation, fiscal year 1941, \$7,466,600, of which amount
 4 \$5,850,000 shall be available for constructing or purchasing
 5 and equipping lighthouse tenders and light vessels for the
 6 Coast Guard, *and, in addition, the Secretary of the Treasury*
 7 *may enter into contracts for an amount not in excess of*
 8 *\$500,000 for this purpose*, and \$1,616,600 shall be available
 9 for establishing and improving aids to navigation and other
 10 works.

11 Claims for damages, operation of vessels: To pay claims
 12 for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of
 13 the Treasury under the provisions of the Act entitled "An
 14 Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain
 15 claims for damages resulting from the operation of vessels
 16 of the Coast Guard and the Public Health Service, in sums
 17 not exceeding \$3,000 in any one case", approved June 15,
 18 1936, as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 106,
 19 Seventy-seventh Congress, \$501.67.

20 WAR DEPARTMENT—MILITARY ACTIVITIES

21 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

22 Claims for damages to and loss of private property: To
 23 pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Sec-
 24 retary of War under the provisions of an Act entitled "An
 25 Act making appropriations for the support of the Army for

1 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other pur-
 2 poses", approved August 24, 1912, as fully set forth in
 3 *Senate Document Numbered 23, and House Document*
 4 *Numbered 110, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$8,151,75*
 5 *\$9,151.75.*

6 *Relief of Howard R. M. Browne: For payment of How-*
 7 *ard R. M. Browne, for baggage and property lost at La Nue,*
 8 *France, as authorized by the Act of October 14, 1940 (Pri-*
 9 *vate, Numbered 626, Seventy-sixth Congress), \$137.*

10 WAR DEPARTMENT—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

11 CORPS OF ENGINEERS

12 Rivers and harbors (National Defense) : For an addi-
 13 tional amount for the preservation and maintenance of existing
 14 river and harbor works and for the prosecution of proj-
 15 ects authorized by the Act entitled "An Act authorizing
 16 the improvement of certain rivers and harbors in the interest
 17 of national defense, and for other purposes", approved October
 18 17, 1940 (Public Act Numbered 868, Seventy-sixth Con-
 19 gress), and set forth in House Document Numbered 87,
 20 Seventy-seventh Congress, including the objects and under
 21 the conditions specified under this head in the War Depart-
 22 ment Civil Appropriation Act, 1941, \$23,882,000, to be
 23 available until expended; and, in addition, the Chief of Engi-
 24 neers, when authorized by the Secretary of War, may enter
 25 into contracts prior to July 1, 1941, to an amount not in ex-

1 cess of \$5,794,000 for the purposes for which this appropria-
2 tion is available.

3 Claim for damages, river and harbor work: To pay
4 claims for damages under river and harbor work adjusted
5 and determined by the War Department under the provision
6 of section 9 of the River and Harbor Act, approved June 5,
7 1920 (33 U. S. C. 564), as set forth in House Document
8 Numbered 105, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$900.

9 THE PANAMA CANAL

10 Maintenance and operation: For an additional amount
11 for maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal, fiscal
12 year 1941, including the objects and conditions specified
13 under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation
14 Act, 1941, \$11,281,300, to be available until expended,
15 of which \$10,510,000 shall be available for continuing the
16 construction of special protective works.

17 No part of any appropriation or other fund contained
18 in this title shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
19 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organiza-
20 tion that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of
21 the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for
22 the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima
23 facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not
24 advocate, and is not a member of an organization that
25 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United

1 States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any
2 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization
3 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
4 United States by force or violence and accepts employment
5 the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropria-
6 tion or fund in such title shall be guilty of a felony and,
7 upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or
8 imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided*
9 *further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition
10 to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of
11 existing law.

12 TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED 13 CLAIMS

14 PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

15 SEC. 201. (a) For the payment of claims for damages
16 to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and de-
17 termined by the following respective departments and
18 independent offices, under the provisions of the Act en-
19 titled "An Act to provide a method for the settlement of
20 claims arising against the Government of the United States
21 in the sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", ap-
22 proved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully
23 set forth in House Document Numbered 102 of the Seventy-
24 seventh Congress, as follows:

25 Federal Security Agency, \$42.35;

- 1 Railroad Retirement Board, \$10;
- 2 Department of Agriculture, \$3,199.14;
- 3 Department of Commerce, \$1,749.39;
- 4 Department of the Interior, \$1,557.01;
- 5 Department of Justice, \$57.01;
- 6 Navy Department, \$539.02;
- 7 Treasury Department, \$1,308.38;
- 8 War Department, \$4,981.31;
- 9 Post Office Department, payable from postal revenues,
- 10 \$782.99;
- 11 In all, \$14,226.60.

12 *(b) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses*
 13 *of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the*
 14 *following respective departments and independent offices,*
 15 *under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide a*
 16 *method for the settlement of claims arising against the Gov-*
 17 *ernment of the United States in the sums not exceeding*
 18 *\$1,000 in any one case", approved December 28, 1922 (31*
 19 *U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in Senate Document Num-*
 20 *bered 25, Seventy-seventh Congress, as follows:*

- 21 *Federal Communications Commission, \$11.50;*
- 22 *Department of Agriculture, \$828.69;*
- 23 *Department of Commerce, \$22.09;*
- 24 *Department of the Interior, \$1,448.02;*
- 25 *Navy Department, \$686.31;*

1 *War Department, \$1,331.13;*

2 *In all, \$4,327.74.*

3 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

4 SEC. 202. (a) For the payment of the final judgments,
5 including costs of suits, which have been rendered under
6 the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An
7 Act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Govern-
8 ment of the United States", as amended by Section 297
9 of the Act of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), certified
10 to the Seventy-seventh Congress in House Document
11 Numbered 108, under the following departments and
12 establishments:

13 Public Buildings Administration (Federal Works
14 Agency), \$2,199.54;

15 Work Projects Administration (Federal Works
16 Agency), \$526.50;

17 War Department, \$336.90;

18 In all, \$3,062.94 together with such additional sum as
19 may be necessary to pay costs and interest as specified in
20 such judgments or as provided by law.

21 (b) For the payment of judgments, including cost of
22 suits, rendered against the Government of the United States
23 by United States district courts under the provisions of an
24 Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United
25 States in admiralty for damages caused by and salvage

1 services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United
2 States, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925
3 (46 U. S. C. 781-789), certified to the Seventy-seventh
4 Congress in House Document Numbered 108 under the
5 following department:

6 Navy Department, \$3,000, together with such addi-
7 tional sum as may be necessary to pay interest as and where
8 specified in such judgment or as provided by law.

9 ~~(e) For payment of the judgment rendered by the~~
10 ~~United States District Court, Eastern District of Arkansas,~~
11 ~~Western Division, under the provisions of the Act entitled~~
12 ~~"An Act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States~~
13 ~~District Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas to hear,~~
14 ~~determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Charles~~
15 ~~W. Benton", approved June 29, 1937 (Private Act Num-~~
16 ~~bered 495, Seventy-fifth Congress), as certified in House~~
17 ~~Document Numbered 408, Seventy-seventh Congress, under~~
18 ~~the Work Projects Administration, \$1,500, together with~~
19 ~~such amount as may be necessary to pay costs and interest~~
20 ~~as specified in such judgment.~~

21 *(c) For the payment of final judgments and decree in*
22 *special cases rendered against the Government of the United*
23 *States pursuant to authority contained in the Act approved*
24 *August 26, 1937 (Private Act Numbered 390, Seventy-fifth*
25 *Congress, first session, 50 Stat. 1097), and Act approved*

1 *June 29, 1937 (Private Act Numbered 195, Seventy-fifth*
 2 *Congress, first session, 50 Stat. 1012), as certified to the*
 3 *Seventy-seventh Congress in Senate Document Numbered 27,*
 4 *under the War Department, \$5,400, and House Document*
 5 *Numbered 108, under the Work Projects Administration,*
 6 *\$1,500;*

7 *In all, \$6,900, together with such additional amounts*
 8 *as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as specified in*
 9 *such judgments or as provided by law.*

10 (d) None of the judgments contained under this caption
 11 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired
 12 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
 13 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

14 (e) Payment of interest wherever provided for judg-
 15 ments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue
 16 for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this
 17 Act.

18 JUDGMENTS, COURT OF CLAIMS

19 SEC. 203. (a) For payment of the judgments rendered
 20 by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-seventh
 21 Congress in *Senate Document Numbered 26, and House*
 22 *Document Numbered 107, under the following establishment*
 23 *and departments, namely:*

24 Public Buildings Administration (Federal Works
 25 Agency), \$11,482.49;

1 Department of Agriculture, \$1,160;

2 Navy Department, \$16,698.62;

3 Treasury Department, \$1,892.05;

4 War Department, ~~\$335,965.96~~ \$336,205.96;

5 In all, ~~\$348,608.45~~ \$367,439.12, together with such ad-
6 ditional sum as may be necessary to pay interest as and
7 where specified in such judgments.

8 (b) None of the judgments contained under this caption
9 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired,
10 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
11 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

12 AUDITED CLAIMS

13 SEC. 204. (a) For the payment of the following claims,
14 certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under
15 appropriations the balances of which have been carried to
16 the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act
17 of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropria-
18 tions heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service
19 of the fiscal year 1938 and prior years, unless otherwise
20 stated, and which have been certified to Congress under
21 section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as
22 fully set forth in House Document Numbered 113, Seventy-
23 seventh Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

24 **Legislative:** For public printing and binding, Govern-
25 ment Printing Office, \$52.32.

- 1 **Independent Offices:** For National Industrial Recov-
2 ery, Civil Works Administration, \$15.
- 3 For Federal Civil Works Administration, \$50.90.
- 4 For Securities and Exchange Commission, \$255.
- 5 For traveling expenses, Civil Service Commission, \$1.
- 6 For Federal Trade Commission, \$83.25.
- 7 For Interstate Commerce Commission, \$15.64.
- 8 For salaries and expenses, Railroad Retirement Board,
9 \$40.15.
- 10 For salaries and expenses, Federal Communications
11 Commission, \$11.50.
- 12 For salaries and expenses, National Labor Relations
13 Board, \$9.
- 14 For operations under Mineral Act of October 5, 1918,
15 \$148,693.66.
- 16 For salaries and expenses, Federal Housing Authority,
17 \$257.45.
- 18 For medical and hospital service, penal institutions
19 (Justice transfer to Treasury, Public Health Service, Act
20 June 16, 1937), \$110.
- 21 For preventing the spread of epidemic diseases, \$9.
- 22 For diseases and sanitation investigations, Public Health
23 Service, \$37.91.
- 24 For salaries and expenses, Social Security Board, \$156.85.
- 25 For wage records, Social Security Board, \$1.66.

1 For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, Pub-
 2 lic Health Service, \$1,675.84.

3 For repair, preservation, and equipment, public buildings,
 4 Procurement Division, \$26.02.

5 For National Industrial Recovery, Federal Emergency
 6 Administration of Public Works, \$2.80.

7 For general administrative expenses, public buildings
 8 branch, Procurement Division, \$28.06.

9 For National Industrial Recovery, Federal Emergency
 10 Administration of Public Works, \$516.33.

11 For medical and hospital services, Veterans' Bureau,
 12 \$14.50.

13 For military and naval compensation, Veterans' Admin-
 14 istration, \$30.

15 For Army and Navy pensions, \$50.

16 For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,
 17 \$699.46.

18 **Department of Agriculture:** For exportation and do-
 19 mestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department
 20 of Agriculture (transfer to Federal Surplus Commodities
 21 Corporation, Act June 28, 1937), \$1.921.97.

22 For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,
 23 \$2,924.78.

24 For emergency conservation fund (transfer from War
 25 to Agriculture, Act March 31, 1933), \$89.34.

1 For working fund, Agriculture, Soil Conservation Serv-
2 ice (War Conservation Corps) , \$33.65.

3 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
4 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$646.38.

5 For farmers' crop-production and harvesting loans, Farm
6 Credit Administration, \$236.57.

7 For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, soil-erosion
8 prevention (transfer to Agriculture) , \$12.90.

9 For loans to farmers in storm- and drought-stricken
10 areas, Southern States, \$11.56.

11 For loans, title I, Farm Tenant Act, Department of
12 Agriculture, \$6.

13 For agricultural credits and rehabilitation, emergency
14 relief, \$49.30.

15 For salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administration,
16 \$136.75.

17 For conservation and use of agricultural land resources,
18 Department of Agriculture, \$6,409.09.

19 For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Ad-
20 ministration, submarginal lands (transfer to Agriculture) ,
21 \$4,576.64.

22 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and
23 Plant Quarantine, \$1.

24 For salaries and expenses, Extension Service, \$1.50.

- 1 For submarginal lands program, Farm Tenancy Act,
2 Department of Agriculture, \$4,880.55.
- 3 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry,
4 \$3.50.
- 5 For salaries and expenses, Office of Experiment Stations,
6 \$36.
- 7 For increase of compensation, Department of Agricul-
8 ture, \$10.
- 9 For elimination of diseased cattle, Department of Agri-
10 culture, \$615.86.
- 11 For special research fund, Department of Agriculture,
12 \$113.42.
- 13 For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$156.50.
- 14 For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department
15 of Agriculture, \$12.38.
- 16 For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds
17 of navigable streams, \$1,840.93.
- 18 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry,
19 \$13.31.
- 20 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Eco-
21 nomics, \$95.26.
- 22 For control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and
23 plant diseases, \$123.08.
- 24 For general expenses, Agricultural Adjustment Adminis-
25 tration, \$1,831.24.

1 For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (trans-
2 fer to Farm Credit Administration) , \$32.98.

3 For retirement of cotton pool participation trust cer-
4 tificates, Department of Agriculture, 1938–December 31,
5 1939, \$43.05.

6 **Department of Commerce:** For maintenance of air-
7 navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$247.76.

8 For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aero-
9 nautics Authority, \$8,340.92.

10 For party expenses, Coast and Geodetic Survey, \$69.

11 For Civil Aeronautics Authority fund, \$1,018.35.

12 For traveling expenses, Department of Commerce,
13 \$26.12.

14 For air-navigation facilities, \$3.

15 For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, \$316.

16 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Census, 53
17 cents.

18 For census of agriculture, 1935–December 31, 1936,
19 \$33.11.

20 For Public Works Administration, allotment to Com-
21 merce, Bureau of Air Commerce, \$150.

22 For domestic commerce, Department of Commerce,
23 \$13.32.

24 For salaries, Patent Office, \$62.50.

- 1 **Department of the Interior:** For contingent expenses
2 of land offices, \$12.38.
- 3 For migratory bird conservation fund (receipt limita-
4 tion), \$80.28.
- 5 For contingent expenses, Department of the Interior,
6 \$21.65.
- 7 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Biological Survey,
8 \$2.56.
- 9 For range improvements within grazing districts (re-
10 ceipt limitation), \$16.69.
- 11 For National Park Service, \$526.89.
- 12 For operating rescue cars and stations and investigation
13 of accidents, Bureau of Mines, \$7.06.
- 14 For expenses, mining experiment stations, Bureau of
15 Mines, \$1.01.
- 16 For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, investiga-
17 tions, \$5.27.
- 18 For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, National
19 Park Service, recreational demonstration projects, \$422.45.
- 20 For pay of Indian police, \$205.
- 21 For maintaining law and order on Indian reservations,
22 \$60.
- 23 For construction, and so forth, irrigation systems, Indian
24 reservations (reimbursable), \$4.

1 For support of Indians and administration of Indian
2 property, \$649.16.

3 For conservation of health among Indians, \$435.56.

4 For Indian agency buildings, \$1.60.

5 For Indian boarding schools, \$75.22.

6 For agriculture and stock raising among Indians, \$19.96.

7 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior,
8 Indians), \$69.62.

9 For Indian school support, \$84.62.

10 For expenses of organizing Indian corporations, \$71.11.

11 For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (trans-
12 fer from Agriculture to Interior, Indians), \$14.62.

13 For Indian Service supply fund, \$459.32.

14 For emergency conservation work (transfer to Interior,
15 Indians, Act June 22, 1936), \$68.

16 For emergency conservation work (transfer to Interior
17 Indians, Act February 9, 1937), \$339.40.

18 **Department of Justice:** For salaries, fees, and expenses
19 of marshals, United States courts, \$239.17.

20 For fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners,
21 United States courts, \$25.

22 For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts,
23 \$304.75.

24 For United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, main-
25 tenance, \$9.91.

1 For United States Northeastern Penitentiary, mainte-
2 nance, \$109.50.

3 For support of United States prisoners, \$1,117.60.

4 For detection and prosecution of crimes, \$1.75.

5 For fees of jurors and witnesses, United States, \$52.90.

6 For contingent expenses, Department of Justice,
7 \$229.01.

8 For probation system, United States courts, \$72.22.

9 For salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth, De-
10 partment of Justice, \$236.54.

11 For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investiga-
12 tion, \$44.60.

13 For printing and binding, Department of Justice and
14 courts, \$48.97.

15 **Department of Labor:** For salaries and expenses, Chil-
16 dren's Bureau, \$3.50.

17 For foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of
18 foreign currencies (Labor), \$88.66.

19 For traveling expenses, Department of Labor, \$3.80.

20 **Navy Department:** For ordnance and ordnance stores,
21 Bureau of Ordnance, \$453,425.54.

22 For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$234.41.

23 For pay, Marine Corps, \$239.67.

24 For engineering, Bureau of Engineering, \$222,045.34.

25 For miscellaneous expenses, Navy, \$16.70.

- 1 For organizing the Naval Reserve, \$11,404.16.
- 2 For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,
3 \$991.40.
- 4 For construction and repair, Bureau of Construction and
5 Repair, \$51,024.38.
- 6 For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy,
7 \$5,362.41.
- 8 For increase of the Navy, emergency construction,
9 \$115,685.
- 10 For payment to officers and employees of the United
11 States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign
12 currencies (Navy), \$154.63.
- 13 For aviation, Navy, \$415,244.44.
- 14 For foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of
15 foreign currencies (Navy), \$272.30.
- 16 For pay of the Navy, \$173.34.
- 17 For instruments and supplies, Bureau of Navigation,
18 \$12,105.89.
- 19 **Post Office Department:** For operating supplies for
20 public buildings, general fund, \$15.34.
- 21 For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office
22 Department, general fund, \$15.06.
- 23 **Department of State:** For contingent expenses, For-
24 eign Service, \$213.53.

1 For miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign
2 Service, \$586.50.

3 For contingent expenses, Department of State, \$12.68.

4 For transportation of Foreign Service officers, \$73.69.

5 **Treasury Department:** For general expenses, Light-
6 house Service, \$165.

7 For retired pay, Lighthouse Service, \$100.92.

8 For pay and allowance, Coast Guard, \$4.75.

9 For contingent expenses, Coast Guard, \$221.38.

10 For collecting the revenue from customs, \$24.51.

11 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and
12 Printing, \$40.41.

13 For increase of compensation, Treasury Department,
14 \$30.67.

15 For payment of officers and employees of the United
16 States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign
17 currencies (Treasury), \$53.67.

18 For collecting the internal revenue, \$250.09.

19 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Narcotics, \$38.

20 For public debt service, \$211.85.

21 For foreign service pay adjustment, appreciation of
22 foreign currencies (Treasury), \$165.84.

23 **War Department:** For general appropriations, Quar-
24 termaster Corps, \$6,015.52.

- 1 For pay, and so forth, of the Army, \$4,647.33.
- 2 For pay of the Army, \$10,337.63.
- 3 For Army transportation, \$1,010.93.
- 4 For Reserve Officers' Training Corps, \$88.36.
- 5 For increase of compensation, Military Establishment,
- 6 \$225.98.
- 7 For replacing ordnance and ordnance stores, \$23.14.
- 8 For supplies, services, and transportation, Quartermaster
- 9 Corps, \$36.27.
- 10 For construction and repair of hospitals, Army, \$67.74.
- 11 For pay, and so forth, of the Army, War with Spain,
- 12 \$102.69.
- 13 For Organized Reserves, \$252.03.
- 14 For barracks and quarters, Army, \$11.80.
- 15 For travel of the Army, \$571.62.
- 16 For Air Corps, Army, \$314.92.
- 17 For medical and hospital department, \$53.33.
- 18 For Signal Service of the Army, \$2,220.
- 19 For medical and hospital department, Army, \$115.82.
- 20 For subsistence of the Army, \$281.09.
- 21 For payment to officers and employees of the United
- 22 States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign
- 23 currencies (War), 44 cents.
- 24 For seacoast defenses, \$178.64.
- 25 For citizens' military training camps, 16 cents.

- 1 For replacing Army transportation, \$6.03.
- 2 For replacing barracks and quarters, \$97.
- 3 For increase of compensation, War Department, \$12.33.
- 4 For expenses, camps of instruction, and so forth, Na-
- 5 tional Guard, \$52.37.
- 6 For arrears of pay, bounty, and so forth, \$5.57.
- 7 For printing and binding, War Department, \$97.98.
- 8 For Air Corps Depot, Sacramento, California, \$55,-
- 9 469.65.
- 10 For ordnance service and supplies, Army, \$191.70.
- 11 For National Guard, \$1,489.51.
- 12 For clothing and equipage, Army, \$177.73.
- 13 For mileage of the Army, 6 cents.
- 14 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War),
- 15 \$5,458.06.
- 16 For cemeterial expenses, War Department, \$12.03.
- 17 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War,
- 18 Act June 22, 1936), \$9,519.84.
- 19 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War,
- 20 Act February 9, 1937), \$995.47.
- 21 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act
- 22 March 31, 1933), \$4,737.49.
- 23 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act
- 24 June 19, 1934), \$931.52.
- 25 For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (trans-

1 fer from emergency conservation work to War, Act June
2 19, 1934), \$508.99.

3 **Emergency Relief:** For emergency relief, Agriculture,
4 Forest Service, forestation, and so forth, \$1,324.55.

5 For emergency relief, Interior, administrative expenses,
6 \$84.27.

7 For emergency relief, Interior, National Park Service,
8 sanitation, prevention of soil erosion, and so forth, \$47.50.

9 For emergency relief, Labor, assistance for educational,
10 professional, and clerical persons, \$702.84.

11 For emergency relief, Treasury, Coast Guard, \$470.

12 For emergency relief, emergency conservation work,
13 War, Civilian Conservation Corps, \$11,985.79.

14 For emergency relief, Federal Emergency Relief Ad-
15 ministration, expenses of liquidation, \$405.98.

16 For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, ad-
17 ministrative expenses (transfer to Agriculture), \$272.27.

18 For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, rural
19 rehabilitation (transfer to Agriculture), \$712.35.

20 For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, sani-
21 tation, prevention of soil erosion, and so forth (transfer to
22 Agriculture), \$14,143.16.

23 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
24 grants to States, and so forth, \$5,387.51.

1 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Soil Conservation
2 Service, \$64.22.

3 For emergency relief, Interior, National Park Service,
4 acquisition of land for Yosemite National Park, \$3.24.

5 For emergency relief, Agriculture, administrative ex-
6 penses, \$7.53.

7 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
8 work relief projects, \$417.44.

9 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
10 administrative expenses, \$8.10.

11 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
12 assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons,
13 \$125.12.

14 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
15 forestation, prevention of soil erosion, \$5.20.

16 For emergency relief, Farm Security Administration,
17 administrative expenses, \$1,405.72.

18 For emergency relief, Labor, United States Employment
19 Service, administrative expenses, \$5.50.

20 For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, rural
21 rehabilitation, loans and relief to farmers, and so forth (trans-
22 fer to Agriculture), \$1,019.93.

23 For emergency relief, Agriculture, public roads, high-
24 ways, roads, and streets, \$52,598.93.

1 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration
2 (non-Federal projects approved prior to June 22, 1936),
3 \$21,548.73.

4 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
5 public utilities, and so forth, \$22.

6 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
7 highways, roads, and streets, \$7,484.14.

8 For emergency relief, Interior, National Park Service,
9 parks and recreational facilities, non-Federal projects, \$73.56.

10 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Forest Service, flood
11 control and other conservation, \$25.

12 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
13 administrative expenses, \$5.85.

14 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
15 women's projects, \$43.34.

16 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
17 miscellaneous work projects, \$3.38.

18 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Soil Conservation
19 Service, flood control and other conservation, \$45.07.

20 For emergency relief, War, administrative expenses,
21 \$54.05.

22 For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, flood
23 control and other conservation (transfer to Agriculture),
24 \$6.03.

1 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
2 parks and recreational facilities, \$12.83.

3 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
4 public buildings (Federal projects), \$75.41.

5 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
6 public buildings, \$45.06.

7 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
8 assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons,
9 \$35.80.

10 For emergency relief, Labor, United States Employ-
11 ment Service, administrative expenses, \$1.80.

12 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
13 (non-Federal projects approved prior to June 30, 1937),
14 \$2,904.41.

15 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
16 public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth,
17 \$305.89.

18 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
19 assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons,
20 and so forth, \$23.42.

21 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Farm Security Ad-
22 ministration, rural rehabilitation, \$52.92.

23 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Farm Security Ad-
24 ministration, public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control,
25 and so forth, \$118.91.

1 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
2 National Youth Administration (Federal projects), \$170.89.

3 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
4 administrative expenses, general \$219.93.

5 For emergency relief, Interior, National Park Service,
6 public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth,
7 non-Federal projects, 98 cents.

8 For emergency relief, Treasury, administrative ex-
9 penses, \$86.90.

10 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Soil Conservation
11 Service, public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and
12 so forth, \$26.98.

13 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
14 assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons,
15 and so forth, Federal projects, \$36.05.

16 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
17 supply fund, \$2,744.33.

18 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Forest Service, public
19 buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth, \$3.90.

20 For emergency relief, War, Quartermaster Corps, high-
21 ways, roads, and streets, \$475.20.

22 For emergency relief, War, Quartermaster Corps, public
23 buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth, \$219.01.

24 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
25 highways, roads, and streets, \$261.62.

1 For emergency relief, Justice, administrative expenses,
2 \$101.65.

3 For emergency relief, Interior, National Park Service,
4 public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth,
5 \$55.50.

6 For emergency relief, Agriculture, agricultural eco-
7 nomics, public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and
8 so forth, \$66.

9 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
10 Federal projects approved prior to June 30, 1937, \$479.46.

11 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Farm Security Ad-
12 ministration, loans to farmers, and so forth, \$13.40.

13 **District of Columbia:** For general expenses, public
14 parks, District of Columbia, \$14.15.

15 **Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the**
16 **Postal Revenues):** For city delivery carriers, \$31.63.

17 For clerks, contract stations, \$4.84.

18 For clerks, first- and second-class post offices, \$53.40.

19 For compensation of postmasters, \$201.12.

20 For foreign mail transportation, \$1,760.34.

21 For freight, express, or motor transportation of equip-
22 ment, and so forth, \$10.51.

23 For increased compensation, Postal Service employees,
24 \$10.20.

25 For indemnities, domestic mail, \$243.12.

1 For miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post
2 offices, \$18.33.

3 For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office
4 Department, \$22.26.

5 For Railway Mail Service salaries, \$748.66.

6 For rent, light, and fuel, 50 cents.

7 For Rural Delivery Service, \$100.18.

8 For transportation of equipment and supplies, \$6.

9 For vehicle service, \$1,142.80.

10 Total, audited claims, section 204 (a), \$1,726,567.57,
11 together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of
12 exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign
13 currency and interest specified in certain of the settlements
14 of the General Accounting Office.

15 *(b) For the payment of the following claims, certi-*
16 *fied to be due by the General Accounting Office under*
17 *appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the*
18 *surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of*
19 *June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations*
20 *heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the*
21 *fiscal year 1938 and prior years, unless otherwise stated,*
22 *and which have been certified to Congress under section 2*
23 *of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set*
24 *forth in Senate Document Numbered 30, Seventy-seventh*
25 *Congress, there is appropriated as follows:*

1 *Independent Offices: For Federal Civil Works Admin-*
2 *istration, \$1.11.*

3 *For Securities and Exchange Commission, \$19.40.*

4 *For Interstate Commerce Commission, \$16.56.*

5 *For operations under Mineral Act of October 5, 1918,*
6 *\$35,146.90.*

7 *For salaries and expenses, Federal Housing Adminis-*
8 *tration, \$1.80.*

9 *For National Industrial Recovery, Labor, United States*
10 *Employment Service, \$1.11.*

11 *For National Industrial Recovery, Federal Emergency*
12 *Administration of Public Works, \$185.86.*

13 *For administrative expenses, Federal Emergency Ad-*
14 *ministration of Public Works, \$37.72.*

15 *For general administrative expenses, Public Works*
16 *Branch, Procurement Division, \$3.91.*

17 *For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Bureau, \$1.80.*

18 *For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,*
19 *\$93.15.*

20 *Department of Agriculture: For conservation and use of*
21 *agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture,*
22 *\$592.80.*

23 *For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department*
24 *of Agriculture, \$52.69.*

1 *For submarginal land program, Farm Tenant Act,*
 2 *Department of Agriculture, \$435.*

3 *For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of*
 4 *navigable streams, \$1,373.05.*

5 *For elimination of diseased cattle, Department of Agri-*
 6 *culture, \$43.64.*

7 *For National Industrial Recovery, Agricultural Adjust-*
 8 *ment Administration, \$3.14.*

9 *For retirement of cotton pool participation trust certifi-*
 10 *cates, Department of Agriculture, \$11.70.*

11 *For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and*
 12 *Plant Quarantine, \$7.68.*

13 *For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$1.07.*

14 *For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,*
 15 *\$1.82.*

16 *For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural*
 17 *commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$6.50.*

18 *For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-*
 19 *tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to*
 20 *Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Act June 28,*
 21 *1937), \$621.*

22 *Department of Commerce: For establishment of air-navi-*
 23 *gation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$4,712.*

24 *For contingent expenses, Department of Commerce, 75*
 25 *cents.*

1 *For traveling expenses, Department of Commerce, \$4.50.*

2 *For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aero-*
3 *navitics Authority, \$61.04.*

4 *For Civil Aeronautics Authority fund, \$4.41.*

5 *For salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Census, 49*
6 *cents.*

7 *For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, \$14.57.*

8 *Department of the Interior: For salaries and expenses,*
9 *National Bituminous Coal Commission, Department of the*
10 *Interior, \$27.*

11 *For miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Fisheries, \$23.97.*

12 *For power distribution system, Bonneville project, Ore-*
13 *gon, Department of the Interior, \$319.57.*

14 *For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, National*
15 *Park Service, recreational demonstration projects, \$124.67.*

16 *For support of Indians and administration of Indian*
17 *property, \$270.82.*

18 *For conservation of health among Indians, \$3.40.*

19 *For emergency conservation work (transfer to Interior,*
20 *Indians, Act February 9, 1937), \$7.18.*

21 *For emergency conservation work (transfer to Interior,*
22 *Indians, Act June 22, 1936), \$7.34.*

23 *Department of Justice: For miscellaneous expenses, United*
24 *States courts, \$560.12.*

25 *For detection and prosecution of crimes, \$1.50.*

1 *For fees of jurors and witnesses, United States courts,*
2 \$44.

3 *For salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturali-*
4 *zation Service, \$12.23.*

5 *For salaries, fees, and expenses of marshals, United*
6 *States courts, \$1.*

7 *For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investi-*
8 *gation, \$3.33.*

9 *For salaries and expenses, United States Court for*
10 *China, \$145.06.*

11 *For traveling expenses, Department of Justice and*
12 *Judiciary, \$6.69.*

13 *Navy Department: For ordnance and ordnance stores,*
14 *Bureau of Ordnance, \$84,421.03.*

15 *For engineering, Bureau of Engineering, \$55,835.97.*

16 *For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$264.13.*

17 *For aviation, Navy, \$92,161.08.*

18 *For pay of the Navy, \$175.56.*

19 *Department of State: For contingent expenses, Foreign*
20 *Service, \$68.53.*

21 *Treasury Department: For pay and allowances, Coast*
22 *Guard, \$87.75.*

23 *For collecting the revenue from customs, \$297.30.*

24 *For increase of compensation, Treasury Department,*
25 *\$2.66.*

- 1 *For collecting the internal revenue, \$6.19.*
- 2 *For stationery, Treasury Department, 87 cents.*
- 3 *War Department: For general appropriations, Quarter-*
- 4 *master Corps, \$1,254.64.*
- 5 *For pay, and so forth, of the Army, \$843.09.*
- 6 *For pay of the Army, \$297.34.*
- 7 *For Army transportation, \$86.70.*
- 8 *For Reserve Officers' Training Corps, \$81.48.*
- 9 *For increase of compensation, War Department, \$46.68.*
- 10 *For increase of compensation, Military Establishment,*
- 11 *\$1.94.*
- 12 *For Organized Reserves, \$46.40.*
- 13 *For barracks and quarters, Army, \$345.65.*
- 14 *For travel of the Army, \$70.30.*
- 15 *For Air Corps, Army, \$3.57.*
- 16 *For subsistence of the Army, \$1.01.*
- 17 *For citizens' military training camps, \$2.28.*
- 18 *For expenses, camps of instruction, and so forth, Na-*
- 19 *tional Guard, \$10.30.*
- 20 *For National Guard, \$279.15.*
- 21 *For clothing and equipage, Army, \$24.78.*
- 22 *For mileage of the Army, 7 cents.*
- 23 *For pay of the National Guard for armory drills, \$4.*
- 24 *For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War),*
- 25 *\$445.75.*

- 1 *For cemeterial expenses, War Department, \$1.28.*
- 2 *For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act*
- 3 *June 22, 1936), \$228.85.*
- 4 *For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act*
- 5 *February 9, 1937), \$78.63.*
- 6 *For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act*
- 7 *March 31, 1933), \$499.34.*
- 8 *For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act*
- 9 *June 19, 1934), \$20.55.*
- 10 *For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas*
- 11 *(transfer from emergency conservation work to War, Act*
- 12 *June 19, 1934), \$1.84.*
- 13 *Emergency Relief: For emergency relief, Resettlement Ad-*
- 14 *ministration, rural rehabilitation (transfer to Agriculture),*
- 15 *\$603.29.*
- 16 *For emergency relief, Agriculture, administrative ex-*
- 17 *penses, \$2.25.*
- 18 *For emergency relief, Office of Coordinator for Indus-*
- 19 *trial Cooperation, administrative expenses, \$45.20.*
- 20 *For emergency relief, Federal Emergency Relief Admin-*
- 21 *istration, expenses of liquidation, \$148.46.*
- 22 *For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,*
- 23 *assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons,*
- 24 *\$297.*

1 *For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,*
 2 *grants to States, and so forth, \$956.31.*

3 *For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, sani-*
 4 *tation, prevention of soil erosion, and so forth (transfer to*
 5 *Agriculture), \$244.82.*

6 *For emergency relief, emergency conservation work, War,*
 7 *Civilian Conservation Corps, \$385.12.*

8 *For emergency relief, Office of Coordinator for Indus-*
 9 *trial Cooperation, administrative expenses, \$19.90.*

10 *For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration*
 11 *(non-Federal projects approved prior to June 22, 1936),*
 12 *\$3,365.95.*

13 *For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, rural*
 14 *rehabilitation, loans and relief to farmers, and so forth*
 15 *(transfer to Agriculture), \$1.50.*

16 *For emergency relief, Treasury, Office of the Secretary,*
 17 *assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons,*
 18 *\$42.34.*

19 *For emergency relief, Interior, National Park Service,*
 20 *parks and recreational facilities, \$2.32.*

21 *For emergency relief, War, administrative expenses,*
 22 *\$29.20.*

23 *For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,*

1 assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons,
2 \$370.30.

3 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
4 administrative expenses, \$1.

5 For emergency relief, Interior, National Park Service,
6 public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth,
7 \$9.12.

8 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
9 highways, roads, and streets, \$11.11.

10 For emergency relief, Interior, National Park Service,
11 public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth,
12 non-Federal projects, \$8.55.

13 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
14 assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons,
15 and so forth, \$467.10.

16 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
17 non-Federal projects approved prior to June 30, 1937,
18 \$1,520.42.

19 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
20 administrative expenses, general, \$54.34.

21 For emergency relief, Treasury, Procurement Division,
22 work relief supply fund, \$14.62.

23 For emergency relief, Agriculture, agricultural eco-
24 nomics, public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and
25 so forth, \$405.81.

1 *For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,*
 2 *public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth,*
 3 *\$12.38.*

4 *Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the Postal*
 5 *Revenues): For clerks, contract stations, \$18.67.*

6 *For indemnities, domestic mail, \$11.28.*

7 *For rent, light, and fuel, \$10.18.*

8 *For rent, light, fuel, and water, \$20.72.*

9 *For Rural Delivery Service, \$62.74.*

10 *Total, audited claims, section 204 (b), \$292,153.74,*
 11 *together with such additional sum due to increases in rates*
 12 *of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign*
 13 *currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements*
 14 *of the General Accounting Office.*

15 SEC. 205. For the payment of claims allowed by the
 16 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled “An
 17 Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer
 18 service of the United States mustered into service for the
 19 War with Spain, and who were held in service in the
 20 Philippine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace,
 21 April 11, 1899”, approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act Num-
 22 bered 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), which have been certi-
 23 fied to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884
 24 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 266), under the War Department,
 25 *in Senate Document Numbered 29, and in House Docu-*

1 ment Numbered 112 of the Seventy-seventh Congress,
 2 ~~\$2,347,769.04~~ \$2,675,646.16.

3 SEC. 206. For payment of the claim allowed by the
 4 General Accounting Office for payment of bounty for de-
 5 struction of enemy's vessels, provided in section 4635 of the
 6 Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the
 7 Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934 (31 U. S. C.,
 8 725b), which has been certified to Congress in House Docu-
 9 ment Numbered 111 of the Seventy-seventh Congress,
 10 \$19.31.

11 SEC. 207. For payment of the claims allowed by the
 12 General Accounting Office for extra pay to volunteers, War
 13 with Spain, and certified to Congress as provided by law
 14 under the War Department *in Senate Document Numbered*
 15 *28, and in House Document Numbered 101, Seventy-*
 16 *seventh Congress, \$48.76* \$115.96.

17 SEC. 208. This Act may be cited as the "First Deficiency
 18 Appropriation Act, 1941".

Passed the House of Representatives March 7, 1941.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

By H. NEWLIN MEGILL.

77TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3836

[Report No. 115]

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for other purposes.

MARCH 8 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 18), 1941

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

MARCH 19, 1941

Reported with amendments

They boycotted a meeting called by the regional C. I. O. director for the purpose of asking them to return to work.

They defied the United States Government. They forced the sheriff to appeal to the Governor of Pennsylvania for police so that finished materials could be shipped to other companies faced with a shut-down of armaments production because of a shortage of ferrovanadium and vanadium oxide.

Yet, 1 week hence, Pennsylvania will start paying unemployment compensation to the strikers, under a law providing such payments 6 weeks after the start of an industrial dispute. Fortunately, relief officials have ruled that outlaw strikers cannot receive direct relief unless they furnish positive proof that they are "unwilling" sufferers and are not active supporters of the strike.

Shortly after the strike started, Sidney Hillman told the House Judiciary Committee that he has authority to tell a labor group: "You are not cooperating with national defense."

And then he added, "Believe me, that's plenty."

That's exactly what he told the Vanadium strikers on the same day that President Roosevelt said defense "must not be obstructed by unnecessary strikes of workers."

The strikers paid no attention to Mr. Hillman or Mr. Roosevelt. They paid no attention to the directing heads of their union.

Which is conclusive proof that it takes more than words to handle a situation like this one.

This strike smacks of sabotage against the Government. It is a blow to defense and to the cause of organized labor. It's time it was recognized in its true light and dealt with accordingly.

Also, it's time for C. I. O. President Philip Murray to show whether or not he can enforce his announced policy of upholding the sanctity of the organization's contracts with employers.

WAIVING OF OVERTIME COMPENSATION ON BANGOR ARMY AIR BASE

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD at this point an excerpt from the Bangor Daily News of March 18, 1941. It is a short item dealing with a fine illustration of patriotism. At this time, when we are hearing so much about strikes and other obstructions, this is the reverse. Sixty-two War Department engineers have voluntarily waived their compensation for overtime, and are working 18 and 20 hours a day on a defense project in the winter, in the State of Maine. I think their action is very commendable, and should be widely noted.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the article will be printed in the RECORD.

The article is as follows:

62 WAR DEPARTMENT MEN WAIVE COMPENSATORY TIME—GOVERNMENT WORKERS AT BANGOR AIR BASE DISPLAY PATRIOTISM IN UNPRECEDENTED MOVE; CONTRAST TO STRIKERS

As their contribution to national-defense efforts 62 War Department engineers working on the Bangor Army air base yesterday agreed to waive compensatory time for overtime work.

Unprecedented here and believed a unique display of patriotism for all parts of the Nation, the move stands as a vivid contrast to other defense-project workers who are striking or threatening to strike for more pay.

Some of the engineers are now working 18 to 20 hours a day to facilitate the early completion of this key-defense development and by their action are giving their services to

the Government after their 8-hour work day has been completed.

Lynn V. Spink, resident engineer in charge who announced the decision of his men said, "It's just the boys' own idea of doing their bit."

Yesterday's storm considerably slowed down work on the cantonment and confined it to inside jobs such as plumbing and electrical work. It was the second day in a week that progress has been slowed down on account of the weather.

To compensate for the lost time Contractor T. W. Cunningham said last night that an extra crew of 144 carpenters would be put to work today and Wednesday.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS, 1941

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to consider House bill 3836, making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3836) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the committee amendments be first considered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the clerk will state the amendments of the Committee on Appropriations.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 2, after line 2, to insert:

SENATE

For payment to Mimosa Gates Pittman, widow of Key Pittman, late a Senator from the State of Nevada, \$10,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Executive independent establishments—Reconstruction Finance Corporation Mortgage Co.", on page 4, line 14, after the word "Corporation", to strike out the following proviso: "Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be paid to any person affiliated with the Communist Party, the German-American Bund, or any other organization seeking to undermine the national defense of the United States and to overthrow our republican form of government."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Federal Security Agency—Civilian Conservation Corps," on page 5, line 1, after the word "thereof", to strike out "\$165,880,000" and insert "\$164,880,000: Provided, That the \$2,000,000 transferred hereby from the amount available for 'Pay, subsistence, clothing (and repair thereof), transportation, and hospitalization of enrollees' and thereby made available for expenditure for other expenses of the Civilian Conservation Corps shall continue available until June 30, 1942: Provided further, That of the funds

hereby transferred not more than \$150,000 shall be used for new repair shops, including equipment therefor."

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, will not the Senator from Colorado explain the purpose of this amendment?

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, this item does not change the aggregate existing appropriation for the Civilian Conservation Corps. It does authorize an increased diversion of the existing appropriation from the purposes mentioned in the act so that the money may be used for the repair of equipment. A large amount—I think a rather inexcusable amount—of equipment of the Conservation Corps is in bad repair. In the normal course of the conduct of the operations a certain number of the trucks and tractors need repair each year. I think there is an accumulation of cases in which repairs are needed, covering possibly 3 years, and the limitations in the appropriation are such, we are told, that the officials cannot make the needed repairs, and we are informed that they would lose the use of the equipment if no relief were afforded. We are providing by the amendment that an additional million dollars of the existing appropriation may be used for making repairs. Because of an apprehension we entertained that there might be an undue disposition to build new repair shops rather than to make repairs, we have limited the amount which could be expended for the building of repair shops to \$150,000.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 5, line 1.

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the next amendment.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "National Youth Administration," on page 6, line 24, after the word "act", to insert a colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That the proviso in paragraph 4 of such act on the distribution of funds shall be amended to read as follows: 'Provided, That the National Youth Administrator shall so distribute funds among the several States for the operation of projects specified in paragraph 1 (b) of this title that the ratio of the amount made available during the fiscal year for the operation of such projects for the benefit of the young people of each individual State to the total funds made available for this purpose in all States shall not be less than 90 percent of the ratio that the youth population of each State bears to the total youth population of the United States.'"

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, perhaps there should be a short explanation of this amendment.

The existing law requires appropriations for the National Youth Administration to be divided among the States in proportion to the youth population, regardless of relative needs. This amendment relaxes that rigid formula, so that 10 percent of the amount may be shifted from a center where there is not the same need for consideration of the youth problem to other neighborhoods, where the need is greater.

There was a difference of opinion in the committee. One of the Senators

thought the leeway should be 5 percent; some of us thought it should be more than that. The conclusion was that we should try the 10-percent flexibility and see how it worked during the remainder of the present fiscal year, and then we will be in a better position to judge what flexibility should be applied in the future.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 6, line 24.

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the next amendment.

The next amendment was, under the heading "District of Columbia," on page 10, after line 7, to insert:

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Buildings and grounds: For the construction of an eight-room extensible elementary school building on a site to be acquired in the vicinity of Minnesota Avenue and Ely Place SE., \$180,000, to remain available until expended.

For the purchase of school building and playground sites as follows:

For the purchase of a site in the vicinity of Minnesota Avenue and Ely Place SE., for the construction of an elementary school;

For the purchase of a site in the vicinity of Pennsylvania and Alabama Avenues SE., for the construction of an elementary school;

In all, \$65,000, to remain available until expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Agriculture, Forest Service," page 13, after line 8, to insert:

National forest protection and management: For an additional amount for national forest protection and management, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1941, \$50,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, line 4, after the number "1941," to strike out "\$2,000,000, to remain available until June 30, 1942," and to insert "to remain available until June 30, 1942, \$2,500,000, of which \$500,000 shall be available for grasshopper control only: *Provided*, That no part of this sum allocated for expenditure in connection with the control and prevention of spread of the white-fringed beetle shall be used in any State without the request of the Governor of such State."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, under the heading "Department of the Interior," after line 12, to insert:

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville transmission system: For an additional amount for construction, operation, and maintenance, including the same objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1941, to remain available until expended, \$1,000,000, of which amount \$300,000 shall be available for advance, survey, design, and investigation, and \$700,000 for construction tools, equipment, and stock inventories.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Government in the Territories," on page 18, line 21, after the word "thereon," to insert a semicolon and "municipality of Saint Croix, \$28,-

500, to be paid to the treasury of said municipality in monthly installments; in all, \$58,433.73."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division," page 20, line 21, after the word "exceed," to strike out "\$29,000" and to insert "\$45,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Navy Department, Office of the Secretary," page 21, line 11, after the words "set forth in," to insert "Senate Document No. 24, and," and on line 13 to strike out "\$75.87" and insert "\$113.57."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Post Office Department, Office of First Assistant Postmaster General," page 22, after line 3, to strike out:

Domestic air mail: For an additional amount for the inland transportation of mail by aircraft, fiscal year 1940, including the same objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1940, \$285,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 22, after line 13, to insert:

Domestic air mail: For an additional amount for the inland transportation of mail by aircraft, fiscal year 1940, including the same objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1940, \$285,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of State," page 22, after line 23, to insert:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Contingent expenses (departmental): For an additional amount for contingent expenses (departmental), fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in the State Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$37,500, of which amount there may be expended not to exceed \$10,000 for the purchase of typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including rental, exchange, and repair thereof.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Coast Guard," page 28, line 24, to strike out "\$89,800," and insert "\$457,800."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, line 6, after the words "Coast Guard," to insert "and, in addition, the Secretary of the Treasury may enter into contracts for an amount not in excess of \$500,000 for this purpose."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "War Department—Military activities, Office of the Secretary," page 30, line 3, before the word "House," to insert "Senate Document No. 23, and" and on line 4, to strike out "\$8,151.75" and insert "\$9,151.75."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, after line 5, to insert:

Relief of Howard R. M. Browne: For payment of Howard R. M. Browne, for baggage and property lost at La Nue, France, as authorized by the act of October 14, 1940 (Private, No. 625, 76th Cong.), \$137.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, the remaining portion of the bill consists of appropriations to satisfy judgments and audited claims, and I ask that the amendments be considered en bloc.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and without objection, the amendments are agreed to en bloc.

The amendments agreed to en bloc are, as follows:

Under the heading "Judgments and authorized claims," page 33, after line 11, to insert:

(b) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent offices, under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case," approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in Senate Document No. 25, Seventy-seventh Congress, as follows:

Federal Communications Commission, \$11.50;

Department of Agriculture, \$828.69;

Department of Commerce, \$22.09;

Department of the Interior, \$1,448.02;

Navy Department, \$886.31;

War Department, \$1,331.13;

In all, \$4,327.74.

On page 35, after line 8, to strike out:

(c) For the payment of the judgment rendered by the United States District Court, Eastern District of Arkansas, Western Division, under the provisions of the act entitled "An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Charles W. Benton," approved June 29, 1937 (Private Act No. 195, 75th Cong.), as certified in House Document No. 103, Seventy-seventh Congress, under the Work Projects Administration, \$1,500, together with such amount as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as specified in such judgment.

And to insert:

(c) For the payment of final judgments and decree in special cases rendered against the Government of the United States pursuant to authority contained in the act approved August 26, 1937 (Private Act No. 390, 75th Cong., 1st sess., 50 Stat. 1097), and act approved June 29, 1937 (Private Act No. 195, 75th Cong., 1st sess., 50 Stat. 1012), as certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in Senate Document No. 27, under the War Department, \$5,400, and House Document No. 108, under the Work Projects Administration, \$1,500;

In all, \$6,900, together with such additional amounts as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

Under the heading "Judgments, Court of Claims," page 36, line 21, after the word "in," to insert "Senate Document No. 26, and".

On page 37, after line 1, to insert:

Navy Department, \$16,698.62.
Treasury Department, \$1,892.05.

On page 37, line 4, to strike out "\$335,965.96" and insert "\$336,205.96."

In line 5 to strike out "\$348,608.45" and insert "\$367,439.12."

On page 56, after line 14, to insert:

(b) For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the

surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1938 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in Senate Document No. 30, Seventy-seventh Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

Independent offices: For Federal Civil Works Administration, \$1.11.

For Securities and Exchange Commission, \$19.40.

For Interstate Commerce Commission, \$16.56.

For operations under Mineral Act of October 5, 1918, \$35,146.90.

For salaries and expenses, Federal Housing Administration, \$1.80.

For National Industrial Recovery, Labor, United States Employment Service, \$1.11.

For National Industrial Recovery, Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, \$185.86.

For administrative expenses, Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, \$37.72.

For general administrative expenses, Public Works Branch, Procurement Division, \$3.91.

For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Bureau, \$1.80.

For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration, \$93.15.

Department of Agriculture: For conservation and use of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture, \$592.80.

For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department of Agriculture, \$52.69.

For submarginal land program, Farm Tenant Act, Department of Agriculture, \$435.

For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of navigable streams, \$1,373.05.

For elimination of diseased cattle, Department of Agriculture, \$43.64.

For National Industrial Recovery, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, \$3.14.

For retirement of cotton-pool participation trust certificates, Department of Agriculture, \$11.70.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, \$7.68.

For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$1.07.

For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service, \$1.82.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$6.50.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, act June 28, 1937), \$621.

Department of Commerce: For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$4,712.

For contingent expenses, Department of Commerce, 75 cents.

For traveling expenses, Department of Commerce, \$4.50.

For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$61.04.

For Civil Aeronautics Authority fund, \$441.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Census, 49 cents.

For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, \$14.57.

Department of the Interior: For salaries and expenses, National Bituminous Coal Commission, Department of the Interior, \$27.

For miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Fisheries, \$23.97.

For power distribution system, Bonneville project, Oregon, Department of the Interior, \$319.57.

For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, National Park Service, recreational demonstration projects, \$124.67.

For support of Indians and administration of Indian property, \$270.82.

For conservation of health among Indians, \$3.40.

For emergency conservation work (transfer to Interior, Indians, act February 9, 1937), \$7.18.

For emergency conservation work (transfer to Interior, Indians, act June 22, 1936), \$7.34.

Department of Justice: For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, \$560.12.

For detection and prosecution of crimes, \$1.50.

For fees of jurors and witnesses, United States courts, \$44.

For salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service, \$12.23.

For salaries, fees, and expenses of marshals, United States courts, \$1.

For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation, \$3.33.

For salaries and expenses, United States Court for China, \$145.06.

For traveling expenses, Department of Justice and Judiciary, \$6.69.

Navy Department: For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance, \$84,421.03.

For engineering, Bureau of Engineering, \$55,835.97.

For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$264.13.

For aviation, Navy, \$92,161.08.

For pay of the Navy, \$175.56.

Department of State: For contingent expenses, Foreign Service, \$68.53.

Treasury department: For pay and allowances, Coast Guard, \$87.75.

For collecting the revenue from customs, \$297.30.

For increase of compensation, Treasury Department, \$2.66.

For collecting the internal revenue, \$6.19.

For stationery, Treasury Department, 87 cents.

War Department: For general appropriations, Quartermaster Corps, \$1,254.64.

For pay, etc., of the Army, \$843.09.

For pay of the Army, \$297.34.

For Army transportation, \$86.70.

For Reserve Officers' Training Corps, \$81.48.

For increase of compensation, War Department, \$46.68.

For increase of compensation, Military Establishment, \$1.94.

For Organized Reserves, \$46.40.

For barracks and quarters, Army, \$345.65.

For travel of the Army, \$70.30.

For Air Corps, Army, \$3.57.

For subsistence of the Army, \$1.01.

For citizens' military training camps, \$2.28.

For expenses, camps of instruction, etc., National Guard, \$10.30.

For National Guard, \$279.15.

For clothing and equipage, Army, \$24.78.

For mileage of the Army, 7 cents.

For pay of the National Guard for armory drills, \$4.

For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War), \$445.75.

For cemetery expenses, War Department, \$1.28.

For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, act June 22, 1936), \$228.85.

For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, act February 9, 1937), \$78.63.

For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, act March 31, 1933), \$499.34.

For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, act June 19, 1934), \$20.55.

For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (transfer from emergency conservation work to War, act June 19, 1934), \$1.84.

Emergency relief: For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, rural rehabilitation (transfer to Agriculture), \$603.29.

For emergency relief, Agriculture, administrative expenses, \$2.25.

For emergency relief, Office of Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation, administrative expenses, \$45.20.

For emergency relief, Federal Emergency Relief Administration, expenses of liquidation, \$148.46.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons, \$297.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, grants to States, etc., \$956.31.

For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, sanitation, prevention of soil erosion, etc. (transfer to Agriculture), \$244.82.

For emergency relief, emergency conservation work, War, Civilian Conservation Corps, \$385.12.

For emergency relief, Office of Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation, administrative expenses, \$19.90.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration (non-Federal projects approved prior to June 22, 1936), \$3,365.95.

For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, rural rehabilitation, loans and relief to farmers, etc. (transfer to Agriculture), \$1.50.

For emergency relief, Treasury, Office of the Secretary, assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons, \$42.34.

For emergency relief, Interior, National Park Service, parks and recreational facilities, \$2.32.

For emergency relief, War, administrative expenses, \$29.20.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons, \$370.30.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, administrative expenses, \$1.

For emergency relief, Interior, National Park Service, public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, etc., \$9.12.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, highways, roads, and streets, \$11.11.

For emergency relief, Interior, National Park Service, public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, etc., non-Federal projects, \$8.55.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons, etc., \$467.10.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, non-Federal projects approved prior to June 30, 1937, \$1,520.42.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, administrative expenses, general, \$54.34.

For emergency relief, Treasury, Procurement Division, work relief supply fund, \$14.62.

For emergency relief, Agriculture, agricultural economics, public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, etc., \$405.81.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, etc., \$12.38.

Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the postal revenues): For clerks, contract stations, \$18.67.

For indemnities, domestic mail, \$11.28.

For rent, light, and fuel, \$10.18.

For rent, light, fuel, and water, \$20.72.

For Rural Delivery Service, \$62.74.

Total, audited claims, section 204 (b), \$292,153.74, together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office.

On page 65, line 25, before the words "in House", to insert "in Senate Document No. 29, and."

On page 66, line 2, to strike out "\$2,547,769.01" and insert "\$2,675,646.16."

On page 66, line 14, after the word "Department" to insert "in Senate Document

No. 28, and", and on line 16 to strike out "\$48.76" and insert "\$115.95."

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, regarding the appropriation of \$75,000,000 for housing, is that under the former authorizations and not under the authorization now being considered?

Mr. ADAMS. The item referred to is to meet the contract authorizations heretofore made.

Mr. TAFT. Within the limitation of \$150,000,000?

Mr. ADAMS. Yes; within the limitation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I offer an amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. At the proper place in the bill it is proposed to add the following:

BOARD OF INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH

Board of Investigation and Research: For all necessary expenses to enable the Board of Investigation and Research during the fiscal year 1941 to perform the duties authorized under part 1 of title 3 of the Transportation Act of 1940, such expenses to include personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, traveling expenses, printing and binding, and all other necessary administrative expenses, \$50,000.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, this amendment, making an appropriation of \$50,000 for the Board of Investigation and Research, as set up in the Transportation Act, which the Senate passed on September 18 last, has been recommended by the Bureau of the Budget, and has been sent to the Senate in due form by the President. It was only sent here on yesterday and, therefore, there was not time to present the amendment to the committee.

As the Senate will recall, title III of the Transportation Act, which was passed last September, created the Board of Investigation and Research, to be composed of three members to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The duties of the Board are set out in the act and, briefly, they require study and investigation by the Board of the service which each type of carrier is best fitted to render to the country, and study of the best methods to be used in the development of the different types of carriers, and the services which they are to render.

As we know, in the Transportation Act we placed water carriers under the Interstate Commerce Commission, so that we now have under the Interstate Commerce Commission the three different types of carriers—the rail carriers, the water carriers, and the bus carriers. The Board is to make these studies and investigations so as to obtain information for the Interstate Commerce Commission and for the Congress which will enable the Commission and the Congress better to determine what services the different types of carriers can render, and how the different types can best be developed.

The Board will also go into the question of what the different types of carriers are receiving from the Government in the form of rights-of-way and in the

form of different transportation facilities and special services.

The Board will also make a study of the taxes imposed by the Federal Government, the States, and the subdivisions thereof, on the different types of carriers, and will make a general study of the whole system of transportation as that system is affected by the different types of carriers.

The President has sent to the Senate the names of the three persons appointed to the Board. Of course, when the three nominations are confirmed, the Board will be established, and will be anxious to go to work. In order to do so, it must have this \$50,000. I hope the chairman of the committee will accept the amendment.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, the amount provided in the amendment is for a fiscal year?

Mr. HILL. For the fiscal year 1941; yes.

Mr. ADAMS. That is, simply for the remainder of the fiscal year?

Mr. HILL. For 1941, and the amendment so provides.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL].

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 3836) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Colorado.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. ADAMS, Mr. GLASS, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. BYRNES, Mr. NYE, and Mr. LODGE conferees on the part of the Senate.

NAVY DEPARTMENT AND NAVAL SERVICE APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. BYRNES. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 3981, the naval appropriation bill.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3981) making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

Mr. BYRNES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, and that the bill be read for amendment, the committee amendments to be first considered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will

proceed to state the committee amendments.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading, Naval Establishment—Office of the Secretary—Miscellaneous Expenses, on page 3, line 22, after "\$3,450,000", to strike out the colon and the following proviso:

Provided, That no part of this or any other appropriation for the Navy Department or the Naval Establishment for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942 shall be available after March 13, 1941, for any additional positions in the District of Columbia or elsewhere at rates of compensation in excess of \$5,000 per annum, except in pursuance of specific authorization herein or hereafter granted: *Provided further*, That no part of this or any other appropriation for the Navy Department or the Naval Establishment for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942 shall be available for the employment of a greater number than seven thousand five hundred civilian officers and employees in the Navy Department proper at Washington, except in pursuance of specific appropriations as to numbers hereafter provided.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading, Bureau of Navigation, Training, Education, and Welfare, Navy, on page 8, line 9, in the item for the training station at Newport, R. I., to strike out "\$350,000" and insert "\$390,000":

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I am not familiar with the bill. I wish to ask the Senator in charge of the measure if it met with the unanimous approval of the committee.

Mr. BYRNES. Mr. President, the bill met with the unanimous approval of the committee. In explanation of the bill I should like to say to the Senate that it provides for carrying out only the existing programs for the Navy. It does not provide for new construction of ships or of planes. The supplemental appropriation bill which Congress passed recently authorized the beginning of a building program. This bill does not provide for new construction.

The estimates for the bill were prepared in the Department during July of last year, sent to the Bureau of the Budget in September, to the President about the first of December, and to the Congress on January 1. Since the investigation for this bill was begun in the Department, we have passed about three appropriation bills.

When we take into consideration the regular appropriation plus the supplemental appropriation we find that the amount carried in this bill for the fiscal year 1942 is approximately the same as the amount provided for the fiscal year 1941.

The report of the committee indicates exactly what is included in the very large sum carried by the bill.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRNES. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Can the Senator divide for me the \$3,400,000,000 into maintenance, on the one hand, and new construction, or construction, on the other?

Mr. BYRNES. No new construction of ships or planes is authorized. Any new construction authorized is confined to the shore activities under the head of

77TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3836

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 20, 1941

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply de-
5 ficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending
6 June 30, 1941, and prior fiscal years, to provide supple-
7 mental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30,
8 1941, and for other purposes, namely:

1 TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

2 LEGISLATIVE

3 (1) SENATE

4 *For payment to Mimosa Gates Pittman, widow of Key*
5 *Pittman, late a Senator from the State of Nevada, \$10,000.*

6 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

7 For payment to the widow of William D. Byron, late a
8 Representative from the State of Maryland, \$10,000.

9 For payment to the widow of Sam C. Massingale, late a
10 Representative from the State of Oklahoma, \$10,000.

11 For payment to the widow of Kenneth F. Simpson, late
12 a Representative from the State of New York, \$10,000.

13 The three foregoing items to be disbursed by the Sergeant
14 at Arms of the House of Representatives.

15 CONTINGENT EXPENSES

16 Special and select committees: For an additional amount
17 for expenses of special and select committees authorized by
18 the House, fiscal year 1941, \$50,000.

19 JUDICIARY

20 UNITED STATES COURTS

21 Fees of commissioners: For additional amounts for fees
22 of commissioners, United States courts, for the following
23 fiscal years:

24 For 1937, \$6.75.

25 For 1939, \$781.93.

EXECUTIVE

INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS

(2) BOARD OF INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH

Board of Investigation and Research: For all necessary expenses to enable the Board of Investigation and Research during the fiscal year 1941 to perform the duties authorized under part I of title III of the Transportation Act of 1940, such expenses to include personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, traveling expenses, printing and binding, and all other necessary administrative expenses, \$50,000.

EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

Appropriations or funds available during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942 for payments of benefits under the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended, and extended to enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps and to persons receiving compensation from the appropriations of the National Youth Administration for services rendered as employees of the United States, are hereby made available for payment to or reimbursement of agencies of the Federal Government for medical, surgical, and hospital services and supplies furnished by such agencies to beneficiaries of such Act.

FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

For an additional amount for administrative expenses of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1941, \$40,000, payable from the funds of the Export-Import Bank of Washington.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

For an additional amount for administrative expenses of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1941, \$50,000, payable from assessments upon the Federal home-loan banks and receipts of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board from other sources for the fiscal year 1941 and prior fiscal years.

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

MORTGAGE COMPANY

Reconstruction Finance Corporation and The RFC Mortgage Company: For an additional amount for administrative expenses of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and The RFC Mortgage Company, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1941, \$600,000, payable from the funds of the Reconstruction Finance

1 Corporation (3): *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
 2 shall be paid to any person affiliated with the Communist
 3 Party, the German-American Bund, or any other organiza-
 4 tion seeking to undermine the national defense of the United
 5 States and to overthrow our republican form of government.

6 FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

7 CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

8 The Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1941,
 9 as amended by the First Supplemental Civil Functions Ap-
 10 propriation Act, 1941, approved October 9, 1940, is further
 11 amended by striking out the figures "\$166,880,000" under
 12 the heading "Civilian Conservation Corps" and inserting in
 13 lieu thereof (4) ~~"\$165,880,000"~~ "\$164,880,000": *Provided*,
 14 *That the \$2,000,000 transferred hereby from the amount*
 15 *available for "Pay, subsistence, clothing (and repair thereof),*
 16 *transportation, and hospitalization of enrollees" and thereby*
 17 *made available for expenditure for other expenses of the Civil-*
 18 *ian Conservation Corps shall continue available until June 30,*
 19 *1942: Provided further, That of the funds hereby trans-*
 20 *ferred not more than \$150,000 shall be used for new repair*
 21 *shops, including equipment therefor.*

22 SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

23 Grants to States for unemployment compensation ad-
 24 ministration: For an additional amount for grants to States
 25 for unemployment compensation administration, as author-

1 ized in title III of the Social Security Act, approved August
2 14, 1935, as amended, fiscal year 1941, \$3,000,000.

3 Grants to States for public employment offices: For
4 an additional amount for payments to the several States in
5 accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1933
6 (29 U. S. C. 49-491), as amended, \$103,000.

7 Salaries and expenses: Notwithstanding the 10 per
8 centum limitation specified in the last proviso under the
9 appropriation heading "Salaries and Expenses, Social Secur-
10 ity Board" in the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation
11 Act, 1941, with respect to increases in the amounts available
12 for the several classes of objects of expenditure appearing
13 in the Budget for 1941, the amount which may be expended
14 from such appropriation for the object designated in the
15 Budget "1360, Operation and Maintenance" is hereby
16 increased to \$200,000.

17 NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION

18 For additional amounts for the National Youth Admin-
19 istration, fiscal year 1941, to be expended in accordance
20 with the provisions of the National Youth Administration
21 Appropriation Act, 1941, except that all training or educa-
22 tional programs for youth employed by the National Youth
23 Administration on work projects shall be under the control
24 and supervision of the State boards for vocational education
25 of the several States and shall be paid for out of appropria-

1 tions made to the Office of Education and expended by the
2 States pursuant to plans submitted by State boards for voca-
3 tional education and approved by the Commissioner of Edu-
4 cation as provided for in First Supplemental Civil Func-
5 tions Appropriation Act, 1941, under the heading, "Office
6 of Education", paragraph (5), and except as hereinafter
7 provided, for the following purposes:

8 For the purposes and objects specified in paragraph 1
9 (b) of such Act, \$21,980,000, of which \$25,000 shall be
10 available to the United States Employees' Compensation
11 Commission for the purposes of paragraph 18 of such Act
12 **(5):** *Provided, That the proviso in paragraph 4 of such Act*
13 *on the distribution of funds shall be amended to read as fol-*
14 *lows: "Provided, That the National Youth Administrator*
15 *shall so distribute funds among the several States for the oper-*
16 *ation of projects specified in paragraph 1 (b) of this title that*
17 *the ratio of the amount made available during the fiscal year*
18 *for the operation of such projects for the benefit of the young*
19 *people of each individual State to the total funds made avail-*
20 *able for this purpose in all States shall not be less than 90*
21 *per centum of the ratio that the youth population of each*
22 *State bears to the total youth population of the United*
23 *States".*

24 For salaries and other administrative expenses specified
25 in paragraph 2 of such Act, \$500,000, of which sum

1 so much as may be necessary may be transferred to appro-
2 priations of the Treasury Department in accordance with
3 and for the purposes of such paragraph.

4 For printing and binding, \$20,000.

5 **FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY**

6 National-defense housing: For an additional amount to
7 enable the Federal Works Administrator to carry out the
8 purposes of the Act entitled "An Act to expedite the provi-
9 sion of housing in connection with national defense, and for
10 other purposes", approved October 14, 1940 (Public, Num-
11 bered 849), \$75,000,000, to remain available until ex-
12 pended and to be expended in accordance with the authority
13 and limitations applying to the expenditure of funds under
14 such Act and Public Resolution Numbered 106, approved
15 October 14, 1940, for the liquidation of contractual obliga-
16 tions authorized to be incurred by such public resolution.

17 **RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD**

18 Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, fiscal
19 year 1941, including the same objects specified under this
20 head in the Railroad Retirement Board Appropriation Act,
21 1941, \$244,000.

22 Miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount for
23 miscellaneous expenses, fiscal year 1941, including the same
24 objects specified under this head in the Railroad Retirement
25 Board Appropriation Act, 1941, \$210,000.

1 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for print-
2 ing and binding for the Railroad Retirement Board, fiscal
3 year 1941, \$8,000.

4 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

5 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION FUND

6 For an additional amount for the fiscal year 1941 for
7 carrying out the provisions of section 11 of the District of
8 Columbia Appropriation Act approved July 11, 1919, ex-
9 tending to the employees of the government of the District
10 of Columbia the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to
11 provide compensation for employees of the United States
12 suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties,
13 and for other purposes", approved September 7, 1916,
14 \$15,000.

15 RECORDER OF DEEDS OFFICE

16 For an additional amount for personal services, fiscal
17 year 1941, \$3,970.

18 For an additional amount for miscellaneous and con-
19 tingent expenses, fiscal year 1941, including the same ob-
20 jects specified under the head in the District of Columbia
21 Appropriation Act, 1941, \$2,750.

22 CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS

23 For payment to Joseph Sharfsin, Esquire, of the Phila-
24 delphia bar, for retainer fee covering professional services
25 heretofore rendered the District of Columbia as special coun-

1 sel representing the interests of the District of Columbia in
 2 re First and Final Account of Girard Trust Company, trustee
 3 under deed of trust of Helen M. Fink (now deceased), dated
 4 April 10, 1929, Numbered 2446, in the Court of Common
 5 Pleas, Numbered 4 of Philadelphia County, and including
 6 the perfecting of appeal without bond from judgment of
 7 said court to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, \$1,500:
 8 *Provided*, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia
 9 are hereby authorized and directed to pay to said Joseph
 10 Sharfsin, Esquire, in full satisfaction of all fees and charges
 11 for professional services rendered the District of Columbia
 12 in the above matter for carrying said cause to conclusion in
 13 the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and in any subsequent
 14 proceedings, 10 per centum of the amount actually awarded
 15 to and received by the District of Columbia in said cause,
 16 less the sum of \$1,500.

17

SEWERS

18 For an additional amount for the fiscal year 1941 for
 19 assessment and permit work, sewers, \$160,000.

20

(6) PUBLIC SCHOOLS

21 (7) *Buildings and grounds: For the construction of an*
 22 *eight-room extensible elementary school building on a site to*
 23 *be acquired in the vicinity of Minnesota Avenue and Ely*
 24 *Place Southeast, \$180,000, to remain available until ex-*
 25 *pended.*

1 (8) *For the purchase of school building and playground*
 2 *sites as follows:*

3 *For the purchase of a site in the vicinity of Minnesota*
 4 *Avenue and Ely Place Southeast, for the construction of an*
 5 *elementary school;*

6 *For the purchase of a site in the vicinity of Pennsyl-*
 7 *vania and Alabama Avenues Southeast, for the construction*
 8 *of an elementary school;*

9 *In all, \$65,000, to remain available until expended.*

10 PUBLIC WELFARE

11 District Training School: For replacement of laundry
 12 equipment, fiscal year 1941, \$7,000.

13 HIGHWAY FUND, GASOLINE TAX AND MOTOR VEHICLE FEES

14 Street improvements: For grading, paving, surfacing,
 15 and otherwise improving such unpaved or inadequately sur-
 16 faced streets, avenues, and roads in newly developed areas
 17 as may be designated by the Commissioners of the District
 18 of Columbia and such curbing, gutters, and drainage facili-
 19 ties as may be necessary to insure reasonably satisfactory
 20 conditions pending permanent and final improvement, in-
 21 cluding all necessary expenses incident thereto, fiscal year
 22 1941, \$250,000, to remain available until June 30, 1942,
 23 and to be paid wholly out of the special fund created
 24 by the Act entitled "An Act to provide for a tax on
 25 motor-vehicle fuels sold within the District of Columbia, and

1 for other purposes", approved April 23, 1924 (43 Stat. 106),
2 and the Act entitled "An Act to provide additional revenue
3 for the District of Columbia and for other purposes",
4 approved August 17, 1937.

5 WATER SERVICE

6 Washington Aqueduct: For effecting changes in the
7 Dalecarlia hydroelectric station to permit of its conversion,
8 in cases of emergency, into a pumping station for lifting raw
9 water from the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal into the Dale-
10 carlia Reservoir, and for all necessary expenses incident
11 thereto, fiscal year 1941, \$75,000, to continue available
12 until June 30, 1942.

13 For construction of protective fencing around the intakes
14 at Great Falls, the Dalecarlia Reservoir reservation, the
15 Dalecarlia filter plant, the McMillan filter plant, and several
16 isolated works, and for all necessary expenses incident thereto,
17 fiscal year 1941, \$65,000.

18 For an additional amount for the operation, maintenance,
19 and repair of Washington aqueducts and their accessories,
20 including the purchase of uniforms for guards and one addi-
21 tional passenger-carrying motor vehicle at a cost of not to
22 exceed \$650, fiscal year 1941, \$18,190.

23 Water Department: For an additional amount for the
24 fiscal year 1941 for extension of the water department distri-

1 bution system, laying of such service mains as may be neces-
 2 sary under the assessment system, \$150,000.

3 The foregoing sums under the water service shall be paid
 4 wholly out of the revenues of the Water Department of the
 5 District of Columbia.

6 JUDGMENTS

7 For the payment of final judgments, including costs,
 8 rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in
 9 House Document Numbered 64 of the Seventy-seventh Con-
 10 gress, \$10,297.75, together with the further sum to pay the
 11 interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such
 12 judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same
 13 became due until the date of payment.

14 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

15 The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless
 16 otherwise therein specifically provided, shall be paid out of
 17 the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury
 18 of the United States in the manner prescribed by the District
 19 of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the respective fiscal years
 20 for which such sums are provided.

21 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

22 FOREST SERVICE

23 **(9)** *National forest protection and management: For an*
 24 *additional amount for national forest protection and man-*

1 *agement, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects speci-*
 2 *fied under this head in the Department of Agriculture*
 3 *Appropriation Act, 1941, \$50,000.*

4 Fighting forest fires: For an additional amount for fight-
 5 ing and preventing forest fires, fiscal year 1941, including
 6 the same objects specified under this head in the Department
 7 of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1941, \$3,480,000.

8 BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

9 Foreign plant quarantines: For an additional amount
 10 for the enforcement of foreign plant quarantines, fiscal year
 11 1941, including the same objects specified under this head
 12 in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1941,
 13 \$18,000.

14 Control of incipient and emergency outbreaks of insect
 15 pests and plant diseases: To enable the Secretary of Agri-
 16 culture to carry out the provisions of and for expenditures
 17 authorized by the public resolution approved May 9, 1938
 18 (7 U. S. C. 148-148c), fiscal year 1941, ~~(10)~~\$2,000,000;
 19 ~~to remain available until June 30, 1942~~ *to remain available*
 20 *until June 30, 1942, \$2,500,000, of which \$500,000 shall be*
 21 *available for grasshopper control only: Provided, That no*
 22 *part of this sum allocated for expenditure in connection with*
 23 *the control and prevention of spread of the white-fringed*
 24 *beetle shall be used in any State without the request of the*
 25 *Governor of such State.*

1 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 (11) BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

3 *Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville*
4 *transmission system: For an additional amount for con-*
5 *struction, operation, and maintenance, including the same*
6 *objects specified under this head in the Interior Depart-*
7 *ment Appropriation Act, 1941, to remain available until*
8 *expended, \$1,000,000, of which amount \$300,000 shall be*
9 *available for advance survey, design, and investigation,*
10 *and \$700,000 for construction tools, equipment, and stock*
11 *inventories.*

12 GENERAL LAND OFFICE

13 Revested Oregon and California Railroad and Recon-
14 veyed Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands, Oregon: For an
15 additional amount for carrying out the provisions of title I
16 of the Act entitled "An Act relating to the revested Oregon
17 and California Railroad and Reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon
18 Road Grant Lands situated in the State of Oregon", ap-
19 proved August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874), fiscal year 1941,
20 \$20,000: *Provided*, That such expenditures shall be reim-
21 bursed from the 25 per centum referred to in section c,
22 title II of the Act approved August 28, 1937, of the special
23 fund designated the "Oregon and California Land Grant
24 Fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939,

1 of the special fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road
2 Grant Fund".

3 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

4 Payment to Cherokee Indians: For payment to the
5 Cherokee Indian Nation or Tribe, as authorized by the Act
6 of November 27, 1940 (54 Stat. 1218), entitled "An Act
7 for the relief of the Cherokee Indian Nation or Tribe, and
8 for other purposes", \$2,185.72, with interest at 5 per centum
9 from June 30, 1919, to the date of this Act.

10 Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies: For
11 additional amounts for expenses of purchase and transporta-
12 tion of goods and supplies for the Indian Service for the
13 following fiscal years:

14 For 1937, \$674.69;

15 For 1940, \$120,000.

16 BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

17 COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

18 Boulder Canyon project: For an additional amount for
19 the construction of the Boulder Dam and incidental works
20 in the main stream of the Colorado River at Black Canyon,
21 including the same objects specified under this head in the
22 Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$1,000,000,
23 to remain available until advanced to the Colorado River
24 Dam fund; and the limitation of \$500,000 under this head
25 in such Act on the amount available from power and other

1 revenues for the operation and maintenance of the Boulder
2 Dam, power plant, and other facilities is hereby increased
3 to \$750,000.

4 GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

5 Grand Coulee Dam project, Washington: For an addi-
6 tional amount for construction of the Grand Coulee Dam and
7 appurtenant works, including the same objects specified
8 under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation
9 Act, 1941, \$7,500,000, to remain available until expended
10 and to be reimbursed under the reclamation law.

11 BUREAU OF MINES

12 Helium plants and investigations: To enable the Secre-
13 tary of the Interior to increase and improve the production
14 capacity of the helium plant located at Amarillo, Texas, by
15 the construction and equipment of buildings or additions to
16 existing buildings, the drilling of wells and construction of
17 pipe lines, and other appurtenant facilities, and to conduct
18 investigations with respect to available resources of helium-
19 bearing gas, and for all necessary expenses incident to the
20 foregoing, including the employment by contract or other-
21 wise, at such rates of compensation as the Secretary of the
22 Interior may determine, of engineers, architects, or firms or
23 corporations thereof that are necessary to design and con-
24 struct the buildings, structures, and equipment; supplies and
25 equipment; travel expenses; purchases in the District of

1 Columbia and elsewhere of furniture and equipment, station-
 2 ery and supplies, typewriting, adding and computing ma-
 3 chines, accessories and repairs; and including the purchase,
 4 not to exceed \$5,250, and exchange as part payment for,
 5 operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-carrying
 6 automobiles for official use in field work, and not to exceed
 7 \$7,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia,
 8 fiscal year 1941, \$175,000, to remain available until June
 9 30, 1942.

10

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

11 Emergency reconstruction and fighting forest fires in
 12 national parks: For an additional amount for reconstruction
 13 and fighting forest fires in national parks, fiscal year 1941,
 14 including the same objects specified under this head in the
 15 Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$110,000.

16

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

17 Construction of Palmer-Richardson Road, Alaska: For
 18 commencement of construction of a road and necessary
 19 bridges between Palmer and the Richardson Highway,
 20 Alaska (within a limit of total cost of \$1,500,000), and all
 21 necessary expenses incident thereto, \$1,000,000, to remain
 22 available until expended.

23

24 Insane of Alaska: For an additional amount for care
 25 and custody of persons legally adjudged insane in Alaska,
 fiscal year 1940, including the same objects specified under

1 this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act,
2 1940, \$157.58.

3 Defraying deficits in treasuries of municipal govern-
4 ments, Virgin Islands: For an additional amount for defray-
5 ing the deficits in the treasuries of the municipal governments
6 because of excess of current expenses over current revenues
7 for the fiscal year 1941 as follows: Municipality of Saint
8 Thomas and Saint John, \$29,933.78, to be used for the
9 refund of income taxes in the amount of \$25,140.31 errone-
10 ously collected by said municipality, together with interest
11 thereon(12); *municipality of Saint Croix, \$28,500, to be*
12 *paid to the treasury of said municipality in monthly install-*
13 *ments; in all, \$58,433.78.*

14 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

15 OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

16 Contingent expenses: For an additional amount for con-
17 tingent expenses, Department of Justice, fiscal year 1937,
18 including the same objects specified under this head in the
19 Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1937, \$104.05.

20 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

21 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of
22 crimes (emergency): For an additional amount for sal-
23 aries and expenses, fiscal year 1941, including the same
24 objects specified under this head in the Department of
25 Justice Appropriation Act, 1941, \$975,000.

1 Claim for damages: For the payment of claims for dam-
 2 ages to any person or damages to or loss of privately owned
 3 property caused by employees of the Federal Bureau of In-
 4 vestigation, acting within the scope of their employment,
 5 considered, adjusted, and determined by the Attorney Gen-
 6 eral, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to
 7 provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims
 8 arising out of the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investi-
 9 gation", approved March 20, 1936 (5 U. S. C. 300 b),
 10 as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 103, Sev-
 11 enty-seventh Congress, \$169.50.

12 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

13 Salaries, Office of Commissioner (departmental sala-
 14 ries) : For an additional amount for personal services in the
 15 District of Columbia, fiscal year 1941, \$200,000.

16 Salaries, field service: For an additional amount for
 17 salaries, field service, fiscal year 1941, including the same
 18 objects specified under this head in the Department of
 19 Labor Appropriation Act, 1941, \$200,000.

20 Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization
 21 Service (alien registration) : For an additional amount for
 22 salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Serv-
 23 ice (alien registration), fiscal year 1941, including the
 24 same objects specified under this head in the Second De-
 25 ficiency Appropriation Act, 1940, \$2,900,000.

1 The sum of \$105,000 of the unobligated balance of the
 2 appropriation "General Expenses, Immigration and Naturali-
 3 zation Service, 1941" is hereby transferred and made avail-
 4 able for the purposes of the appropriations to which trans-
 5 ferred, as follows: The sum of \$35,000 to "Traveling Ex-
 6 penses, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1941"; the
 7 sum of \$20,000 to "Contingent Expenses, Immigration and
 8 Naturalization Service, 1941"; and the sum of \$50,000 to
 9 "Printing and Binding, Immigration and Naturalization
 10 Service, 1941".

11 DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

12 WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

13 Salaries: Not to exceed ~~(13) \$29,000~~ \$45,000 of the ap-
 14 propriation "Salaries, Wage and Hour Division, Department
 15 of Labor, 1941", may be transferred to the appropriation
 16 "Miscellaneous Expenses, Wage and Hour Division, Depart-
 17 ment of Labor, 1941", and not to exceed \$5,000 of the
 18 appropriation "Salaries, Wage and Hour Division, Depart-
 19 ment of Labor, 1941", may be transferred to the appropria-
 20 tion "Contingent Expenses, Department of Labor, 1941".

21 NAVY DEPARTMENT

22 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

23 Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels: To
 24 pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Secre-
 25 tary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An

1 Act to amend the Act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy
 2 to settle claims for damages to private property arising from
 3 collisions with naval vessels", approved December 28, 1922,
 4 as fully set forth in ~~(14)~~ *Senate Document Numbered 24,*
 5 *and House Document Numbered 104, Seventy-seventh Con-*
 6 *gress, (15)* ~~\$75.87~~ \$1,133.57.

7 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

8 (OUT OF THE POSTAL REVENUES)

9 OFFICE OF CHIEF INSPECTOR

10 Salaries of inspectors: For an additional amount for
 11 salaries of inspectors, fiscal year 1941, \$9,000: *Provided,*
 12 That the number of inspectors that may be employed is
 13 hereby increased from six hundred to six hundred and twenty
 14 for the remainder of the fiscal year 1941.

15 OFFICE OF FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

16 Unusual conditions: For an additional amount for un-
 17 usual conditions at post offices, fiscal year 1941, \$50,000.

18 Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices:
 19 For an additional amount for miscellaneous items, first- and
 20 second-class post offices, fiscal year 1941, including the same
 21 objects specified under this head in the Post Office Depart-
 22 ment Appropriation Act, 1941, \$250,000.

23 ~~(16)~~ Domestic air mail: For an additional amount for the
 24 inland transportation of mail by aircraft, fiscal year 1940,
 25 including the same objects specified under this head in the
 26 Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1940, ~~\$285,000.~~

1 OFFICE OF SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

2 Railway Mail Service, traveling expenses: For an addi-
 3 tional amount for Railway Mail Service, traveling expenses,
 4 fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under
 5 this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act,
 6 1941, \$7,500.

7 **(17)***Domestic air mail: For an additional amount for the*
 8 *inland transportation of mail by aircraft, fiscal year 1940,*
 9 *including the same objects specified under this head in the*
 10 *Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1940, \$285,000.*

11 OFFICE OF THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

12 Unpaid money orders more than one year old: For an
 13 additional amount for payment of domestic money orders
 14 after one year from the last day of the month of issue of
 15 such orders, fiscal year 1941, \$60,000.

16 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

17 **(18)**OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

18 *Contingent expenses (departmental): For an additional*
 19 *amount for contingent expenses (departmental), fiscal year*
 20 *1941, including the same objects specified under this head in*
 21 *the State Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$37,500, of*
 22 *which amount there may be expended not to exceed \$10,000*
 23 *for the purchase of typewriters, adding machines, and other*
 24 *labor-saving devices, including rental, exchange, and repair*
 25 *thereof.*

FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

Salaries, Ambassadors and Ministers: During the period of the existing state of emergency proclaimed by the President on September 8, 1939, any Ambassador or Minister whose salary as such is payable from the appropriation "Salaries, Ambassadors and Ministers" and who prior to appointment as Ambassador or Minister was legally appointed and served as a diplomatic or consular officer of career, or as a Foreign Service officer, and who on account of emergent conditions abroad is unable properly to serve the United States at his regular post of duty, or on account of such emergent conditions abroad it shall be or has been found necessary in the public interest to terminate his appointment as ambassador or minister at such post, may be appointed or assigned to serve in any capacity in which a Foreign Service officer is authorized by law to serve, and, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the payment from such appropriation for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942 of the salary of such officer, while serving under such assignment, is hereby authorized: *Provided*, That no person, while serving under such emergency appointment or assignment, shall receive compensation in excess of \$9,000 per annum while serving in continental United States or in excess of \$10,000 per annum while serving elsewhere.

1 The appropriation for "Salaries of Ambassadors and
2 Ministers" contained in the Department of State Appropria-
3 tion Act, 1941, shall be available for the salary of an
4 Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Uruguay
5 at the rate of \$17,500 per annum.

6 Transportation, Foreign Service: For an additional
7 amount for transportation, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1941,
8 including the same objects specified under this head in the
9 Department of State Appropriation Act, 1941, \$330,000.

10 Salaries of clerks, Foreign Service: For an additional
11 amount for salaries of clerks, Foreign Service, fiscal year
12 1941, including the same objects specified under this head
13 in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1941,
14 \$94,000.

15 Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service:
16 For an additional amount for miscellaneous salaries and
17 allowances, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1941, including the
18 same objects specified under this head in the Department of
19 State Appropriation Act, 1941, \$18,000.

20 Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For an addi-
21 tional amount for contingent expenses, Foreign Service, fiscal
22 year 1941, including the same objects specified under this
23 head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1941,
24 \$650,000.

1 INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS, CONFERENCES.

2 CONGRESSES, AND SO FORTH

3 International Joint Commission, United States and
4 Great Britain: For an additional amount for salaries and ex-
5 penses, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified
6 under this head in the Department of State Appropriation
7 Act, 1941, \$2,000.

8 Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany:
9 For completing the work of the Mixed Claims Commission,
10 United States and Germany, fiscal year 1941, including
11 the same objects specified under this head in the First De-
12 ficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1936, \$9,500.

13 Eighth Pan American Child Congress: For the expenses
14 of organizing and holding the Eighth Pan American Child
15 Congress in the United States in 1941, including personal
16 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, without
17 regard to classification laws; stenographic reporting, trans-
18 lating, and other services by contract if deemed necessary,
19 without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes
20 (41 U. S. C. 5); communication service; rent; travel ex-
21 penses; local transportation; transportation of things;
22 purchase of necessary books, documents, newspapers, and
23 periodicals; stationery; equipment; official cards; print-
24 ing and binding; costs of assembling, installing, packing,
25 transporting, safekeeping, demonstrating, and renovating a

1 suitable exhibit, by contract, if deemed necessary, without
2 regard to said section 3709, and the purchase of supplies
3 incident thereto; entertainment and other expenses which
4 may be actually and necessarily incurred by the Government
5 of the United States in the observance of appropriate cour-
6 tesies to foreign participants; and such other expenses as may
7 be authorized by the Secretary of State, including the reim-
8 bursement of other appropriations from which payments may
9 have been made for any of the purposes herein specified,
10 fiscal years 1941 and 1942, \$9,000: *Provided*, That the
11 unexpended balance of the appropriation "Eighth Pan
12 American Child Congress, San Jose, Costa Rica" made in
13 the Urgent Deficiency and Supplemental Appropriation Act,
14 fiscal years 1939 and 1940, approved June 30, 1939, and
15 continued available for the same purposes in the "Second
16 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940", approved June 27,
17 1940, is hereby made available for the purposes enumerated
18 herein, and continued available until June 30, 1942.

19 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

20 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

21 Foreign-owned property control: For an additional
22 amount for "Salaries and Expenses, Foreign-owned Property
23 Control", fiscal year 1941, including the same objects speci-
24 fied under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation
25 Act, 1940, \$550,000.

DIVISION OF PRINTING

Salaries: For an additional amount for personal services in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1941, \$540.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding, Treasury Department, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$64,500.

Stationery: For an additional amount for stationery, Treasury Department, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$85,000.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Contingent expenses, public moneys: For an additional amount for contingent expenses, public moneys, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$40,000.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

Expenses of loans: The limitation on the amount that may be obligated during the fiscal year 1941 under the indefinite appropriation "Expenses of Loans, Act of September 24, 1917, as Amended and Extended", contained in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1941, is hereby increased from \$4,000,000 to \$5,500,000: *Provided*, That such appropriation shall be available during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942 for the payment of all necessary expenses

1 connected with public debt issues or with any refunding
 2 operations, to be expended as the Secretary of the Treasury
 3 may direct.

4 BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

5 Refunding internal revenue collections: For an addi-
 6 tional amount for refunding internal revenue collections, fiscal
 7 year 1941, including the same objects specified under this
 8 head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1941,
 9 \$15,000,000.

10 COAST GUARD

11 Pay and allowances: For an additional amount for pay
 12 and allowances, Coast Guard, fiscal year 1941, including
 13 the same objects specified under this head in the Treasury
 14 Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$380,000.

15 General expenses: For an additional amount for general
 16 expenses, Coast Guard, fiscal year 1941, including the same
 17 objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department
 18 Appropriation Act, 1941, \$2,159,800, to remain available
 19 until June 30, 1942.

20 Emergency construction, vessels and shore facilities: For
 21 an additional amount for emergency construction, Coast Guard,
 22 vessels and shore facilities, fiscal year 1941, including the
 23 same objects specified under this head in the First Sup-
 24 plemental Civil Functions Appropriations Act, 1941,
 25 ~~(19)\$89,800~~ \$457,800.

1 Special projects, vessels, and aids to navigation: For an
 2 additional amount for special projects, vessels, and aids to
 3 navigation, fiscal year 1941, \$7,466,600, of which amount
 4 \$5,850,000 shall be available for constructing or purchasing
 5 and equipping lighthouse tenders and light vessels for the
 6 Coast Guard, ~~(20)~~and, in addition, the Secretary of the
 7 Treasury may enter into contracts for an amount not in excess
 8 of \$500,000 for this purpose, and \$1,616,600 shall be avail-
 9 able for establishing and improving aids to navigation and
 10 other works.

11 Claims for damages, operation of vessels: To pay claims
 12 for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of
 13 the Treasury under the provisions of the Act entitled "An
 14 Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain
 15 claims for damages resulting from the operation of vessels
 16 of the Coast Guard and the Public Health Service, in sums
 17 not exceeding \$3,000 in any one case", approved June 15,
 18 1936, as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 106,
 19 Seventy-seventh Congress, \$501.67.

20 WAR DEPARTMENT—MILITARY ACTIVITIES

21 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

22 Claims for damages to and loss of private property: To
 23 pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Sec-
 24 retary of War under the provisions of an Act entitled "An
 25 Act making appropriations for the support of the Army for

1 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other pur-
 2 poses", approved August 24, 1912, as fully set forth in
 3 (21) *Senate Document Numbered 23, and House Document*
 4 *Numbered 110, Seventy-seventh Congress, (22)*~~\$8,454.75~~
 5 *\$9,151.75.*

6 (23) *Relief of Howard R. M. Browne: For payment of How-*
 7 *ard R. M. Browne, for baggage and property lost at La Nue,*
 8 *France, as authorized by the Act of October 14, 1940 (Pri-*
 9 *vate, Numbered 626, Seventy-sixth Congress), \$137.*

10 WAR DEPARTMENT—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

11 CORPS OF ENGINEERS

12 Rivers and harbors (National Defense) : For an addi-
 13 tional amount for the preservation and maintenance of existing
 14 river and harbor works and for the prosecution of proj-
 15 ects authorized by the Act entitled "An Act authorizing
 16 the improvement of certain rivers and harbors in the interest
 17 of national defense, and for other purposes", approved October
 18 17, 1940 (Public Act Numbered 868, Seventy-sixth Con-
 19 gress), and set forth in House Document Numbered 87,
 20 Seventy-seventh Congress, including the objects and under
 21 the conditions specified under this head in the War Depart-
 22 ment Civil Appropriation Act, 1941, \$23,882,000, to be
 23 available until expended: and, in addition, the Chief of Engi-
 24 neers, when authorized by the Secretary of War, may enter
 25 into contracts prior to July 1, 1941, to an amount not in ex-

1 cess of \$5,794,000 for the purposes for which this appropria-
2 tion is available.

3 Claim for damages, river and harbor work: To pay
4 claims for damages under river and harbor work adjusted
5 and determined by the War Department under the provision
6 of section 9 of the River and Harbor Act, approved June 5,
7 1920 (33 U. S. C. 564), as set forth in House Document
8 Numbered 105, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$900.

9 THE PANAMA CANAL

10 Maintenance and operation: For an additional amount
11 for maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal, fiscal
12 year 1941, including the objects and conditions specified
13 under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation
14 Act, 1941, \$11,281,300, to be available until expended,
15 of which \$10,510,000 shall be available for continuing the
16 construction of special protective works.

17 No part of any appropriation or other fund contained
18 in this title shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
19 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organiza-
20 tion that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of
21 the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for
22 the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima
23 facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not
24 advocate, and is not a member of an organization that
25 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United

1 States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any
2 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization
3 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
4 United States by force or violence and accepts employment
5 the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropria-
6 tion or fund in such title shall be guilty of a felony and,
7 upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or
8 imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided*
9 *further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition
10 to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of
11 existing law.

12 TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED
13 CLAIMS

14 PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

15 SEC. 201. (a) For the payment of claims for damages
16 to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and de-
17 termined by the following respective departments and
18 independent offices, under the provisions of the Act en-
19 titled “An Act to provide a method for the settlement of
20 claims arising against the Government of the United States
21 in the sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case”, ap-
22 proved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully
23 set forth in House Document Numbered 102 of the Seventy-
24 seventh Congress, as follows:

25 Federal Security Agency, \$42.35;

1 Railroad Retirement Board, \$10;
2 Department of Agriculture, \$3,199.14;
3 Department of Commerce, \$1,749.39;
4 Department of the Interior, \$1,557.01;
5 Department of Justice, \$57.01;
6 Navy Department, \$539.02;
7 Treasury Department, \$1,308.38;
8 War Department, \$4,981.31;
9 Post Office Department, payable from postal revenues,
10 \$782.99;

11 In all, \$14,226.60.

12 **(24)**(b) *For the payment of claims for damages to or losses*
13 *of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the*
14 *following respective departments and independent offices,*
15 *under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide a*
16 *method for the settlement of claims arising against the Gov-*
17 *ernment of the United States in the sums not exceeding*
18 *\$1,000 in any one case", approved December 28, 1922 (31*
19 *U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in Senate Document Num-*
20 *bered 25, Seventy-seventh Congress, as follows:*

21 *Federal Communications Commission, \$11.50;*
22 *Department of Agriculture, \$828.69;*
23 *Department of Commerce, \$22.09;*
24 *Department of the Interior, \$1,448.02;*
25 *Navy Department, \$686.31;*

1 *War Department, \$1,331.13:*

2 *In all, \$4,327.74.*

3 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

4 SEC. 202. (a) For the payment of the final judgments,
5 including costs of suits, which have been rendered under
6 the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An
7 Act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Govern-
8 ment of the United States", as amended by Section 297
9 of the Act of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), certified
10 to the Seventy-seventh Congress in House Document
11 Numbered 108, under the following departments and
12 establishments:

13 Public Buildings Administration (Federal Works
14 Agency), \$2,199.54;

15 Work Projects Administration (Federal Works
16 Agency), \$526.50;

17 War Department, \$336.90;

18 In all, \$3,062.94 together with such additional sum as
19 may be necessary to pay costs and interest as specified in
20 such judgments or as provided by law.

21 (b) For the payment of judgments, including cost of
22 suits, rendered against the Government of the United States
23 by United States district courts under the provisions of an
24 Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United
25 States in admiralty for damages caused by and salvage

1 services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United
2 States, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925
3 (46 U. S. C. 781-789), certified to the Seventy-seventh
4 Congress in House Document Numbered 108 under the
5 following department:

6 Navy Department, \$3,000, together with such addi-
7 tional sum as may be necessary to pay interest as and where
8 specified in such judgment or as provided by law.

9 ~~(25)(c) For payment of the judgment rendered by the~~
10 ~~United States District Court, Eastern District of Arkansas,~~
11 ~~Western Division, under the provisions of the Act entitled~~
12 ~~"An Act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States~~
13 ~~District Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas to hear,~~
14 ~~determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Charles~~
15 ~~W. Benton", approved June 29, 1937 (Private Act Num-~~
16 ~~bered 195, Seventy-fifth Congress), as certified in House~~
17 ~~Document Numbered 108, Seventy-seventh Congress, under~~
18 ~~the Work Projects Administration, \$1,500, together with~~
19 ~~such amount as may be necessary to pay costs and interest~~
20 ~~as specified in such judgment.~~

21 *(c) For the payment of final judgments and decree in*
22 *special cases rendered against the Government of the United*
23 *States pursuant to authority contained in the Act approved*
24 *August 26, 1937 (Private Act Numbered 390, Seventy-fifth*
25 *Congress, first session, 50 Stat. 1097), and Act approved*

1 June 29, 1937 (*Private Act Numbered 195, Seventy-fifth*
 2 *Congress, first session, 50 Stat. 1012*), as certified to the
 3 *Seventy-seventh Congress in Senate Document Numbered 27,*
 4 *under the War Department, \$5,400, and House Document*
 5 *Numbered 108, under the Work Projects Administration,*
 6 *\$1,500;*

7 In all, \$6,900, together with such additional amounts
 8 as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as specified in
 9 such judgments or as provided by law.

10 (d) None of the judgments contained under this caption
 11 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired
 12 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
 13 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

14 (e) Payment of interest wherever provided for judg-
 15 ments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue
 16 for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this
 17 Act.

18 JUDGMENTS, COURT OF CLAIMS

19 SEC. 203. (a) For payment of the judgments rendered
 20 by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-seventh
 21 Congress in (26) *Senate Document Numbered 26, and House*
 22 *Document Numbered 107, under the following establishment*
 23 *and departments, namely:*

24 Public Buildings Administration (Federal Works
 25 Agency), \$11,482.49;

1 Department of Agriculture, \$1,160;

2 (27) *Navy Department*, \$16,698.62;

3 (28) *Treasury Department*, \$1,892.05;

4 War Department, (29) ~~\$335,965.96~~ \$336,205.96;

5 In all, (30) ~~\$348,608.45~~ \$367,439.12, together with
6 such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest as
7 and where specified in such judgments.

8 (b) None of the judgments contained under this caption
9 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired,
10 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
11 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

12 AUDITED CLAIMS

13 SEC. 204. (a) For the payment of the following claims,
14 certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under
15 appropriations the balances of which have been carried to
16 the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act
17 of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropria-
18 tions heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service
19 of the fiscal year 1938 and prior years, unless otherwise
20 stated, and which have been certified to Congress under
21 section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as
22 fully set forth in House Document Numbered 113, Seventy-
23 seventh Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

24 **Legislative:** For public printing and binding, Govern-
25 ment Printing Office, \$52.32.

- 1 **Independent Offices:** For National Industrial Recov-
2 ery, Civil Works Administration, \$15.
3 For Federal Civil Works Administration, \$50.90.
4 For Securities and Exchange Commission, \$255.
5 For traveling expenses, Civil Service Commission, \$1.
6 For Federal Trade Commission, \$83.25.
7 For Interstate Commerce Commission, \$15.64.
8 For salaries and expenses, Railroad Retirement Board,
9 \$40.15.
10 For salaries and expenses, Federal Communications
11 Commission, \$11.50.
12 For salaries and expenses, National Labor Relations
13 Board, \$9.
14 For operations under Mineral Act of October 5, 1918,
15 \$148,693.66.
16 For salaries and expenses, Federal Housing Authority,
17 \$257.45.
18 For medical and hospital service, penal institutions
19 (Justice transfer to Treasury, Public Health Service, Act
20 June 16, 1937), \$110.
21 For preventing the spread of epidemic diseases, \$9.
22 For diseases and sanitation investigations, Public Health
23 Service, \$37.91.
24 For salaries and expenses, Social Security Board, \$156.85.
25 For wage records, Social Security Board, \$1.66.

- 1 For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, Pub-
2 lic Health Service, \$1,675.84.
- 3 For repair, preservation, and equipment, public buildings,
4 Procurement Division, \$26.02.
- 5 For National Industrial Recovery, Federal Emergency
6 Administration of Public Works, \$2.80.
- 7 For general administrative expenses, public buildings
8 branch, Procurement Division, \$28.06.
- 9 For National Industrial Recovery, Federal Emergency
10 Administration of Public Works, \$516.33.
- 11 For medical and hospital services, Veterans' Bureau,
12 \$14.50.
- 13 For military and naval compensation, Veterans' Admin-
14 istration, \$30.
- 15 For Army and Navy pensions, \$50.
- 16 For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,
17 \$699.46.
- 18 **Department of Agriculture:** For exportation and do-
19 mestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department
20 of Agriculture (transfer to Federal Surplus Commodities
21 Corporation, Act June 28, 1937), \$1,921.97.
- 22 For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,
23 \$2,924.78.
- 24 For emergency conservation fund (transfer from War
25 to Agriculture, Act March 31, 1933), \$89.34.

- 1 For working fund, Agriculture, Soil Conservation Serv-
2 ice (War Conservation Corps) , \$33.65.
- 3 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
4 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$646.38.
- 5 For farmers' crop-production and harvesting loans, Farm
6 Credit Administration, \$236.57.
- 7 For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, soil-erosion
8 prevention (transfer to Agriculture) , \$12.90.
- 9 For loans to farmers in storm- and drought-stricken
10 areas, Southern States, \$11.56.
- 11 For loans, title I, Farm Tenant Act, Department of
12 Agriculture, \$6.
- 13 For agricultural credits and rehabilitation, emergency
14 relief, \$49.30.
- 15 For salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administration,
16 \$136.75.
- 17 For conservation and use of agricultural land resources,
18 Department of Agriculture, \$6,409.09.
- 19 For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Ad-
20 ministration, submarginal lands (transfer to Agriculture).
21 \$4,576.64.
- 22 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and
23 Plant Quarantine, \$1.
- 24 For salaries and expenses, Extension Service, \$1.50.

1 For submarginal lands program, Farm Tenancy Act,
2 Department of Agriculture, \$4,880.55.

3 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry,
4 \$3.50.

5 For salaries and expenses, Office of Experiment Stations,
6 \$36.

7 For increase of compensation, Department of Agricul-
8 ture, \$10.

9 For elimination of diseased cattle, Department of Agri-
10 culture, \$615.86.

11 For special research fund, Department of Agriculture,
12 \$113.42.

13 For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$156.50.

14 For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department
15 of Agriculture, \$12.38.

16 For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds
17 of navigable streams, \$1,840.93.

18 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry,
19 \$13.31.

20 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Eco-
21 nomics, \$95.26.

22 For control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and
23 plant diseases, \$123.08.

24 For general expenses, Agricultural Adjustment Adminis-
25 tration, \$1,831.24.

1 For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (trans-
2 fer to Farm Credit Administration) , \$32.98.

3 For retirement of cotton pool participation trust cer-
4 tificates, Department of Agriculture, 1938–December 31,
5 1939, \$43.05.

6 **Department of Commerce:** For maintenance of air-
7 navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$247.76.

8 For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aero-
9 nautics Authority, \$8,340.92.

10 For party expenses, Coast and Geodetic Survey, \$69.

11 For Civil Aeronautics Authority fund, \$1,018.35.

12 For traveling expenses, Department of Commerce,
13 \$26.12.

14 For air-navigation facilities, \$3.

15 For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, \$316.

16 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Census, 53
17 cents.

18 For census of agriculture, 1935–December 31, 1936,
19 \$33.11.

20 For Public Works Administration, allotment to Com-
21 merce, Bureau of Air Commerce, \$150.

22 For domestic commerce, Department of Commerce,
23 \$13.32.

24 For salaries, Patent Office, \$62.50.

- 1 **Department of the Interior:** For contingent expenses
2 of land offices, \$12.38.
- 3 For migratory bird conservation fund (receipt limita-
4 tion), \$80.28.
- 5 For contingent expenses, Department of the Interior,
6 \$21.65.
- 7 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Biological Survey,
8 \$2.56.
- 9 For range improvements within grazing districts (re-
10 ceipt limitation), \$16.69.
- 11 For National Park Service, \$526.89.
- 12 For operating rescue cars and stations and investigation
13 of accidents, Bureau of Mines, \$7.06.
- 14 For expenses, mining experiment stations, Bureau of
15 Mines, \$1.01.
- 16 For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, investiga-
17 tions, \$5.27.
- 18 For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, National
19 Park Service, recreational demonstration projects, \$422.45.
- 20 For pay of Indian police, \$205.
- 21 For maintaining law and order on Indian reservations,
22 \$60.
- 23 For construction, and so forth, irrigation systems, Indian
24 reservations (reimbursable), \$4.

1 For support of Indians and administration of Indian
2 property, \$649.16.

3 For conservation of health among Indians, \$435.56.

4 For Indian agency buildings, \$1.60.

5 For Indian boarding schools, \$75.22.

6 For agriculture and stock raising among Indians, \$19.96.

7 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior,
8 Indians), \$69.62.

9 For Indian school support, \$84.62.

10 For expenses of organizing Indian corporations, \$71.11.

11 For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (trans-
12 fer from Agriculture to Interior, Indians), \$14.62.

13 For Indian Service supply fund, \$459.32.

14 For emergency conservation work (transfer to Interior,
15 Indians, Act June 22, 1936), \$68.

16 For emergency conservation work (transfer to Interior
17 Indians, Act February 9, 1937), \$339.40.

18 **Department of Justice:** For salaries, fees, and expenses
19 of marshals, United States courts, \$239.17.

20 For fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners,
21 United States courts, \$25.

22 For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts,
23 \$304.75.

1 For United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, main-
2 tenance, \$9.91.

3 For United States Northeastern Penitentiary, mainte-
4 nance, \$109.50.

5 For support of United States prisoners, \$1,117.60.

6 For detection and prosecution of crimes, \$1.75.

7 For fees of jurors and witnesses, United States, \$52.90.

8 For contingent expenses, Department of Justice,
9 \$229.01.

10 For probation system, United States courts, \$72.22.

11 For salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth, De-
12 partment of Justice, \$236.54.

13 For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investiga-
14 tion, \$44.60.

15 For printing and binding, Department of Justice and
16 courts, \$48.97.

17 **Department of Labor:** For salaries and expenses, Chil-
18 dren's Bureau, \$3.50.

19 For foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of
20 foreign currencies (Labor), \$88.66.

21 For traveling expenses, Department of Labor, \$3.80.

22 **Navy Department:** For ordnance and ordnance stores,
23 Bureau of Ordnance, \$453,425.54.

24 For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$234.41.

25 For pay, Marine Corps, \$239.67.

1 For engineering, Bureau of Engineering, \$222,045.34.

2 For miscellaneous expenses, Navy, \$16.70.

3 For organizing the Naval Reserve, \$11,404.16.

4 For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,
5 \$991.40.

6 For construction and repair, Bureau of Construction and
7 Repair, \$51,024.38.

8 For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy,
9 \$5,362.41.

10 For increase of the Navy, emergency construction,
11 \$115,685.

12 For payment to officers and employees of the United
13 States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign
14 currencies (Navy), \$154.63.

15 For aviation, Navy, \$415,244.44.

16 For foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of
17 foreign currencies (Navy), \$272.30.

18 For pay of the Navy, \$173.34.

19 For instruments and supplies, Bureau of Navigation,
20 \$12,105.89.

21 **Post Office Department:** For operating supplies for
22 public buildings, general fund, \$15.34.

23 For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office
24 Department, general fund, \$15.06.

1 **Department of State:** For contingent expenses, For-
 2 eign Service, \$213.53.

3 For miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign
 4 Service, \$586.50.

5 For contingent expenses, Department of State, \$12.68.

6 For transportation of Foreign Service officers, \$73.69.

7 **Treasury Department:** For general expenses, Light-
 8 house Service, \$165.

9 For retired pay, Lighthouse Service, \$100.92.

10 For pay and allowance, Coast Guard, \$4.75.

11 For contingent expenses, Coast Guard, \$221.38.

12 For collecting the revenue from customs, \$24.51.

13 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and
 14 Printing, \$40.41.

15 For increase of compensation, Treasury Department,
 16 \$30.67.

17 For payment of officers and employees of the United
 18 States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign
 19 currencies (Treasury), \$53.67.

20 For collecting the internal revenue, \$250.09.

21 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Narcotics, \$38.

22 For public debt service, \$211.85.

23 For foreign service pay adjustment, appreciation of
 24 foreign currencies (Treasury), \$165.84.

- 1 **War Department:** For general appropriations, Quar-
- 2 termaster Corps, \$6,015.52.
- 3 For pay, and so forth, of the Army, \$4,647.33.
- 4 For pay of the Army, \$10,337.63.
- 5 For Army transportation, \$1,010.93.
- 6 For Reserve Officers' Training Corps, \$88.36.
- 7 For increase of compensation, Military Establishment,
- 8 \$225.98.
- 9 For replacing ordnance and ordnance stores, \$23.14.
- 10 For supplies, services, and transportation, Quartermaster
- 11 Corps, \$36.27.
- 12 For construction and repair of hospitals, Army, \$67.74.
- 13 For pay, and so forth, of the Army, War with Spain,
- 14 \$102.69.
- 15 For Organized Reserves, \$252.03.
- 16 For barracks and quarters, Army, \$11.80.
- 17 For travel of the Army, \$571.62.
- 18 For Air Corps, Army, \$314.92.
- 19 For medical and hospital department, \$53.33.
- 20 For Signal Service of the Army, \$2,220.
- 21 For medical and hospital department, Army, \$115.82.
- 22 For subsistence of the Army, \$281.09.
- 23 For payment to officers and employees of the United

- 1 States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign
2 currencies (War), 44 cents.
- 3 For seacoast defenses, \$178.64.
- 4 For citizens' military training camps, 16 cents.
- 5 For replacing Army transportation, \$6.03.
- 6 For replacing barracks and quarters, \$97.
- 7 For increase of compensation, War Department, \$12.33.
- 8 For expenses, camps of instruction, and so forth, Na-
9 tional Guard, \$52.37.
- 10 For arrears of pay, bounty, and so forth, \$5.57.
- 11 For printing and binding, War Department, \$97.98.
- 12 For Air Corps Depot, Sacramento, California, \$55,-
13 469.65.
- 14 For ordnance service and supplies, Army, \$191.70.
- 15 For National Guard, \$1,489.51.
- 16 For clothing and equipage, Army, \$177.73.
- 17 For mileage of the Army, 6 cents.
- 18 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War),
19 \$5,458.06.
- 20 For cemeterial expenses, War Department, \$12.03.
- 21 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War,
22 Act June 22, 1936), \$9,519.84.
- 23 For emergency conservation work (transfer to War,
24 Act February 9, 1937), \$995.47.

1 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act
2 March 31, 1933), \$4,737.49.

3 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act
4 June 19, 1934), \$931.52.

5 For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (trans-
6 fer from emergency conservation work to War, Act June
7 19, 1934), \$508.99.

8 **Emergency Relief:** For emergency relief, Agriculture,
9 Forest Service, forestation, and so forth, \$1,324.55.

10 For emergency relief, Interior, administrative expenses,
11 \$84.27.

12 For emergency relief, Interior, National Park Service,
13 sanitation, prevention of soil erosion, and so forth, \$47.50.

14 For emergency relief, Labor, assistance for educational,
15 professional, and clerical persons, \$702.84.

16 For emergency relief, Treasury, Coast Guard, \$470.

17 For emergency relief, emergency conservation work,
18 War, Civilian Conservation Corps, \$11,985.79.

19 For emergency relief, Federal Emergency Relief Ad-
20 ministration, expenses of liquidation, \$405.98.

21 For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, ad-
22 ministrative expenses (transfer to Agriculture), \$272.27.

23 For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, rural
24 rehabilitation (transfer to Agriculture), \$712.35.

1 For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, sani-
2 tation, prevention of soil erosion, and so forth (transfer to
3 Agriculture), \$14,143.16.

4 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
5 grants to States, and so forth, \$5,387.51.

6 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Soil Conservation
7 Service, \$64.22.

8 For emergency relief, Interior, National Park Service,
9 acquisition of land for Yosemite National Park, \$3.24.

10 For emergency relief, Agriculture, administrative ex-
11 penses, \$7.53.

12 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
13 work relief projects, \$417.44.

14 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
15 administrative expenses, \$8.10.

16 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
17 assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons,
18 \$125.12.

19 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
20 forestation, prevention of soil erosion, \$5.20.

21 For emergency relief, Farm Security Administration,
22 administrative expenses, \$1,405.72.

23 For emergency relief, Labor, United States Employment
24 Service, administrative expenses, \$5.50.

25 For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, rural

1 rehabilitation, loans and relief to farmers, and so forth (trans-
2 fer to Agriculture), \$1,019.93.

3 For emergency relief, Agriculture, public roads, high-
4 ways, roads, and streets, \$52,598.93.

5 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration
6 (non-Federal projects approved prior to June 22, 1936),
7 \$21,548.73.

8 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
9 public utilities, and so forth, \$22.

10 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
11 highways, roads, and streets, \$7,484.14.

12 For emergency relief, Interior, National Park Service,
13 parks and recreational facilities, non-Federal projects, \$73.56.

14 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Forest Service, flood
15 control and other conservation, \$25.

16 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
17 administrative expenses, \$5.85.

18 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
19 women's projects, \$43.34.

20 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
21 miscellaneous work projects, \$3.38.

22 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Soil Conservation
23 Service, flood control and other conservation, \$45.07.

24 For emergency relief, War, administrative expenses,
25 \$54.05.

1 For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, flood
2 control and other conservation (transfer to Agriculture),
3 \$6.03.

4 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
5 parks and recreational facilities, \$12.83.

6 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
7 public buildings (Federal projects), \$75.41.

8 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
9 public buildings, \$45.06.

10 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
11 assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons,
12 \$35.80.

13 For emergency relief, Labor, United States Employ-
14 ment Service, administrative expenses, \$1.80.

15 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
16 (non-Federal projects approved prior to June 30, 1937),
17 \$2,904.41.

18 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
19 public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth,
20 \$305.89.

21 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
22 assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons,
23 and so forth, \$23.42.

24 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Farm Security Ad-
25 ministration, rural rehabilitation, \$52.92.

1 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Farm Security Ad-
2 ministration, public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control,
3 and so forth, \$118.91.

4 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
5 National Youth Administration (Federal projects), \$170.89.

6 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
7 administrative expenses, general \$219.93.

8 For emergency relief, Interior, National Park Service,
9 public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth,
10 non-Federal projects, 98 cents.

11 For emergency relief, Treasury, administrative ex-
12 penses, \$86.90.

13 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Soil Conservation
14 Service, public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and
15 so forth, \$26.98.

16 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
17 assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons,
18 and so forth, Federal projects, \$36.05.

19 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
20 supply fund, \$2,744.33.

21 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Forest Service, public
22 buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth, \$3.90.

23 For emergency relief, War, Quartermaster Corps, high-
24 ways, roads, and streets, \$475.20.

1 For emergency relief, War, Quartermaster Corps, public
2 buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth, \$219.01.

3 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
4 highways, roads, and streets, \$261.62.

5 For emergency relief, Justice, administrative expenses,
6 \$101.65.

7 For emergency relief, Interior, National Park Service,
8 public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth,
9 \$55.50.

10 For emergency relief, Agriculture, agricultural eco-
11 nomics, public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and
12 so forth, \$66.

13 For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,
14 Federal projects approved prior to June 30, 1937, \$479.46.

15 For emergency relief, Agriculture, Farm Security Ad-
16 ministration, loans to farmers, and so forth, \$13.40.

17 **District of Columbia:** For general expenses, public
18 parks, District of Columbia, \$14.15.

19 **Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the**
20 **Postal Revenues):** For city delivery carriers, \$31.63.

21 For clerks, contract stations, \$4.84.

22 For clerks, first- and second-class post offices, \$53.40.

23 For compensation of postmasters, \$201.12.

24 For foreign mail transportation, \$1,760.34.

1 For freight, express, or motor transportation of equip-
2 ment, and so forth, \$10.51.

3 For increased compensation, Postal Service employees,
4 \$10.20.

5 For indemnities, domestic mail, \$243.12.

6 For miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post
7 offices, \$18.33.

8 For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office
9 Department, \$22.26.

10 For Railway Mail Service salaries. \$748.66.

11 For rent, light, and fuel, 50 cents.

12 For Rural Delivery Service, \$100.18.

13 For transportation of equipment and supplies, \$6.

14 For vehicle service, \$1,142.80.

15 Total, audited claims, section 204 (a), \$1,726,567.57,
16 together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of
17 exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign
18 currency and interest specified in certain of the settlements
19 of the General Accounting Office.

20 **(31)**(b) *For the payment of the following claims, certi-*
21 *fied to be due by the General Accounting Office under*
22 *appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the*
23 *surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of*
24 *June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations*

1 heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the
2 fiscal year 1938 and prior years, unless otherwise stated,
3 and which have been certified to Congress under section 2
4 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set
5 forth in Senate Document Numbered 30, Seventy-seventh
6 Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

7 *Independent Offices: For Federal Civil Works Admin-*
8 *istration, \$1.11.*

9 *For Securities and Exchange Commission, \$19.40.*

10 *For Interstate Commerce Commission, \$16.56.*

11 *For operations under Mineral Act of October 5, 1918,*
12 *\$35,146.90.*

13 *For salaries and expenses, Federal Housing Adminis-*
14 *tration, \$1.80.*

15 *For National Industrial Recovery, Labor, United States*
16 *Employment Service, \$1.11.*

17 *For National Industrial Recovery, Federal Emergency*
18 *Administration of Public Works, \$185.86.*

19 *For administrative expenses, Federal Emergency Ad-*
20 *ministration of Public Works, \$37.72.*

21 *For general administrative expenses, Public Works*
22 *Branch, Procurement Division, \$3.91.*

23 *For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Bureau, \$1.80.*

24 *For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,*
25 *\$93.15.*

1 *Department of Agriculture: For conservation and use of*
2 *agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture,*
3 *\$592.80.*

4 *For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department*
5 *of Agriculture, \$52.69.*

6 *For submarginal land program, Farm Tenant Act,*
7 *Department of Agriculture, \$435.*

8 *For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of*
9 *navigable streams, \$1,373.05.*

10 *For elimination of diseased cattle, Department of Agri-*
11 *culture, \$43.64.*

12 *For National Industrial Recovery, Agricultural Adjust-*
13 *ment Administration, \$3.14.*

14 *For retirement of cotton pool participation trust certifi-*
15 *cates, Department of Agriculture, \$11.70.*

16 *For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and*
17 *Plant Quarantine, \$7.68.*

18 *For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$1.07.*

19 *For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,*
20 *\$1.82.*

21 *For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural*
22 *commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$6.50.*

23 *For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-*
24 *tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to*

1 *Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Act June 28,*
 2 *1937), \$621.*

3 *Department of Commerce: For establishment of air-navi-*
 4 *gation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$4,712.*

5 *For contingent expenses, Department of Commerce, 75*
 6 *cents.*

7 *For traveling expenses, Department of Commerce, \$4.50.*

8 *For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aero-*
 9 *navitics Authority, \$61.04.*

10 *For Civil Aeronautics Authority fund, \$4.41.*

11 *For salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Census, 49*
 12 *cents.*

13 *For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, \$14.57.*

14 *Department of the Interior: For salaries and expenses,*
 15 *National Bituminous Coal Commission, Department of the*
 16 *Interior, \$27.*

17 *For miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Fisheries, \$23.97.*

18 *For power distribution system, Bonneville project, Ore-*
 19 *gon, Department of the Interior, \$319.57.*

20 *For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, National*
 21 *Park Service, recreational demonstration projects, \$124.67.*

22 *For support of Indians and administration of Indian*
 23 *property, \$270.82.*

24 *For conservation of health among Indians, \$3.40.*

1 *For emergency conservation work (transfer to Interior,*
 2 *Indians, Act February 9, 1937), \$7.18.*

3 *For emergency conservation work (transfer to Interior,*
 4 *Indians, Act June 22, 1936), \$7.34.*

5 *Department of Justice: For miscellaneous expenses, United*
 6 *States courts, \$560.12.*

7 *For detection and prosecution of crimes, \$1.50.*

8 *For fees of jurors and witnesses, United States courts,*
 9 *\$44.*

10 *For salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturali-*
 11 *zation Service, \$12.23.*

12 *For salaries, fees, and expenses of marshals, United*
 13 *States courts, \$1.*

14 *For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investi-*
 15 *gation, \$3.33.*

16 *For salaries and expenses, United States Court for*
 17 *China, \$145.06.*

18 *For traveling expenses, Department of Justice and*
 19 *Judiciary, \$6.69.*

20 *Navy Department: For ordnance and ordnance stores,*
 21 *Bureau of Ordnance, \$84,421.03.*

22 *For engineering, Bureau of Engineering, \$55,835.97.*

23 *For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$264.13.*

24 *For aviation, Navy, \$92,161.08.*

- 1 *For pay of the Navy, \$175.56.*
- 2 *Department of State: For contingent expenses, Foreign*
- 3 *Service, \$68.53.*
- 4 *Treasury Department: For pay and allowances, Coast*
- 5 *Guard, \$87.75.*
- 6 *For collecting the revenue from customs, \$297.30.*
- 7 *For increase of compensation, Treasury Department,*
- 8 *\$2.66.*
- 9 *For collecting the internal revenue, \$6.19.*
- 10 *For stationery, Treasury Department, 87 cents.*
- 11 *War Department: For general appropriations, Quarter-*
- 12 *master Corps, \$1,254.64.*
- 13 *For pay, and so forth, of the Army, \$843.09.*
- 14 *For pay of the Army, \$297.34.*
- 15 *For Army transportation, \$86.70.*
- 16 *For Reserve Officers' Training Corps, \$81.48.*
- 17 *For increase of compensation, War Department, \$46.68.*
- 18 *For increase of compensation, Military Establishment,*
- 19 *\$1.94.*
- 20 *For Organized Reserves, \$46.40.*
- 21 *For barracks and quarters, Army, \$345.65.*
- 22 *For travel of the Army, \$70.30.*
- 23 *For Air Corps, Army, \$3.57.*
- 24 *For subsistence of the Army, \$1.01.*
- 25 *For citizens' military training camps, \$2.28.*

1 *For expenses, camps of instruction, and so forth, Na-*
 2 *tional Guard, \$10.30.*

3 *For National Guard, \$279.15.*

4 *For clothing and equipage, Army, \$24.78.*

5 *For mileage of the Army, 7 cents.*

6 *For pay of the National Guard for armory drills, \$4.*

7 *For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War),*
 8 *\$445.75.*

9 *For cemeterial expenses, War Department, \$1.28.*

10 *For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act*
 11 *June 22, 1936), \$228.85.*

12 *For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act*
 13 *February 9, 1937), \$78.63.*

14 *For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act*
 15 *March 31, 1933), \$499.34.*

16 *For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act*
 17 *June 19, 1934), \$20.55.*

18 *For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas*
 19 *(transfer from emergency conservation work to War, Act*
 20 *June 19, 1934), \$1.84.*

21 *Emergency Relief: For emergency relief, Resettlement Ad-*
 22 *ministration, rural rehabilitation (transfer to Agriculture),*
 23 *\$603.29.*

24 *For emergency relief, Agriculture, administrative ex-*
 25 *penses, \$2.25.*

1 *For emergency relief, Office of Coordinator for Indus-*
2 *trial Cooperation, administrative expenses, \$45.20.*

3 *For emergency relief, Federal Emergency Relief Admin-*
4 *istration, expenses of liquidation, \$148.46.*

5 *For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,*
6 *assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons,*
7 *\$297.*

8 *For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,*
9 *grants to States, and so forth, \$956.31.*

10 *For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, sani-*
11 *tation, prevention of soil erosion, and so forth (transfer to*
12 *Agriculture), \$244.82.*

13 *For emergency relief, emergency conservation work, War,*
14 *Civilian Conservation Corps, \$385.12.*

15 *For emergency relief, Office of Coordinator for Indus-*
16 *trial Cooperation, administrative expenses, \$19.90.*

17 *For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration*
18 *(non-Federal projects approved prior to June 22, 1936),*
19 *\$3,365.95.*

20 *For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, rural*
21 *rehabilitation, loans and relief to farmers, and so forth*
22 *(transfer to Agriculture), \$1.50.*

23 *For emergency relief, Treasury, Office of the Secretary,*

1 *assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons,*
 2 *\$42.34.*

3 *For emergency relief, Interior, National Park Service,*
 4 *parks and recreational facilities, \$2.32.*

5 *For emergency relief, War, administrative expenses,*
 6 *\$29.20.*

7 *For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,*
 8 *assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons,*
 9 *\$370.30.*

10 *For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,*
 11 *administrative expenses, \$1.*

12 *For emergency relief, Interior, National Park Service,*
 13 *public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth,*
 14 *\$9.12.*

15 *For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,*
 16 *highways, roads, and streets, \$11.11.*

17 *For emergency relief, Interior, National Park Service,*
 18 *public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth,*
 19 *non-Federal projects, \$8.55.*

20 *For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,*
 21 *assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons,*
 22 *and so forth, \$467.10.*

23 *For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,*

1 *non-Federal projects approved prior to June 30, 1937,*
 2 *\$1,520.42.*

3 *For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,*
 4 *administrative expenses, general, \$54.34.*

5 *For emergency relief, Treasury, Procurement Division,*
 6 *work relief supply fund, \$14.62.*

7 *For emergency relief, Agriculture, agricultural eco-*
 8 *nomics, public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and*
 9 *so forth, \$405.81.*

10 *For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration,*
 11 *public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth,*
 12 *\$12.38.*

13 *Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the Postal*
 14 *Revenues): For clerks, contract stations, \$18.67.*

15 *For indemnities, domestic mail, \$11.28.*

16 *For rent, light, and fuel, \$10.18.*

17 *For rent, light, fuel, and water, \$20.72.*

18 *For Rural Delivery Service, \$62.74.*

19 *Total, audited claims, section 204 (b), \$292,153.74,*
 20 *together with such additional sum due to increases in rates*
 21 *of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign*
 22 *currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements*
 23 *of the General Accounting Office.*

24 SEC. 205. For the payment of claims allowed by the
 25 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An

1 Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer
 2 service of the United States mustered into service for the
 3 War with Spain, and who were held in service in the
 4 Philippine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace,
 5 April 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act Num-
 6 bered 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), which have been certi-
 7 fied to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884
 8 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 266), under the War Department,
 9 ~~(32)~~in *Senate Document Numbered 29*, and in House Docu-
 10 ment Numbered 112 of the Seventy-seventh Congress,
 11 ~~(33)~~~~\$2,347,769.04~~ \$2,675,646.16.

12 SEC. 206. For payment of the claim allowed by the
 13 General Accounting Office for payment of bounty for de-
 14 struction of enemy's vessels, provided in section 4635 of the
 15 Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the
 16 Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934 (31 U. S. C.,
 17 725b), which has been certified to Congress in House Docu-
 18 ment Numbered 111 of the Seventy-seventh Congress,
 19 \$19.31.

20 SEC. 207. For payment of the claims allowed by the
 21 General Accounting Office for extra pay to volunteers, War
 22 with Spain, and certified to Congress as provided by law
 23 under the War Department ~~(34)~~in *Senate Document Num-*
 24 *bered 28*, and in House Document Numbered 101, Seventy-
 25 seventh Congress, ~~(35)~~~~\$48.76~~ \$115.96.

- 1 SEC. 208. This Act may be cited as the "First Deficiency
- 2 Appropriation Act, 1941".

Passed the House of Representatives March 7, 1941.

Attest: SOUTH TRIMBLE,
Clerk.

By H. NEWLIN MEGILL.

Passed the Senate with amendments March 20, 1941.

Attest: EDWIN A. HALSEY,
Secretary.

sages of Nature. Thou, who hast been the guardian through winter sleep and rest, make each day a delight and a sacred privilege of doing good to others. In our Saviour's name we humbly pray. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

On March 17, 1941:

H. R. 2112. An act to amend the act of May 4, 1898 (30 Stat. 380; U. S. C., title 34, sec. 21), as amended, to authorize the President to appoint additional acting assistant surgeons in time of national emergency;

H. R. 2113. An act to authorize an exchange of lands between the people of Puerto Rico and the United States;

H. R. 2953. An act extending the provisions of the act approved August 27, 1940, entitled "An act increasing the number of naval aviators in the line of the Regular Navy and Marine Corps, and for other purposes";

H. R. 3000. An act for the relief of Joseph S. Albis, Jr.;

H. R. 3297. An act to amend the first paragraph of section 22 of the act of February 23, 1931 (46 Stat. 1210);

H. R. 3617. An act making deficiency and supplemental appropriations for the Army and Navy for the national defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 60. Joint resolution to amend the Internal Revenue Code.

On March 19, 1941:

H. R. 2495. An act authorizing the State of Maryland, by and through its State roads commission or the successors of said commission, to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Potomac River at or near Sandy Hook, Md., to a point opposite in Virginia.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Baldrige, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 3836. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. ADAMS, Mr. GLASS, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. BYRNES, Mr. NYE, and Mr. LODGE to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the reports of the committees of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 3155. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the con-

struction of certain public works, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 3325. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1941

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 3836) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and ask for a conference.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. TAYLOR, WOODRUM of Virginia, CANNON of Missouri, LUDLOW, SNYDER, O'NEAL, JOHNSON of West Virginia, RABAUT, TABER, WIGGLESWORTH, LAMBERTSON, and DITTER.

INCREASING THE AUTHORIZED ENLISTED STRENGTH OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

House Resolution 139

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of H. R. 3786, a bill to increase the authorized enlisted strength of the United States Navy, and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendments under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

GREAT LAKES-ST. LAWRENCE DEEP WATERWAY (H. DOC. NO. 153)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the text of an agreement between the Government of the United States and the Government of Canada providing for the construction of dams and power works in the international rapids section of the St. Lawrence River, and providing for completion of the essential links in the Great Lakes-

St. Lawrence deep waterway when the Governments of the United States and Canada agree that circumstances require it.

The terms of the agreement contemplate that it shall be made effective by concurrent legislation of the Canadian Parliament and of the Congress of the United States.

I expect to request introduction, in due course, of legislation designed to make this agreement effective.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 21, 1941.

THE LATE CLAUDE B. HUDSPETH

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, it is with a sense of sorrow that I announce to the House that a former Member, the Honorable Claude B. Hudspeth, of Texas, passed away on Wednesday of this week, March 19, and his funeral will be held tomorrow at his home in San Antonio, Tex.

For 12 years, from March 4, 1919, to March 3, 1931, he served with distinction and ability as a Member of this House, as a Representative from the Sixteenth Congressional District of Texas, his home at that time being in El Paso. And he voluntarily retired from Congress on account of his health.

It was my privilege to serve as his colleague for 8 years, and I knew him intimately and well, and he was my warm personal friend, and I loved him. Quite a number of the present membership of this House served with him, and I know that they will agree with me when I say that Claude Hudspeth was a man who had many friends and who was popular and much beloved on both sides of the aisle.

He was a typical Texan, rugged, robust, warm-hearted, generous, aggressive, and kind. He was a man of strong likes and dislikes. Whatever cause he espoused, he put his whole heart into it. He was able, active, energetic, and represented his district and the Nation with courage, fidelity, and ability; and during his service here he left his imprint upon the legislation that was enacted during that period.

His death comes to me as a personal sorrow, and I am sure that all who knew him will grieve that he has gone, and our hearts go out in deepest sympathy to his beloved wife and other members of his family. God bless his memory.

Hon. EWING THOMASON, his successor and the present Representative of the Sixteenth Congressional District, is necessarily out of the city on account of important business; and if he were here he would join in this tribute.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. CROWTHER].

Mr. CROWTHER. Mr. Speaker, during a large proportion of the period in which I have been a Member of the

House of Representatives—now completing 23 years—it was my privilege to serve with the late Claude Hudspeth. During all these years Texas has always had a galaxy of brilliant stars in this House, an unusual group of men. However, none shone with more brilliancy than Claude Hudspeth. He was a sterling Democrat, and only on one basic policy did he depart from his party policy. He was a staunch protectionist and he was never half-hearted, or apologetic in his support of that policy. He had exceptional ability as a debater and an engaging personality. He was possessed of those very necessary qualifications for membership in this body—calm judgment and unfailing courage. I regret his passing, and to his family in their bereavement I extend my heartfelt sympathy.

BENJAMIN HARRISON MEMORIAL COMMISSION

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

[Mr. Ludlow addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of the Record.]

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include therein the report of the Benjamin Harrison Memorial Commission.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JONKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein a short editorial appearing in the Grand Rapids Press.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

THE DEFENSE PROGRAM

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I believe in a pay-as-you-go program, and I believe the people of my district are willing to pay as they go. My people want an adequate defense program and are willing and ready to pay for it.

The new defense taxes now under consideration would cost United States wage earners \$1,500,000,000 a year, yet our program is costing in actual cash outlay \$6,500,000,000 this year, and estimated \$12,000,000,000 next year, and at least \$25,000,000,000 in 1942. The rest will be borrowed. This means that we must collect by some means three times as much as we are now collecting if we are to pay as we go.

The United States national debt was approaching \$50,000,000,000 when the de-

fense emergency began. Commitments already definitely authorized—and in part actually appropriated—for national defense will amount to at least \$50,000,000,000 more, and may go far beyond that.

Any policy of taxation now under serious consideration will fall so far behind expenses that the national debt will be at least \$100,000,000,000 when the emergency ends, perhaps in 1944.

Interest on a debt of this size would be \$3,000,000,000 a year as long as the debt is unpaid, or about four times the cost of the entire Government in 1916.

With these thoughts in mind I respectfully call upon the leaders of this administration to bring on the floor of this House such legislation as will be fair to all and enable us to pay as we go. I am certain the membership will pass without delay any measures which will put us back on a sound basis and forever quit the policy of taxing future generations. When this is done we can say with pride we "pay as we go." [Applause.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SWEENEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record on the subject of the smear campaign directed against United States Senator Ernest Lundeen, now deceased, and to include therein a letter I have sent to certain newspapers on the subject.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. DOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Bridgeport.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein a resolution adopted by the Legislature of South Dakota.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein an address delivered by Mr. Henry F. Boyen, potentate, Islam Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at the Shrine's St. Patrick's Day luncheon in San Francisco on Saturday, March 15.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. MERRITT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein an address delivered by our colleague the gentleman from New York [Mr. BYRNE] in Savannah on St. Patrick's Day.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. DIES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

[Mr. Dies addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of the Record.]

Mr. DIES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks so that the complete record of this organization and its Communist leadership may appear in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

MINE INSPECTORS

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday I called the attention of this House to the fact that the Senate Committee on Mines and Mining has stricken out of the mine-inspection bill the House provision that the safety inspectors must be technically trained men. Today I have learned from a gentleman who has recently returned to this country after 15 years as an executive in the mines in continental Europe that over there all mine inspectors are highly trained technical men, specialists in their fields. These men must be technicians to do an adequate job of safety inspection in the mines. [Applause.]

The gentleman to whom I have referred was formerly employed by our own Bureau of Mines and had many years of experience in mines and mining in this country prior to his going abroad to take charge of some American-owned mines in continental Europe, which have now, of course, been taken over by Germany. He tells me that in all of his experiences abroad he met no inspectors who were not graduate mining engineers, and in fact could not recall meeting any deputy inspectors who likewise were not trained technical men. From my conversation with him I learned he is fully in accord with my contention, which I made yesterday, that adequate mine-safety inspection is a job for one who possesses the technical training of a mining engineer and imperatively calls for highly specialized technical training.

Mr. Speaker, before our subcommittee last year, which held hearings for a number of weeks on the mine-inspection bill then before us, representatives of the United Mine Workers appeared before us, as did other proponents of this legislation, and when so doing very frequently advanced the argument that the better safety record achieved in the mines of Continental Europe and in England, as compared with our own safety record, made Federal mine inspection in this country an imperative necessity. As a

Nov. 5

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, FIRST DEFICIENCY,
1941

MARCH 25, 1941.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 3836]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3836) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 2, 5, and 13.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 21 to 35 inclusive; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: *\$165,380,000: Provided, That the \$1,500,000 transferred hereby from the amount available for "Pay, subsistence, clothing (and repair thereof), transportation, and hospitalization of enrollees" and thereby made available for expenditure for other expenses of the Civilian Conservation Corps shall continue available until June 30, 1942: Provided further, That of the funds hereby transferred not more than \$75,000 may be used for new repair shops, including equipment therefor; and the Senate agree to the same.*

Amendment numbered 10:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: *to remain available until June 30, 1942, \$2,225,000: Provided, That no part of this sum allocated for expenditure in connection with the control and prevention of spread of the white-fringed beetle shall be used in any State without the request of the Governor of such State; and the Senate agree to the same.*

Amendment numbered 11:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville transmission system: For an additional amount for construction, operation, and maintenance, including the same objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1941, to remain available until expended, \$1,000,000.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: *and, in addition, the Secretary of the Treasury may enter into contracts for an amount not in excess of \$500,000 in connection with five of such tenders to meet contingencies arising under escalator clauses in contracts for such tenders which relate to increased costs of labor and material, ; and the Senate agree to the same.*

C. A. WOODRUM,
CLARENCE CANNON,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
EMMET O'NEAL,
GEO. W. JOHNSON,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,

Managers on the part of the House.

ALVA B. ADAMS,
CARTER GLASS,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
JAMES F. BYRNES,
GERALD P. NYE,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3836) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

No. 1: Appropriates \$10,000, as proposed by the Senate, for payment to the widow of the late Senator Pittman.

No. 2: Strikes out the appropriation of \$50,000, inserted by the Senate, for salaries and expenses of the Board of Investigation and Research.

No. 3: Strikes out, as proposed by the Senate, language in the House bill which is a duplication of legislation contained at another point in the House bill.

No. 4: Transfers \$1,500,000, instead of \$2,000,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$1,000,000 as proposed by the House, from the allocation "Pay, etc., of enrollees", Civilian Conservation Corps, to the allocation "Other expenses" of such corps, and limits the amount that may be expended from such transferred funds for new repair shops to \$75,000 instead of \$150,000 as proposed by the Senate.

No. 5: Strikes out the language, inserted by the Senate, changing the method of allocation by States of funds of the National Youth Administration for the remainder of the current fiscal year.

Nos. 6, 7, and 8: Inserts appropriations totalling \$245,000 for an additional school building and site and an additional school building site in southeast Washington to expedite construction of school facilities to meet congested and inadequate classroom accommodations.

No. 9: Appropriates \$50,000, as proposed by the Senate, for national forest protection and management.

No. 10: Appropriates \$2,225,000, instead of \$2,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,500,000 as proposed by the Senate, for control of incipient and emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases, but eliminates any allocation in the appropriation language for any particular insect pest.

No. 11: Appropriates \$1,000,000, as proposed by the Senate, for the Bonneville transmission system, modified so as to eliminate the language of the Senate limiting such sum to certain specific purposes.

No. 12: Appropriates \$28,500, as proposed by the Senate, to defray a deficit in the treasury of the municipality of Saint Croix, Virgin Islands.

No. 13: Makes \$29,000 of existing funds for salaries of the Wages and Hours Division available for miscellaneous expenses of such Division, as proposed by the House, instead of \$45,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 14 and 15: Appropriates \$1,057.50, as proposed by the Senate, for payment of claims for damages by naval vessels certified to Congress after the bill had passed the House.

Nos. 16 and 17: Makes a transposition of the location of an appropriation in the House bill without changing the amount, language, or purpose of the House item involved.

No. 18: Appropriates \$37,500, as proposed by the Senate, for contingent expenses of the Department of State.

No. 19: Appropriates \$457,800, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$89,800 as proposed by the House, for emergency construction, Coast Guard, to provide \$368,000 for construction of a hospital and classroom building at the Coast Guard Academy.

No. 20: Accepts the provision, inserted by the Senate, permitting the Secretary of the Treasury to enter into contracts, in addition to the amount appropriated, in the amount of \$500,000 in connection with the procurement of five lighthouse tenders by the Coast Guard.

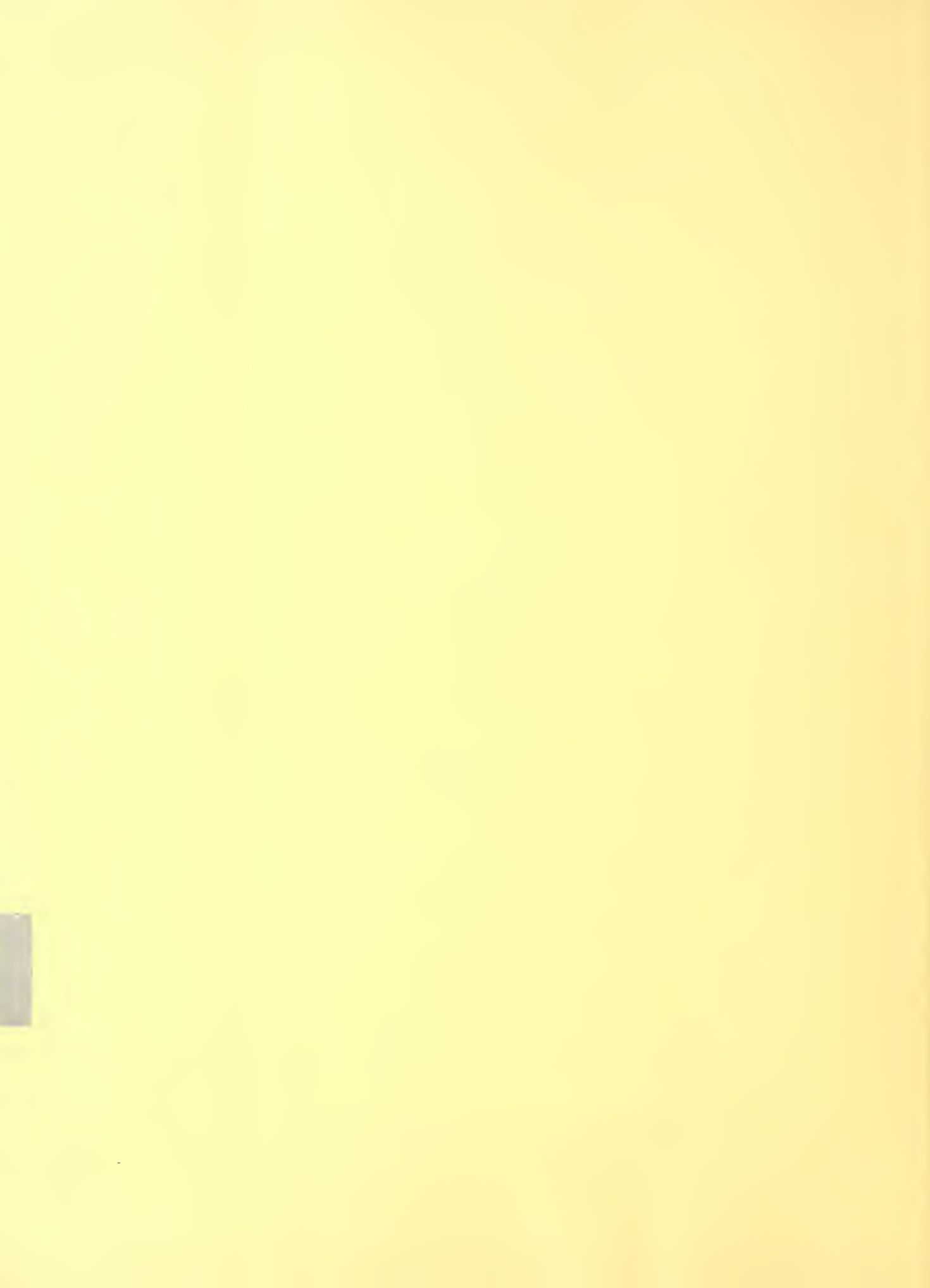
Nos. 21 to 35, inclusive: Appropriates for the payment of judgments, claims certified by the General Accounting Office, and claims certified by heads of departments, all in accordance with existing law and all under Budget estimates transmitted after the bill had passed the House.

C. A. WOODRUM,
CLARENCE CANNON,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
EMMET O'NEAL,
GEO. W. JOHNSON,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,

Managers on the part of the House.



1722



OKLAHOMA

W. Blanche Lucas, Ponca City.

OREGON

Ruth I. Lyons, Lyons.
Raymond D. Hewitt, Troutdale.

PENNSYLVANIA

Seth Jay Morley, Athens.
Mary Brumbaugh, Brockway.

PUERTO RICO

Antonio Esteves, Aguadilla.

TENNESSEE

Henry E. Hudson, Whitwell.

TEXAS

Albert L. Logan, Marfa.
David C. Harris, Mineral Wells.

UTAH

David S. Betts, North Salt Lake.

VIRGINIA

Rachel E. Dance, Ettrick.

WASHINGTON

John H. Thompson, Midway.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1941

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. Jacob Simpson Payton, assistant editor of the Christian Advocate, Chicago, Ill., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, Thou great lawgiver, whose statutes are changeless and whose love is unfailing, we bow in recognition of Thy great goodness.

As we recall Thy favor visited upon our Nation in bygone days we realize that it was because our fathers trusted in Thee that they were not confounded. When the nights were starless, Thou didst light the way with Thy pillar of fire, and when the days offered confusing paths Thou didst give direction by The guiding cloud.

In this the time of our Nation's testing may these Thy servants turn to Thee for guidance. Above all voices of hatred and pride, of despair and alarm with which the times are made clamorous, may they hear Thy age-old voice bidding them and all mankind seek the things that make for peace.

May the wisdom which is from above direct the deliberations of the day.

We offer our prayer in the name of Jesus Christ, our Saviour. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries.

EXEMPTION FROM INTERNAL-REVENUE TAXES

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 3835) to exempt from internal-revenue taxes, on the basis of reciprocity, articles imported by consular officers and employees of foreign states for their personal or official use.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. RICH. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I understand that on many of the materials we are now shipping to Great Britain for the construction of landing fields they are charging us duty. Is there anything in this bill that would cause us to relinquish the right to charge duties against those who come to our shores from Great Britain?

Mr. DOUGHTON. This has nothing whatever to do with tariffs or duties. This deals entirely with internal-revenue taxes. It has no relation whatever to tariffs or customs duties.

Mr. RICH. This refers to taxes on articles that come into this country?

Mr. DOUGHTON. It refers to articles for the personal or official use of consular agents and employees from foreign states which give our consular agents and employees similar treatment. It is an entirely reciprocal arrangement.

Mr. RICH. Are they unable to drink the liquors we manufacture here, or do they not like them?

Mr. DOUGHTON. I am not familiar with that. I will take the gentleman's word for that.

Mr. STEFAN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, may I say that this is merely a courtesy which is also extended to our consular officers in the foreign service.

Mr. DOUGHTON. Yes. It involves nothing more than \$1,000 in revenue.

Mr. STEFAN. We are returning a courtesy to them. I believe the bill should be passed without any argument.

Mr. DOUGHTON. They extend similar courtesies and exemptions to our consular employees.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That chapter 38 of subtitle D of the Internal Revenue Code is hereby amended by adding a new section thereto as follows:

"Sec. 3801A. Exemption of consular officers and employees of foreign states from payment of internal-revenue taxes on imported articles.

"(a) Rule of exemption: No internal-revenue tax shall be imposed with respect to articles imported by a consular officer of a foreign state or by an employee of a consulate of a foreign state whether such articles accompany the officer or employee to his post in the United States, its insular possessions, or the Panama Canal Zone, or are imported by him at any time during the exercise of his functions therein, if—

"(1) such officer or employee is a national of the state appointing him and not engaged in any profession, business, or trade within the territory specified in subsection (a);

"(2) the articles are imported by the officer or employee for his personal or official use; and

"(3) the foreign state grants an equivalent exemption to corresponding officers or employees of the Government of the United States stationed in such foreign state.

"(b) Certificate by Secretary of State: The Secretary of State shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the names of the foreign states which grant an equivalent exemption to the consular officers or employees of the Government of the United States stationed in such foreign states."

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment, which is minor in character. I have consulted with the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. TREADWAY] about it. It in no way changes the purpose or the provisions of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DOUGHTON: On page 1, strike out lines 3, 4, and 5 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That the Internal Revenue Code is hereby amended by renumbering section 3802 as section 3803 and by inserting after section 3801 the following new section:"

On page 1, line 6, strike out "3801A" and insert in lieu thereof "3802."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

House Resolution 157, providing for the consideration of the bill H. R. 3835, was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—USE AND OPERATION OF LEASED NAVAL AND AIR BASES (H. DOC. NO. 158)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

On September 3, 1940, I transmitted for the information of the Congress notes exchanged between the British Ambassador at Washington and the Secretary of State on the preceding day, under which this Government acquired the right to lease naval and air bases in Newfoundland and in the islands of Bermuda, the Bahamas, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Trinidad, and Antigua, and in British Guiana. I now transmit for the information of the Congress a copy of an agreement for the use and operation of these bases, which was signed in London on March 27, 1941, together with the notes exchanged in connection therewith. These bases are for American defense against attack and their construction is consistent with such defense. International developments since my message to the Congress of September 3 last have emphasized the value to the Western Hemisphere of these outposts of security.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 27, 1941.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, FIRST DEFICIENCY BILL, 1941

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 3836) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, this is a full report, and there

is no controversy about it. I ask unanimous consent that the conference report be considered as having been read.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3836) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 2, 5, and 13.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 21 to 35, inclusive, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "\$165,380,000: *Provided*, That the \$1,500,000 transferred hereby from the amount available for 'Pay, subsistence, clothing (and repair thereof), transportation, and hospitalization of enrollees' and thereby made available for expenditure for other expenses of the Civilian Conservation Corps shall continue available until June 30, 1942: *Provided further*, That of the funds hereby transferred not more than \$75,000 may be used for new repair shops, including equipment therefor"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "to remain available until June 30, 1942, \$2,225,000: *Provided*, That no part of this sum allocated for expenditure in connection with the control and prevention of spread of the white-fringed beetle shall be used in any State without the request of the Governor of such State"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following:

"BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

"Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville transmission system: For an additional amount for construction, operation, and maintenance, including the same objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1941, to remain available until expended, \$1,000,000."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20 and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "and, in addition, the Secretary of the Treasury may enter into contracts for an amount not in excess of \$500,000 in connection with five of such tenders to meet contingencies arising under escalator clauses in contracts for such tenders

which relate to increased costs of labor and material,"; and the Senate agree to the same.

C. A. WOODRUM,
CLARENCE CANNON,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
EMMET O'NEAL,
GEO. W. JOHNSON,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,

Managers on the part of the House.

ALVA B. ADAMS,
CARTER GLASS,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
JAMES F. BYRNES,
GERALD P. NYE,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3836) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

No. 1: Appropriates \$10,000, as proposed by the Senate, for payment to the widow of the late Senator Pittman.

No. 2: Strikes out the appropriation of \$50,000, inserted by the Senate, for salaries and expenses of the Board of Investigation and Research.

No. 3: Strikes out, as proposed by the Senate, language in the House bill which is a duplication of legislation contained at another point in the House bill.

No. 4: Transfers \$1,500,000, instead of \$2,000,000 as proposed by the Senate and \$1,000,000 as proposed by the House, from the allocation "Pay, etc., of enrollees", Civilian Conservation Corps, to the allocation "Other expenses" of such corps, and limits the amount that may be expended from such transferred funds for new repair shops to \$75,000 instead of \$150,000 as proposed by the Senate.

No. 5: Strikes out the language, inserted by the Senate, changing the method of allocation by States of funds of the National Youth Administration for the remainder of the current fiscal year.

Nos. 6, 7, and 8: Inserts appropriations totalling \$245,000 for an additional school building and site and an additional school building site in southeast Washington to expedite construction of school facilities to meet congested and inadequate classroom accommodations.

No. 9: Appropriates \$50,000, as proposed by the Senate, for national forest protection and management.

No. 10: Appropriates \$2,225,000, instead of \$2,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,500,000 as proposed by the Senate, for control of incipient and emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases, but eliminates any allocation in the appropriation language for any particular insect pest.

No. 11: Appropriates \$1,000,000, as proposed by the Senate, for the Bonneville Transmission system, modified so as to eliminate the language of the Senate limiting such sum to certain specific purposes.

No. 12: Appropriates \$28,500, as proposed by the Senate, to defray a deficit in the treasury of the municipality of Saint Croix, Virgin Islands.

No. 13: Makes \$29,000 of existing funds for salaries of the Wages and Hours Division available for miscellaneous expenses of such

division, as proposed by the House, instead of \$45,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Nos. 14 and 15: Appropriates \$1,057.50, as proposed by the Senate, for payment of claims for damages by Naval vessels certified to Congress after the bill had passed the House.

Nos. 16 and 17: Makes a transposition of the location of an appropriation in the House bill without changing the amount, language, or purpose of the House item involved.

No. 18: Appropriates \$37,500, as proposed by the Senate, for contingent expenses of the Department of State.

No. 19: Appropriates \$457,800, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$89,800 as proposed by the House, for emergency construction, Coast Guard, to provide \$368,000 for construction of a hospital and classroom building at the Coast Guard Academy.

No. 20: Accepts the provision, inserted by the Senate, permitting the Secretary of the Treasury to enter into contracts, in addition to the amount appropriated, in the amount of \$500,000 in connection with the procurement of five lighthouse tenders by the Coast Guard.

Nos. 21 to 35, inclusive: Appropriates for the payment of judgments, claims certified by the General Accounting Office, and claims certified by heads of departments, all in accordance with existing law and all under budget estimates transmitted after the bill had passed the House.

C. A. WOODRUM,
CLARENCE CANNON,
LOUIS LUDLOW,
J. BUELL SNYDER,
EMMET O'NEAL,
GEO. W. JOHNSON,
JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. This is a conference report on the deficiency bill. The items in disagreement were not so very large. There was finally an item involving \$1,000,000 for additions to the Bonneville power plant, which we were told was exclusively for the production of aluminum. Is that the way the gentleman understands it?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. That is right.

Mr. TABER. The other items were rather minor in amount, and they were compromised or the Senate receded.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. Can the gentleman give us the total amount that is now in the bill?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. One hundred and ninety-one million five hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield, so that I may ask a question of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. RICH. How is it that all the money that is now being spent for Bonneville is supposed to be for the manufacture of aluminum? I thought the original idea was that the power was to be furnished to the municipalities for the benefit of all the people living in the Northwest. Is the power there to be used now for the making of aluminum?

Mr. TABER. There are some of us who feel that extraordinary expenditures at Bonneville should not be made at this time; that no development with reference to the furnishing of power to individuals or private manufacturing concerns should be made, but that all the power should be used as it is developed for what the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense believes is needed for the manufacture of aluminum.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. This \$1,000,000 is for transmission lines to the aluminum plant.

Mr. TABER. That is it, exactly.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include a short clipping.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I desire to read a telegram received by me this morning, as follows:

BEAVER FALLS, PA.

LEWIS E. GRAHAM,
Member of Congress,
Washington, D. C.:

Starting with the 3 o'clock shift today a picket line was formed around our plant to prevent the employees from going to work.

Is has resulted in a shut-down in all principal production units. The subregional directors of the S. W. O. C. have publicly stated that they have no grievance with management and have also stated the employees of our plant have no grievance with the management. The sole purpose of this shut-down is to compel nonunion men to become members of the union and to compel union members to pay their dues. This plant is engaged 95 percent in the production of materials for defense purposes. The shut-down, if prolonged, will seriously handicap defense, particularly the production of tubes for the new Navy vessels, as we are producing 80 to 90 percent of the Navy tube requirements. We anticipate a complete shut-down beginning with the next shift starting at 11 o'clock tonight.

THE BABCOCK & WILCOX TUBE CO.,
P. D. WHITE, General Manager.

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, after the disposition of the legislative business of the day and other matters on the Speaker's desk, I may be permitted to address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, there is pending before the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds an important bill which has to do with the furnishing of community facilities in congested areas of national defense. In the Hampton Roads area and the Norfolk area in Virginia a typical problem of this sort exists. By reason of the proximity of these areas to Washington, the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds is leaving tomorrow night to go, at its own expense, to investigate these two areas; and in view of the fact that we shall not be able to return until Tuesday morning, I ask unanimous consent that the members of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds may be excused from the House on Monday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include therein a short article from the Southern Lumber Journal, under the heading, "Is the United States doomed to follow France?"

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

VERMONT A DAIRY STATE—OUR MILK SETS A WORLD STANDARD

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Vermont?

There was no objection.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, some Members of Congress and a lot of people are woefully ill informed with respect to the resources of the State of Vermont.

It is generally known that we lead the world in the granite, marble, and maple-sugar fields. It is not generally known that despite the foregoing modest, but incontrovertible statements, we are a dairy State.

The last cow census to which I could hurriedly have access this morning discloses the fact that Vermonters own 303,000 cows, that produce an average annual cash farm milk income approximating between twenty-five and thirty millions of dollars.

The census showed that 647,000,000 quarts of milk were produced; 2,392,000 pounds of butter made; 695,000 pounds of Cheddar cheese manufactured; and 715,000 gallons of ice cream distributed in 1 year.

Dig the cotton of yesterday's discussion out of your ears and listen to me while I tell you that the United States is the greatest dairy nation in the world,

annually creating an output valued in excess of three and one-half billion dollars.

Do you realize that there are 25,000,000 cows on three-fourths of the Nation's 7,000,000 farms? Or did you know that one out of every 15 families in the United States is dependent on milk for a livelihood?

Well, both statements are facts, and milk is the largest single source of farm cash income. Larger than cattle, twice that from cotton, three times the income from wheat, and five times that from tobacco.

Economical distribution, meticulous sanitation, pasteurization, and other safeguards make the milk produced in the United States a world standard. And, incidentally, the milk we produce in Vermont is the best in the world. [Applause.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. DIES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

[Mr. DIES addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of the RECORD.]

THE ALLIS-CHALMERS STRIKE

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. WASIELEWSKI. Mr. Speaker, Milwaukee breathes easier today. I believe the statement issued by Mr. Knudsen and Secretary Knox last night to the Allis-Chalmers Co. and the Allis-Chalmers Union has the full support of public opinion in Milwaukee. It is my earnest hope that the company and union members will accept it in the spirit in which it is made; that in the patriotic interest of national defense they will resume work Monday or sooner if possible. National defense can stand no more delay.

[Mr. WASIELEWSKI asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.]

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

[Mr. STEFAN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of the RECORD.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD on the subject The New Labor Mediation Board, and to include therein an editorial from the Chicago Tribune on the same subject.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. DOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a speech by Secretary Knox.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for 1 minute and revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[Mr. DICKSTEIN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of the RECORD.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ROBERTSON of North Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Williston (N. Dak.) Daily Herald, on the subject of unemployment in the West.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CLUETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include my reply to the open letter of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh to the American people.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. IMHOFF. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HEBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a letter from Gov. Sam Jones, of Louisiana, in connection with the St. Lawrence Waterway Treaty.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

JAMES STEWART

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LELAND M. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of the Members of this House to two distinct types of conduct or philosophy and let you pass your own judgment as to each.

The first is that conduct of the actor, James Stewart, from West Los Angeles in my district, who could have dodged the draft had he so chosen, on account of being underweight, but who went out and put on the additional poundage so that he could qualify for the patriotic service of the United States. This man gave up a position paying \$1,500 per week to give his services to the United States Government at \$21 per month. This exemplifies the real type of patriotic Americanism that has, and will eventually have, to maintain this Government.

Contrast this attitude above with that of the imported European philosophies, socialism, fascism, nazi-ism, and communism, as exemplified by the C. I. O.

racketeering leadership, who demand their pound of flesh in money before they will consider the safety and welfare of the United States Government, who have become the greatest profiteers that this Nation has ever known; who also scream for fairness and individual liberty; and who would deny these privileges to anybody but themselves. Have the men who want to work in our industrial plants any rights under our Constitution? Have the men whose jaws, arms, and bodies have been broken any rights under the Constitution? Have these lawbreakers, revolutionists, disturbers of the peace, who are now defying law and order in this country, any fairness in their make-up? These are the people who scream, when it suits their mutinous, revolutionary purpose, for freedom of speech, freedom of action, and individual liberty.

I give you this in order that you may do your own thinking and draw your own conclusions, which I hope you will do according to American standards; and, if you do, you will brand these revolutionaries for what they are.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and quote from a statement made by Admiral Charles F. Hughes, Chief of Naval Operations, before a committee of Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a joint resolution of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the State of Minnesota, respecting the repeal or modification of the Embargo Act of 1937.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

STRIKES

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[Mr. BECKWORTH addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of the RECORD.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include therein a letter from G. G. McElroy, president, American Soya Bean Association, relative to the exportation of soybean products to Great Britain.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I also ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include therein a letter written by Miss Helen E. Downs to Gov. John W. Bricker, of Ohio, relative to reclamation of defense materials.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. KINZER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include therein a resolution adopted

day before yesterday by the State Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in opposition to the St. Lawrence seaway.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. KILBURN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a resolution passed by the New York State Legislature having to do with national highways.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include two short editorials from the Long Beach Press-Telegram.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN J. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include a short newspaper article from the New York Inquirer.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LAMBERTSON] may be allowed to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

STRIKES IN INDUSTRY

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, we are hearing each morning many statements with reference to the strikes going on in this country delaying national defense. The President has appointed a Labor Mediation Board, but everybody knows that that Board cannot act until Madam Perkins certifies to the Board any strikes that may be going on in the country for mediation. What is the use having a board to settle disputes until the Labor Department, with Miss Perkins at its head, certifies to this Board? Everybody knows that Madam Perkins is not going to certify any strikes to this Board for mediation. She seems to be for anything radical labor leaders want. What is the use trying to do business that way? Everything now is in the lap of the President of the United States, and, unless he takes some definite action, you are not going to have any relief from strikes going on at the present time. The responsibility is his. Let him do something. [Applause.]

[Here the gavel fell.]

PHILIPPINE EXPORT LAWS

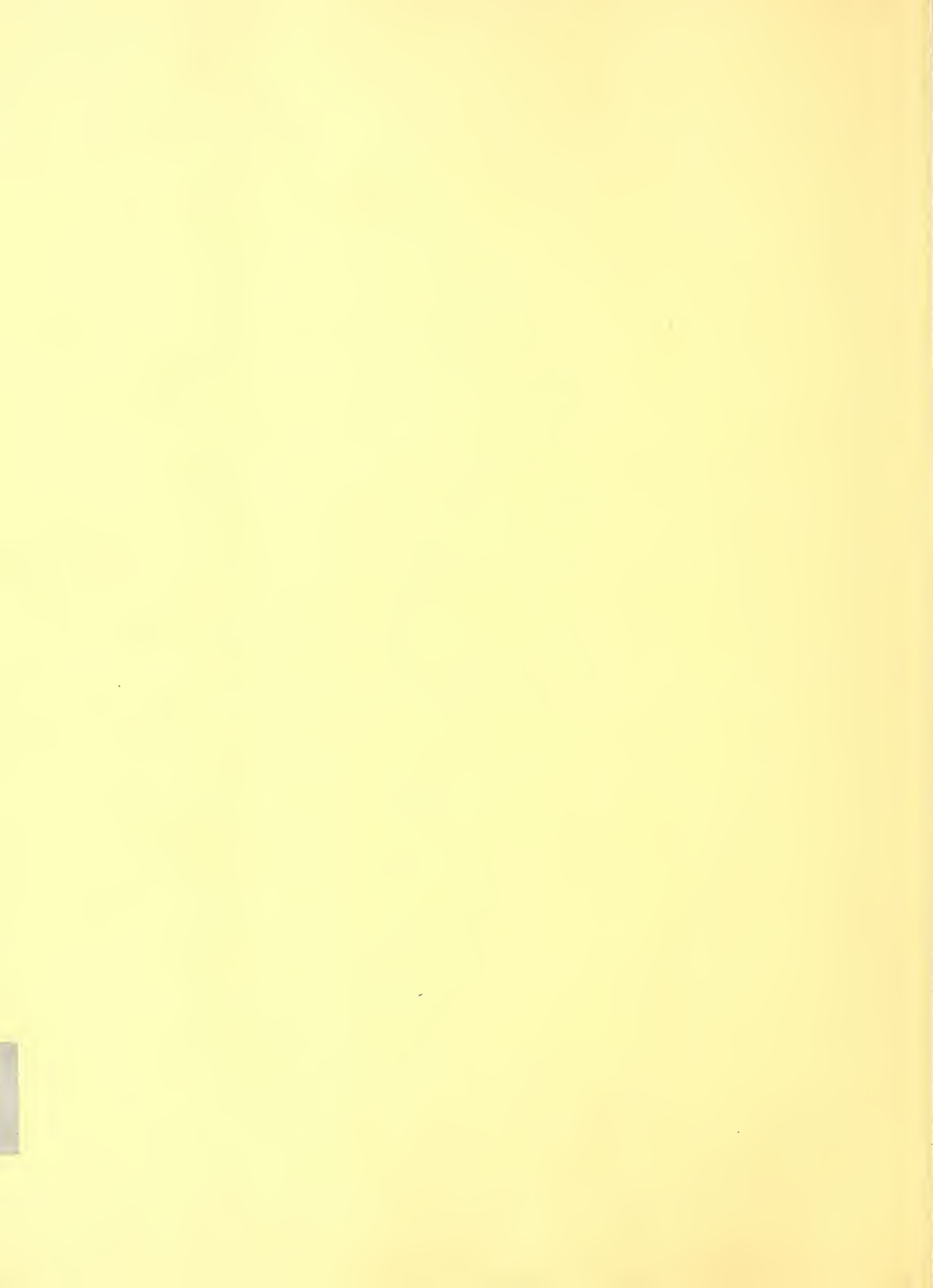
Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks, and to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, I endorse unqualifiedly the position taken by the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr.

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[PUBLIC LAW 25—77TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 32—1ST SESSION]

[H. R. 3836]

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

LEGISLATIVE

SENATE

For payment to Mimosa Gates Pittman, widow of Key Pittman, late a Senator from the State of Nevada, \$10,000.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to the widow of William D. Byron, late a Representative from the State of Maryland, \$10,000.

For payment to the widow of Sam C. Massingale, late a Representative from the State of Oklahoma, \$10,000.

For payment to the widow of Kenneth F. Simpson, late a Representative from the State of New York, \$10,000.

The three foregoing items to be disbursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES

Special and select committees: For an additional amount for expenses of special and select committees authorized by the House, fiscal year 1941, \$50,000.

JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES COURTS

Fees of commissioners: For additional amounts for fees of commissioners, United States courts, for the following fiscal years:

For 1937, \$6.75.

For 1939, \$781.93.

EXECUTIVE INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS

EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

Appropriations or funds available during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942 for payments of benefits under the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended, and extended to enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps and to persons receiving compensation from the appropriations of the National Youth Administration for services rendered as employees of the United States, are hereby made available for payment to or reimbursement of agencies of the Federal Government for medical, surgical, and hospital services and supplies furnished by such agencies to beneficiaries of such Act.

FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

For an additional amount for administrative expenses of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1941, \$40,000, payable from the funds of the Export-Import Bank of Washington.

FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

For an additional amount for administrative expenses of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1941, \$50,000, payable from assessments upon the Federal home-loan banks and receipts of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board from other sources for the fiscal year 1941 and prior fiscal years.

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

MORTGAGE COMPANY

Reconstruction Finance Corporation and The RFC Mortgage Company: For an additional amount for administrative expenses of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and The RFC Mortgage Company, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1941, \$600,000, payable from the funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

The Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1941, as amended by the First Supplemental Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1941, approved October 9, 1940, is further amended by striking out the figures "\$166,880,000" under the heading "Civilian Conservation Corps" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$165,380,000": *Provided*, That the \$1,500,000 transferred hereby from the amount available for "Pay,

subsistence, clothing (and repair thereof), transportation, and hospitalization of enrollees" and thereby made available for expenditure for other expenses of the Civilian Conservation Corps shall continue available until June 30, 1942: *Provided further*, That of the funds hereby transferred not more than \$75,000 may be used for new repair shops, including equipment therefor.

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

Grants to States for unemployment compensation administration: For an additional amount for grants to States for unemployment compensation administration, as authorized in title III of the Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935, as amended, fiscal year 1941, \$3,000,000.

Grants to States for public employment offices: For an additional amount for payments to the several States in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1933 (29 U. S. C. 49-491), as amended, \$103,000.

Salaries and expenses: Notwithstanding the 10 per centum limitation specified in the last proviso under the appropriation heading "Salaries and Expenses, Social Security Board" in the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1941, with respect to increases in the amounts available for the several classes of objects of expenditure appearing in the Budget for 1941, the amount which may be expended from such appropriation for the object designated in the Budget "1360, Operation and Maintenance" is hereby increased to \$200,000.

NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION

For additional amounts for the National Youth Administration, fiscal year 1941, to be expended in accordance with the provisions of the National Youth Administration Appropriation Act, 1941, except that all training or educational programs for youth employed by the National Youth Administration on work projects shall be under the control and supervision of the State boards for vocational education of the several States and shall be paid for out of appropriations made to the Office of Education and expended by the States pursuant to plans submitted by State boards for vocational education and approved by the Commissioner of Education as provided for in First Supplemental Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1941, under the heading, "Office of Education", paragraph (5), and except as hereinafter provided, for the following purposes:

For the purposes and objects specified in paragraph 1 (b) of such Act, \$21,980,000, of which \$25,000 shall be available to the United States Employees' Compensation Commission for the purposes of paragraph 18 of such Act.

For salaries and other administrative expenses specified in paragraph 2 of such Act, \$500,000, of which sum so much as may be necessary may be transferred to appropriations of the Treasury Department in accordance with and for the purposes of such paragraph.

For printing and binding, \$20,000.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY

National-defense housing: For an additional amount to enable the Federal Works Administrator to carry out the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act to expedite the provision of housing in connection with national defense, and for other purposes", approved October 14, 1940 (Public, Numbered 849), \$75,000,000, to remain available until expended and to be expended in accordance with the authority and limitations applying to the expenditure of funds under such Act and Public Resolution Numbered 106, approved October 14, 1940, for the liquidation of contractual obligations authorized to be incurred by such public resolution.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in the Railroad Retirement Board Appropriation Act, 1941, \$244,000.

Miscellaneous expenses: For an additional amount for miscellaneous expenses, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in the Railroad Retirement Board Appropriation Act, 1941, \$210,000.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding for the Railroad Retirement Board, fiscal year 1941, \$8,000.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION FUND

For an additional amount for the fiscal year 1941 for carrying out the provisions of section 11 of the District of Columbia Appropriation Act approved July 11, 1919, extending to the employees of the government of the District of Columbia the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes", approved September 7, 1916, \$15,000.

RECORDER OF DEEDS OFFICE

For an additional amount for personal services, fiscal year 1941, \$3,970.

For an additional amount for miscellaneous and contingent expenses, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under the head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1941, \$2,750.

CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS

For payment to Joseph Sharfsin, Esquire, of the Philadelphia bar, for retainer fee covering professional services heretofore rendered the District of Columbia as special counsel representing the interests of the District of Columbia in re First and Final Account of Girard Trust Company, trustee under deed of trust of Helen M. Fink (now deceased), dated April 10, 1929, Numbered 2446, in the Court of Common Pleas, Numbered 4 of Philadelphia County, and including the perfecting of appeal without bond from judgment of said court to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, \$1,500: *Provided*, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized

and directed to pay to said Joseph Sharfsin, Esquire, in full satisfaction of all fees and charges for professional services rendered the District of Columbia in the above matter for carrying said cause to conclusion in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and in any subsequent proceedings, 10 per centum of the amount actually awarded to and received by the District of Columbia in said cause, less the sum of \$1,500.

SEWERS

For an additional amount for the fiscal year 1941 for assessment and permit work, sewers, \$160,000.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Buildings and grounds: For the construction of an eight-room extensible elementary school building on a site to be acquired in the vicinity of Minnesota Avenue and Ely Place Southeast, \$180,000, to remain available until expended.

For the purchase of school building and playground sites as follows:

For the purchase of a site in the vicinity of Minnesota Avenue and Ely Place Southeast, for the construction of an elementary school;

For the purchase of a site in the vicinity of Pennsylvania and Alabama Avenues Southeast, for the construction of an elementary school;

In all, \$65,000, to remain available until expended.

PUBLIC WELFARE

District Training School: For replacement of laundry equipment, fiscal year 1941, \$7,000.

HIGHWAY FUND, GASOLINE TAX AND MOTOR VEHICLE FEES

Street improvements: For grading, paving, surfacing, and otherwise improving such unpaved or inadequately surfaced streets, avenues, and roads in newly developed areas as may be designated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and such curbing, gutters, and drainage facilities as may be necessary to insure reasonably satisfactory conditions pending permanent and final improvement, including all necessary expenses incident thereto, fiscal year 1941, \$250,000, to remain available until June 30, 1942, and to be paid wholly out of the special fund created by the Act entitled "An Act to provide for a tax on motor-vehicle fuels sold within the District of Columbia, and for other purposes", approved April 23, 1924 (43 Stat. 106), and the Act entitled "An Act to provide additional revenue for the District of Columbia and for other purposes", approved August 17, 1937.

WATER SERVICE

Washington Aqueduct: For effecting changes in the Dalecarlia hydroelectric station to permit of its conversion, in cases of emergency, into a pumping station for lifting raw water from the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal into the Dalecarlia Reservoir, and for all necessary expenses incident thereto, fiscal year 1941, \$75,000, to continue available until June 30, 1942.

For construction of protective fencing around the intakes at Great Falls, the Dalecarlia Reservoir reservation, the Dalecarlia filter plant, the McMillan filter plant, and several isolated works, and for all necessary expenses incident thereto, fiscal year 1941, \$65,000.

For an additional amount for the operation, maintenance, and repair of Washington aqueducts and their accessories, including the purchase of uniforms for guards and one additional passenger-carrying motor vehicle at a cost of not to exceed \$650, fiscal year 1941, \$18,190.

Water Department: For an additional amount for the fiscal year 1941 for extension of the water department distribution system, laying of such service mains as may be necessary under the assessment system, \$150,000.

The foregoing sums under the water service shall be paid wholly out of the revenues of the Water Department of the District of Columbia.

JUDGMENTS

For the payment of final judgments, including costs, rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document Numbered 64 of the Seventy-seventh Congress, \$10,297.75, together with the further sum to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same became due until the date of payment.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless otherwise therein specifically provided, shall be paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury of the United States in the manner prescribed by the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the respective fiscal years for which such sums are provided.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

National forest protection and management: For an additional amount for national forest protection and management, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1941, \$50,000.

Fighting forest fires: For an additional amount for fighting and preventing forest fires, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1941, \$3,480,000.

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

Foreign plant quarantines: For an additional amount for the enforcement of foreign plant quarantines, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1941, \$18,000.

Control of incipient and emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the provisions of and for expenditures authorized by the public resolution approved May 9, 1938 (7 U. S. C. 148-148e), fiscal year

1941, to remain available until June 30, 1942, \$2,225,000: *Provided*, That no part of this sum allocated for expenditure in connection with the control and prevention of spread of the white-fringed beetle shall be used in any State without the request of the Governor of such State.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

Construction, operation, and maintenance, Bonneville transmission system: For an additional amount for construction, operation, and maintenance, including the same objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1941, to remain available until expended, \$1,000,000.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

Revested Oregon and California Railroad and Reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands, Oregon: For an additional amount for carrying out the provisions of title I of the Act entitled "An Act relating to the revested Oregon and California Railroad and Reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands situated in the State of Oregon", approved August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874), fiscal year 1941, \$20,000: *Provided*, That such expenditures shall be reimbursed from the 25 per centum referred to in section c, title II of the Act approved August 28, 1937, of the special fund designated the "Oregon and California Land Grant Fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939, of the special fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Fund".

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Payment to Cherokee Indians: For payment to the Cherokee Indian Nation or Tribe, as authorized by the Act of November 27, 1940 (54 Stat. 1218), entitled "An Act for the relief of the Cherokee Indian Nation or Tribe, and for other purposes", \$2,185.72, with interest at 5 per centum from June 30, 1919, to the date of this Act.

Purchase and transportation of Indian supplies: For additional amounts for expenses of purchase and transportation of goods and supplies for the Indian Service for the following fiscal years:

For 1937, \$674.69;

For 1940, \$120,000.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

COLORADO RIVER DAM FUND

Boulder Canyon project: For an additional amount for the construction of the Boulder Dam and incidental works in the main stream of the Colorado River at Black Canyon, including the same objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$1,000,000, to remain available until advanced to the Colorado River Dam fund; and the limitation of \$500,000 under this head in such Act on the amount available from power and other revenues for the operation and maintenance of the Boulder Dam, power plant, and other facilities is hereby increased to \$750,000.

GENERAL FUND, CONSTRUCTION

Grand Coulee Dam project, Washington: For an additional amount for construction of the Grand Coulee Dam and appurtenant works, including the same objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$7,500,000, to remain available until expended and to be reimbursed under the reclamation law.

BUREAU OF MINES

Helium plants and investigations: To enable the Secretary of the Interior to increase and improve the production capacity of the helium plant located at Amarillo, Texas, by the construction and equipment of buildings or additions to existing buildings, the drilling of wells and construction of pipe lines, and other appurtenant facilities, and to conduct investigations with respect to available resources of helium-bearing gas, and for all necessary expenses incident to the foregoing, including the employment by contract or otherwise, at such rates of compensation as the Secretary of the Interior may determine, of engineers, architects, or firms or corporations thereof that are necessary to design and construct the buildings, structures, and equipment; supplies and equipment; travel expenses; purchases in the District of Columbia and elsewhere of furniture and equipment, stationery and supplies, typewriting, adding and computing machines, accessories and repairs; and including the purchase, not to exceed \$5,250, and exchange as part payment for, operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles for official use in field work, and not to exceed \$7,000 for personal services in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1941, \$175,000, to remain available until June 30, 1942.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Emergency reconstruction and fighting forest fires in national parks: For an additional amount for reconstruction and fighting forest fires in national parks, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$110,000.

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

Construction of Palmer-Richardson Road, Alaska: For commencement of construction of a road and necessary bridges between Palmer and the Richardson Highway, Alaska (within a limit of total cost of \$1,500,000), and all necessary expenses incident thereto, \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Insane of Alaska: For an additional amount for care and custody of persons legally adjudged insane in Alaska, fiscal year 1940, including the same objects specified under this head in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1940, \$157.58.

Defraying deficits in treasuries of municipal governments, Virgin Islands: For an additional amount for defraying the deficits in the treasuries of the municipal governments because of excess of current expenses over current revenues for the fiscal year 1941 as follows: Municipality of Saint Thomas and Saint John, \$29,933.78, to be used

for the refund of income taxes in the amount of \$25,140.31 erroneously collected by said municipality, together with interest thereon; municipality of Saint Croix, \$28,500, to be paid to the treasury of said municipality in monthly installments; in all, \$58,433.78.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Contingent expenses: For an additional amount for contingent expenses, Department of Justice, fiscal year 1937, including the same objects specified under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1937, \$104.05.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes (emergency): For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1941, \$975,000.

Claim for damages: For the payment of claims for damages to any person or damages to or loss of privately owned property caused by employees of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, acting within the scope of their employment, considered, adjusted, and determined by the Attorney General, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims arising out of the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation", approved March 20, 1936 (5 U. S. C. 300b), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 103, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$169.50.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Salaries, Office of Commissioner (departmental salaries): For an additional amount for personal services in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1941, \$200,000.

Salaries, field service: For an additional amount for salaries, field service, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1941, \$200,000.

Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service (alien registration): For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service (alien registration), fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940, \$2,900,000.

The sum of \$105,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation "General Expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1941" is hereby transferred and made available for the purposes of the appropriations to which transferred, as follows: The sum of \$35,000 to "Traveling Expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1941"; the sum of \$20,000 to "Contingent Expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1941"; and the sum of \$50,000 to "Printing and Binding, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1941".

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

Salaries: Not to exceed \$29,000 of the appropriation "Salaries, Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor, 1941", may be transferred to the appropriation "Miscellaneous Expenses, Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor, 1941", and not to exceed \$5,000 of the appropriation "Salaries, Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor, 1941", may be transferred to the appropriation "Contingent Expenses, Department of Labor, 1941".

NAVY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels: To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to settle claims for damages to private property arising from collisions with naval vessels", approved December 28, 1922, as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 24, and House Document Numbered 104, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$1,133.57.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

(OUT OF THE POSTAL REVENUES)

OFFICE OF CHIEF INSPECTOR

Salaries of inspectors: For an additional amount for salaries of inspectors, fiscal year 1941, \$9,000: *Provided*, That the number of inspectors that may be employed is hereby increased from six hundred to six hundred and twenty for the remainder of the fiscal year 1941.

OFFICE OF FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Unusual conditions: For an additional amount for unusual conditions at post offices, fiscal year 1941, \$50,000.

Miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices: For an additional amount for miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$250,000.

OFFICE OF SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Railway Mail Service, traveling expenses: For an additional amount for Railway Mail Service, traveling expenses, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$7,500.

Domestic air mail: For an additional amount for the inland transportation of mail by aircraft, fiscal year 1940, including the same objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1940, \$285,000.

OFFICE OF THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Unpaid money orders more than one year old: For an additional amount for payment of domestic money orders after one year from the last day of the month of issue of such orders, fiscal year 1941, \$60,000.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Contingent expenses (departmental): For an additional amount for contingent expenses (departmental), fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in the State Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$37,500, of which amount there may be expended not to exceed \$10,000 for the purchase of typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices, including rental, exchange, and repair thereof.

FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

Salaries, Ambassadors and Ministers: During the period of the existing state of emergency proclaimed by the President on September 8, 1939, any Ambassador or Minister whose salary as such is payable from the appropriation "Salaries, Ambassadors and Ministers" and who prior to appointment as Ambassador or Minister was legally appointed and served as a diplomatic or consular officer of career or as a Foreign Service officer, and who on account of emergent conditions abroad is unable properly to serve the United States at his regular post of duty, or on account of such emergent conditions abroad it shall be or has been found necessary in the public interest to terminate his appointment as Ambassador or Minister at such post, may be appointed or assigned to serve in any capacity in which a Foreign Service officer is authorized by law to serve, and, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the payment from such appropriation for the fiscal years 1941 and 1942 of the salary of such officer, while serving under such assignment, is hereby authorized: *Provided*, That no person, while serving under such emergency appointment or assignment, shall receive compensation in excess of \$9,000 per annum while serving in continental United States or in excess of \$10,000 per annum while serving elsewhere.

The appropriation for "Salaries of Ambassadors and Ministers" contained in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1941, shall be available for the salary of an Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Uruguay at the rate of \$17,500 per annum.

Transportation, Foreign Service: For an additional amount for transportation, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1941, \$330,000.

Salaries of clerks, Foreign Service: For an additional amount for salaries of clerks, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1941, \$94,000.

Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service: For an additional amount for miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign

Service, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1941, \$18,000.

Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For an additional amount for contingent expenses, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1941, \$650,000.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONS, CONFERENCES, CONGRESSES, AND SO FORTH

International Joint Commission, United States and Great Britain: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1941, \$2,000.

Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany: For completing the work of the Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1936, \$9,500.

Eighth Pan American Child Congress: For the expenses of organizing and holding the Eighth Pan American Child Congress in the United States in 1941, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, without regard to classification laws; stenographic reporting, translating, and other services by contract if deemed necessary, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); communication service; rent; travel expenses; local transportation; transportation of things; purchase of necessary books, documents, newspapers, and periodicals; stationery; equipment; official cards; printing and binding; costs of assembling, installing, packing, transporting, safekeeping, demonstrating, and renovating a suitable exhibit, by contract, if deemed necessary, without regard to said section 3709, and the purchase of supplies incident thereto; entertainment and other expenses which may be actually and necessarily incurred by the Government of the United States in the observance of appropriate courtesies to foreign participants; and such other expenses as may be authorized by the Secretary of State, including the reimbursement of other appropriations from which payments may have been made for any of the purposes herein specified, fiscal years 1941 and 1942, \$9,000: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of the appropriation "Eighth Pan American Child Congress, San Jose, Costa Rica" made in the Urgent Deficiency and Supplemental Appropriation Act, fiscal years 1939 and 1940, approved June 30, 1939, and continued available for the same purposes in the "Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940", approved June 27, 1940, is hereby made available for the purposes enumerated herein, and continued available until June 30, 1942.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Foreign-owned property control: For an additional amount for "Salaries and Expenses, Foreign-owned Property Control", fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940, \$550,000.

DIVISION OF PRINTING

Salaries: For an additional amount for personal services in the District of Columbia, fiscal year 1941, \$540.

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding, Treasury Department, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$64,500.

Stationery: For an additional amount for stationery, Treasury Department, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$85,000.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Contingent expenses, public moneys: For an additional amount for contingent expenses, public moneys, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$40,000.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

Expenses of loans: The limitation on the amount that may be obligated during the fiscal year 1941 under the indefinite appropriation "Expenses of Loans, Act of September 24, 1917, as Amended and Extended", contained in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1941, is hereby increased from \$4,000,000 to \$5,500,000: *Provided*, That such appropriation shall be available during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942 for the payment of all necessary expenses connected with public debt issues or with any refunding operations, to be expended as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Refunding internal revenue collections: For an additional amount for refunding internal revenue collections, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$15,000,000.

COAST GUARD

Pay and allowances: For an additional amount for pay and allowances, Coast Guard, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$380,000.

General expenses: For an additional amount for general expenses, Coast Guard, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$2,159,800, to remain available until June 30, 1942.

Emergency construction, vessels and shore facilities: For an additional amount for emergency construction, Coast Guard, vessels and shore facilities, fiscal year 1941, including the same objects specified under this head in the First Supplemental Civil Functions Appropriations Act, 1941, \$457,800.

Special projects, vessels, and aids to navigation: For an additional amount for special projects, vessels, and aids to navigation, fiscal year 1941, \$7,466,600, of which amount \$5,850,000 shall be available for

constructing or purchasing and equipping lighthouse tenders and light vessels for the Coast Guard, and, in addition, the Secretary of the Treasury may enter into contracts for an amount not in excess of \$500,000 in connection with five of such tenders to meet contingencies arising under escalator clauses in contracts for such tenders which relate to increased costs of labor and material, and \$1,616,600 shall be available for establishing and improving aids to navigation and other works.

Claims for damages, operation of vessels: To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Treasury under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims for damages resulting from the operation of vessels of the Coast Guard and the Public Health Service, in sums not exceeding \$3,000 in any one case", approved June 15, 1936, as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 106, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$501.67.

WAR DEPARTMENT—MILITARY ACTIVITIES

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Claims for damages to and loss of private property: To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War under the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other purposes", approved August 24, 1912, as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 23, and House Document Numbered 110, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$9,151.75.

Relief of Howard R. M. Browne: For payment of Howard R. M. Browne, for baggage and property lost at La Nue, France, as authorized by the Act of October 14, 1940 (Private, Numbered 626, Seventy-sixth Congress), \$137.

WAR DEPARTMENT—CIVIL FUNCTIONS

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Rivers and harbors (National Defense): For an additional amount for the preservation and maintenance of existing river and harbor works and for the prosecution of projects authorized by the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the improvement of certain rivers and harbors in the interest of national defense, and for other purposes", approved October 17, 1940 (Public Act Numbered 868, Seventy-sixth Congress), and set forth in House Document Numbered 87, Seventy-seventh Congress, including the objects and under the conditions specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1941, \$23,882,000, to be available until expended; and, in addition, the Chief of Engineers, when authorized by the Secretary of War, may enter into contracts prior to July 1, 1941, to an amount not in excess of \$5,794,000 for the purposes for which this appropriation is available.

Claim for damages, river and harbor work: To pay claims for damages under river and harbor work adjusted and determined by the War Department under the provision of section 9 of the River and Harbor Act, approved June 5, 1920 (33 U. S. C. 564), as set forth in House Document Numbered 105, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$900.

THE PANAMA CANAL

Maintenance and operation: For an additional amount for maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal, fiscal year 1941, including the objects and conditions specified under this head in the War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1941, \$11,281,300, to be available until expended, of which \$10,510,000 shall be available for continuing the construction of special protective works.

No part of any appropriation or other fund contained in this title shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund in such title shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED CLAIMS

PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

SEC. 201. (a) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 102 of the Seventy-seventh Congress, as follows:

Federal Security Agency, \$42.35;
 Railroad Retirement Board, \$10;
 Department of Agriculture, \$3,199.14;
 Department of Commerce, \$1,749.39;
 Department of the Interior, \$1,557.01;
 Department of Justice, \$57.01;
 Navy Department, \$539.02;
 Treasury Department, \$1,308.38;
 War Department, \$4,981.31;
 Post Office Department, payable from postal revenues, \$782.99;
 In all, \$14,226.60.

(b) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved December 28, 1922

(31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 25, Seventy-seventh Congress, as follows:

Federal Communications Commission, \$11.50;
 Department of Agriculture, \$828.69;
 Department of Commerce, \$22.09;
 Department of the Interior, \$1,448.02;
 Navy Department, \$686.31;
 War Department, \$1,331.13;
 In all, \$4,327.74.

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

SEC. 202. (a) For the payment of the final judgments, including costs of suits, which have been rendered under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An Act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States", as amended by Section 297 of the Act of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in House Document Numbered 108, under the following departments and establishments:

Public Buildings Administration (Federal Works Agency), \$2,199.54;

Work Projects Administration (Federal Works Agency), \$526.50;
 War Department, \$336.90;

In all, \$3,062.94 together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

(b) For the payment of judgments, including cost of suits, rendered against the Government of the United States by United States district courts under the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty for damages caused by and salvage services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United States, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925 (46 U. S. C. 781-789), certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in House Document Numbered 108 under the following department:

Navy Department, \$3,000, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest as and where specified in such judgment or as provided by law.

(c) For the payment of final judgments and decree in special cases rendered against the Government of the United States pursuant to authority contained in the Act approved August 26, 1937 (Private Act Numbered 390, Seventy-fifth Congress, first session, 50 Stat. 1097), and Act approved June 29, 1937 (Private Act Numbered 195, Seventy-fifth Congress, first session, 50 Stat. 1012), as certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in Senate Document Numbered 27, under the War Department, \$5,400, and House Document Numbered 168, under the Work Projects Administration, \$1,500;

In all, \$6,900, together with such additional amounts as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

(d) None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired except such as have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

(e) Payment of interest wherever provided for judgments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

JUDGMENTS, COURT OF CLAIMS

SEC. 203. (a) For payment of the judgments rendered by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-seventh Congress in Senate Document Numbered 26, and House Document Numbered 107, under the following establishment and departments, namely:

Public Buildings Administration (Federal Works Agency), \$11,482.49;

Department of Agriculture, \$1,160;

Navy Department, \$16,698.62;

Treasury Department, \$1,892.05;

War Department, \$336,205.96;

In all, \$367,439.12, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest as and where specified in such judgments.

(b) None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired, except such as have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

AUDITED CLAIMS

SEC. 204. (a) For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1938 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 113, Seventy-seventh Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

Legislative: For public printing and binding, Government Printing Office, \$52.32.

Independent Offices: For National Industrial Recovery, Civil Works Administration, \$15.

For Federal Civil Works Administration, \$50.90.

For Securities and Exchange Commission, \$255.

For traveling expenses, Civil Service Commission, \$1.

For Federal Trade Commission, \$83.25.

For Interstate Commerce Commission, \$15.64.

For salaries and expenses, Railroad Retirement Board, \$40.15.

For salaries and expenses, Federal Communications Commission, \$11.50.

For salaries and expenses, National Labor Relations Board, \$9.

For operations under Mineral Act of October 5, 1918, \$148,693.66.

For salaries and expenses, Federal Housing Authority, \$257.45.

For medical and hospital service, penal institutions (Justice transferred to Treasury, Public Health Service, Act June 16, 1937), \$110.

For preventing the spread of epidemic diseases, \$9.

- For diseases and sanitation investigations, Public Health Service, \$37.91.
- For salaries and expenses, Social Security Board, \$156.85.
- For wage records, Social Security Board, \$1.66.
- For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, Public Health Service, \$1,675.84.
- For repair, preservation, and equipment, public buildings, Procurement Division, \$26.02.
- For National Industrial Recovery, Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, \$2.80.
- For general administrative expenses, public buildings branch, Procurement Division, \$28.06.
- For National Industrial Recovery, Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, \$516.33.
- For medical and hospital services, Veterans' Bureau, \$14.50.
- For military and naval compensation, Veterans' Administration, \$30.
- For Army and Navy pensions, \$50.
- For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration, \$699.46.
- Department of Agriculture:** For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Act June 28, 1937), \$1,921.97.
- For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service, \$2,924.78.
- For emergency conservation fund (transfer from War to Agriculture, Act March 31, 1933). \$89.34.
- For working fund, Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service (War Conservation Corps), \$33.65.
- For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$646.38.
- For farmers' crop-production and harvesting loans, Farm Credit Administration, \$236.57.
- For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, soil-erosion prevention (transfer to Agriculture), \$12.90.
- For loans to farmers in storm- and drought-stricken areas, Southern States, \$11.56.
- For loans, title I, Farm Tenant Act. Department of Agriculture, \$6.
- For agricultural credits and rehabilitation, emergency relief, \$49.30.
- For salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administration, \$136.75.
- For conservation and use of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture, \$6,409.09.
- For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Administration, submarginal lands (transfer to Agriculture), \$4,576.64.
- For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, \$1.
- For salaries and expenses, Extension Service, \$1.50.
- For submarginal lands program, Farm Tenancy Act, Department of Agriculture, \$4,880.55.
- For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Plant Industry, \$3.50.
- For salaries and expenses, Office of Experiment Stations, \$36.
- For increase of compensation, Department of Agriculture, \$10.
- For elimination of diseased cattle, Department of Agriculture, \$615.86.

For special research fund, Department of Agriculture, \$113.42.

For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$156.50.

For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department of Agriculture, \$12.38.

For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of navigable streams, \$1,840.93.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry, \$13.31.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, \$95.26.

For control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases, \$123.08.

For general expenses, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, \$1,831.24.

For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (transfer to Farm Credit Administration), \$32.98.

For retirement of cotton pool participation trust certificates, Department of Agriculture, 1938–December 31, 1939, \$13.05.

Department of Commerce: For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$247.76.

For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$8,340.92.

For party expenses, Coast and Geodetic Survey, \$69.

For Civil Aeronautics Authority fund, \$1,018.35.

For traveling expenses, Department of Commerce, \$26.12.

For air-navigation facilities, \$3.

For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, \$316.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Census, 53 cents.

For census of agriculture, 1935–December 31, 1936, \$33.11.

For Public Works Administration, allotment to Commerce, Bureau of Air Commerce, \$150.

For domestic commerce, Department of Commerce, \$13.32.

For salaries, Patent Office, \$62.50.

Department of the Interior: For contingent expenses of land offices, \$12.38.

For migratory bird conservation fund (receipt limitation), \$80.28.

For contingent expenses, Department of the Interior, \$21.65.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Biological Survey, \$2.56.

For range improvements within grazing districts (receipt limitation), \$16.69.

For National Park Service, \$526.89.

For operating rescue cars and stations and investigation of accidents, Bureau of Mines, \$7.06.

For expenses, mining experiment stations, Bureau of Mines, \$1.01.

For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, investigations, \$5.27.

For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, National Park Service, recreational demonstration projects, \$422.45.

For pay of Indian police, \$205.

For maintaining law and order on Indian reservations, \$60.

For construction, and so forth, irrigation systems, Indian reservations (reimbursable), \$4.

For support of Indians and administration of Indian property, \$649.16.

For conservation of health among Indians, \$435.56.

For Indian agency buildings, \$1.60.

For Indian boarding schools, \$75.22.

For agriculture and stock raising among Indians, \$19.96.

For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior, Indians), \$69.62.

For Indian school support, \$84.62.

For expenses of organizing Indian corporations, \$71.11.

For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (transfer from Agriculture to Interior, Indians), \$14.62.

For Indian Service supply fund, \$459.32.

For emergency conservation work (transfer to Interior, Indians, Act June 22, 1936), \$68.

For emergency conservation work (transfer to Interior, Indians, Act February 9, 1937), \$339.40.

Department of Justice: For salaries, fees, and expenses of marshals, United States courts, \$239.17.

For fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners, United States courts, \$25.

For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, \$304.75.

For United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, maintenance, \$9.91.

For United States Northeastern Penitentiary, maintenance, \$109.50.

For support of United States prisoners, \$1,117.60.

For detection and prosecution of crimes, \$1.75.

For fees of jurors and witnesses, United States, \$52.90.

For contingent expenses, Department of Justice, \$229.01.

For probation system, United States courts, \$72.22.

For salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth, Department of Justice, \$236.54.

For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation, \$44.60.

For printing and binding, Department of Justice and courts, \$48.97.

Department of Labor: For salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau, \$3.50.

For foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign currencies (Labor), \$88.66.

For traveling expenses, Department of Labor, \$3.80.

Navy Department: For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance, \$453,425.54.

For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$234.41.

For pay, Marine Corps, \$239.67.

For engineering, Bureau of Engineering, \$222,045.34.

For miscellaneous expenses, Navy, \$16.70.

For organizing the Naval Reserve, \$11,404.16.

For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$991.40.

For construction and repair, Bureau of Construction and Repair, \$51,024.38.

For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$5,362.41.

For increase of the Navy, emergency construction, \$115,685.

For payment to officers and employees of the United States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign currencies (Navy), \$154.63.

For aviation, Navy, \$415,244.44.

For foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign currencies (Navy), \$272.30.

For pay of the Navy, \$173.34.

For instruments and supplies, Bureau of Navigation, \$12,105.89.

Post Office Department: For operating supplies for public buildings, general fund, \$15.34.

For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office Department, general fund, \$15.06.

Department of State: For contingent expenses, Foreign Service, \$213.53.

For miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service, \$586.50.

For contingent expenses, Department of State, \$12.68.

For transportation of Foreign Service officers, \$73.69.

Treasury Department: For general expenses, Lighthouse Service, \$165.

For retired pay, Lighthouse Service, \$100.92.

For pay and allowance, Coast Guard, \$4.75.

For contingent expenses, Coast Guard, \$221.38.

For collecting the revenue from customs, \$24.51.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, \$40.41.

For increase of compensation, Treasury Department, \$30.67.

For payment of officers and employees of the United States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign currencies (Treasury), \$53.67.

For collecting the internal revenue, \$250.09.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Narcotics, \$38.

For public debt service, \$211.85.

For foreign service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign currencies (Treasury), \$165.84.

War Department: For general appropriations, Quartermaster Corps, \$6,015.52.

For pay, and so forth, of the Army, \$4,647.33.

For pay of the Army, \$10,337.63.

For Army transportation, \$1,010.93.

For Reserve Officers' Training Corps, \$58.36.

For increase of compensation, Military Establishment, \$225.98.

For replacing ordnance and ordnance stores, \$23.14.

For supplies, services, and transportation, Quartermaster Corps, \$36.27.

For construction and repair of hospitals, Army, \$67.74.

For pay, and so forth, of the Army, War with Spain, \$102.69.

For Organized Reserves, \$252.03.

For barracks and quarters, Army, \$11.80.

For travel of the Army, \$571.62.

For Air Corps, Army, \$314.92.

For medical and hospital department, \$53.33.

For Signal Service of the Army, \$2,220.

For medical and hospital department, Army, \$115.82.

For subsistence of the Army, \$281.09.

For payment to officers and employees of the United States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign currencies (War), 44 cents.

For seacoast defenses, \$178.64.

For citizens' military training camps, 16 cents.

For replacing Army transportation, \$6.03.

- For replacing barracks and quarters, \$97.
- For increase of compensation, War Department, \$12.33.
- For expenses, camps of instruction, and so forth, National Guard, \$52.37.
- For arrears of pay, bounty, and so forth, \$5.57.
- For printing and binding, War Department, \$97.98.
- For Air Corps Depot, Sacramento, California, \$55,469.65.
- For ordnance service and supplies, Army, \$191.70.
- For National Guard, \$1,489.51.
- For clothing and equipage, Army, \$177.73.
- For mileage of the Army, 6 cents.
- For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War), \$5,458.06.
- For cemeterial expenses, War Department, \$12.03.
- For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act June 22, 1936), \$9,519.84.
- For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act February 9, 1937), \$995.47.
- For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act March 31, 1933), \$4,737.49.
- For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act June 19, 1934), \$931.52.
- For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (transfer from emergency conservation work to War, Act June 19, 1934), \$508.99.
- Emergency Relief:** For emergency relief, Agriculture, Forest Service, forestation, and so forth, \$1,324.55.
- For emergency relief, Interior, administrative expenses, \$84.27.
- For emergency relief, Interior, National Park Service, sanitation, prevention of soil erosion, and so forth, \$47.50.
- For emergency relief, Labor, assistance for educational, professional and clerical persons, \$702.84.
- For emergency relief, Treasury, Coast Guard, \$470.
- For emergency relief, emergency conservation work, War, Civilian Conservation Corps, \$11,985.79.
- For emergency relief, Federal Emergency Relief Administration, expenses of liquidation, \$405.98.
- For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, administrative expenses (transfer to Agriculture), \$272.27.
- For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, rural rehabilitation (transfer to Agriculture), \$712.35.
- For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, sanitation, prevention of soil erosion, and so forth (transfer to Agriculture), \$14,143.16.
- For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, grants to States, and so forth, \$5,387.51.
- For emergency relief, Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, \$64.22.
- For emergency relief, Interior, National Park Service, acquisition of land for Yosemite National Park, \$3.24.
- For emergency relief, Agriculture, administrative expenses, \$7.53.
- For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, work relief projects, \$417.44.
- For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, administrative expenses, \$8.10.
- For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons, \$125.12.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, forestation, prevention of soil erosion, \$5.20.

For emergency relief, Farm Security Administration, administrative expenses, \$1,405.72.

For emergency relief, Labor, United States Employment Service, administrative expenses, \$5.50.

For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, rural rehabilitation, loans and relief to farmers, and so forth (transfer to Agriculture), \$1,019.93.

For emergency relief, Agriculture, public roads, highways, roads, and streets, \$52,598.93.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration (non-Federal projects approved prior to June 22, 1936), \$21,548.73.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, public utilities, and so forth, \$22.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, highways, roads, and streets, \$7,484.14.

For emergency relief, Interior, National Park Service, parks and recreational facilities, non-Federal projects, \$73.56.

For emergency relief, Agriculture, Forest Service, flood control and other conservation, \$25.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, administrative expenses, \$5.85.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, women's projects, \$43.34.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, miscellaneous work projects, \$3.38.

For emergency relief, Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, flood control and other conservation, \$45.07.

For emergency relief, War, administrative expenses, \$54.05.

For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, flood control and other conservation (transfer to Agriculture), \$6.03.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, parks and recreational facilities, \$12.83.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, public buildings (Federal projects), \$75.41.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, public buildings, \$45.06.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons, \$35.80.

For emergency relief, Labor, United States Employment Service, administrative expenses, \$1.80.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration (non-Federal projects approved prior to June 30, 1937), \$2,904.41.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth, \$305.89.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons, and so forth, \$23.42.

For emergency relief, Agriculture, Farm Security Administration, rural rehabilitation, \$52.92.

For emergency relief, Agriculture, Farm Security Administration, public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth, \$118.91.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, National Youth Administration (Federal projects), \$170.89.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, administrative expenses, general, \$219.93.

For emergency relief, Interior, National Park Service, public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth, non-Federal projects, 98 cents.

For emergency relief, Treasury, administrative expenses, \$86.90.

For emergency relief, Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth, \$26.98.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons, and so forth, Federal projects, \$36.05.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, supply fund, \$2,744.33.

For emergency relief, Agriculture, Forest Service, public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth, \$3.90.

For emergency relief, War, Quartermaster Corps, highways, roads, and streets, \$475.20.

For emergency relief, War, Quartermaster Corps, public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth, \$219.01.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, highways, roads, and streets, \$261.62.

For emergency relief, Justice, administrative expenses, \$101.65.

For emergency relief, Interior, National Park Service, public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth, \$55.50.

For emergency relief, Agriculture, agricultural economics, public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth, \$66.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, Federal projects approved prior to June 30, 1937, \$479.46.

For emergency relief, Agriculture, Farm Security Administration, loans to farmers, and so forth, \$13.40.

District of Columbia: For general expenses, public parks, District of Columbia, \$14.15.

Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the Postal Revenues): For city delivery carriers, \$31.63.

For clerks, contract stations, \$4.84.

For clerks, first- and second-class post offices, \$53.40.

For compensation of postmasters, \$201.12.

For foreign mail transportation, \$1,760.34.

For freight, express, or motor transportation of equipment, and so forth, \$10.51.

For increased compensation, Postal Service employees, \$10.20.

For indemnities, domestic mail, \$243.12.

For miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices, \$18.33.

For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office Department, \$22.26.

For Railway Mail Service salaries, \$748.66.

For rent, light, and fuel, 50 cents.

For Rural Delivery Service, \$100.18.

For transportation of equipment and supplies, \$6.

For vehicle service, \$1,142.80.

Total, audited claims, section 204 (a), \$1,726,567.57, together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency and interest specified in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office.

(b) For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1938 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 30, Seventy-seventh Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

Independent Offices: For Federal Civil Works Administration, \$1.11.

For Securities and Exchange Commission, \$19.40.

For Interstate Commerce Commission, \$16.56.

For operations under Mineral Act of October 5, 1918, \$35,146.90.

For salaries and expenses, Federal Housing Administration, \$1.80.

For National Industrial Recovery, Labor, United States Employment Service, \$1.11.

For National Industrial Recovery, Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, \$185.86.

For administrative expenses, Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, \$37.72.

For general administrative expenses, Public Works Branch, Procurement Division, \$3.91.

For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Bureau, \$1.80.

For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration, \$93.15.

Department of Agriculture: For conservation and use of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture, \$592.80.

For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department of Agriculture, \$52.69.

For submarginal land program, Farm Tenant Act, Department of Agriculture, \$435.

For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of navigable streams, \$1,373.05.

For elimination of diseased cattle, Department of Agriculture, \$43.64.

For National Industrial Recovery, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, \$3.14.

For retirement of cotton pool participation trust certificates, Department of Agriculture, \$11.70.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, \$7.68.

For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$1.07.

For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service, \$1.82.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$6.50.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Act June 28, 1937), \$621.

Department of Commerce: For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$4,712.

For contingent expenses, Department of Commerce, 75 cents.

For traveling expenses, Department of Commerce, \$4.50.

For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$61.04.

For Civil Aeronautics Authority fund, \$4.41.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Census, 49 cents.

For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, \$14.57.

Department of the Interior: For salaries and expenses, National Bituminous Coal Commission, Department of the Interior, \$27.

For miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Fisheries, \$23.97.

For power distribution system, Bonneville project, Oregon, Department of the Interior, \$319.57.

For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, National Park Service, recreational demonstration projects, \$124.67.

For support of Indians and administration of Indian property, \$270.82.

For conservation of health among Indians, \$3.40.

For emergency conservation work (transfer to Interior, Indians, Act February 9, 1937), \$7.18.

For emergency conservation work (transfer to Interior, Indians, Act June 22, 1936), \$7.34.

Department of Justice: For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, \$560.12.

For detection and prosecution of crimes, \$1.50.

For fees of jurors and witnesses, United States courts, \$41.

For salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service, \$12.23.

For salaries, fees, and expenses of marshals, United States courts, \$1.

For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation, \$3.33.

For salaries and expenses, United States Court for China, \$145.06.

For traveling expenses, Department of Justice and Judiciary, \$6.69.

Navy Department: For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance, \$84,421.03.

For engineering, Bureau of Engineering, \$55,835.97.

For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$264.13.

For aviation, Navy, \$92,161.08.

For pay of the Navy, \$175.56.

Department of State: For contingent expenses, Foreign Service, \$68.53.

Treasury Department: For pay and allowances, Coast Guard, \$87.75.

For collecting the revenue from customs, \$297.30.

For increase of compensation, Treasury Department, \$2.66.

For collecting the internal revenue, \$6.19.

For stationery, Treasury Department, 87 cents.

War Department: For general appropriations, Quartermaster Corps, \$1,254.64.

For pay, and so forth, of the Army, \$843.09.

For pay of the Army, \$297.34.

For Army transportation, \$86.70.

- For Reserve Officers' Training Corps, \$81.48.
- For increase of compensation, War Department, \$46.68.
- For increase of compensation, Military Establishment, \$1.94.
- For Organized Reserves, \$46.40.
- For barracks and quarters, Army, \$345.65.
- For travel of the Army, \$70.30.
- For Air Corps, Army, \$3.57.
- For subsistence of the Army, \$1.01.
- For citizens' military training camps, \$2.28.
- For expenses, camps of instruction, and so forth, National Guard, \$10.30.
- For National Guard, \$279.15.
- For clothing and equipage, Army, \$24.78.
- For mileage of the Army, 7 cents.
- For pay of the National Guard for armory drills, \$4.
- For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War), \$445.75.
- For cemeterial expenses, War Department, \$1.28.
- For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act June 22, 1936), \$228.85.
- For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act February 9, 1937), \$78.63.
- For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act March 31, 1933), \$499.34.
- For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act June 19, 1934), \$20.55.
- For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (transfer from emergency conservation work to War, Act June 19, 1934), \$1.84.
- Emergency Relief:** For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, rural rehabilitation (transfer to Agriculture), \$603.29.
- For emergency relief, Agriculture, administrative expenses, \$2.25.
- For emergency relief, Office of Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation, administrative expenses, \$45.20.
- For emergency relief, Federal Emergency Relief Administration, expenses of liquidation, \$148.46.
- For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons, \$297.
- For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, grants to States, and so forth, \$956.31.
- For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, sanitation, prevention of soil erosion, and so forth (transfer to Agriculture), \$244.82.
- For emergency relief, emergency conservation work, War, Civilian Conservation Corps, \$385.12.
- For emergency relief, Office of Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation, administrative expenses, \$19.90.
- For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration (non-Federal projects approved prior to June 22, 1936), \$3,365.95.
- For emergency relief, Resettlement Administration, rural rehabilitation, loans and relief to farmers, and so forth (transfer to Agriculture), \$1.50.
- For emergency relief, Treasury, Office of the Secretary, assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons, \$42.34.

For emergency relief, Interior, National Park Service, parks and recreational facilities, \$2.32.

For emergency relief, War, administrative expenses, \$29.20.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons, \$370.30.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, administrative expenses, \$1.

For emergency relief, Interior, National Park Service, public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth, \$9.12.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, highways, roads, and streets, \$11.11.

For emergency relief, Interior, National Park Service, public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth, non-Federal projects, \$8.55.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, assistance for educational, professional, and clerical persons, and so forth, \$467.10.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, non-Federal projects approved prior to June 30, 1937, \$1,520.42.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, administrative expenses, general, \$54.34.

For emergency relief, Treasury, Procurement Division, work relief supply fund, \$14.62.

For emergency relief, Agriculture, agricultural economics, public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth, \$405.81.

For emergency relief, Works Progress Administration, public buildings, parks, utilities, flood control, and so forth, \$12.38.

Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the Postal Revenues): For clerks, contract stations, \$18.67.

For indemnities, domestic mail, \$11.28.

For rent, light, and fuel, \$10.18.

For rent, light, fuel, and water, \$20.72.

For Rural Delivery Service, \$62.74.

Total, audited claims, section 204 (b), \$292,153.74, together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office.

Sec. 205. For the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer service of the United States mustered into service for the War with Spain, and who were held in service in the Philippine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace, April 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act Numbered 565, Seventy-sixth Congress), which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 266), under the War Department, in Senate Document Numbered 29, and in House Document Numbered 112 of the Seventy-seventh Congress, \$2,675,646.16.

Sec. 206. For payment of the claim allowed by the General Accounting Office for payment of bounty for destruction of enemy's vessels, provided in section 4635 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act, 1934 (31 U. S. C., 725b), which has been certified to Congress

in House Document Numbered 111 of the Seventy-seventh Congress, \$19.31.

SEC. 207. For payment of the claims allowed by the General Accounting Office for extra pay to volunteers, War with Spain, and certified to Congress as provided by law, under the War Department, in Senate Document Numbered 28, and in House Document Numbered 101, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$115.96.

SEC. 208. This Act may be cited as the "First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941".

Approved, April 1, 1941.

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